

Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION

*PART IV
(1899-1910)*

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Rutgers, The State University Of New Jersey
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New Jersey Historical Commission
Smithsonian Institution

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Edison signature used with permission of McGraw-Edison Company

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**LEGAL DEPARTMENT RECORDS
EDISON'S NAME**

This material consists of correspondence, court documents, and other items relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name in the promotion of companies and commercial products. In some cases the defendants were former associates of Edison or persons unknown to him, but there are also cases pertaining to the unauthorized use of Edison's name by his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

Approximately 15 percent of the documents have been selected. The selected items reflect Edison's direct involvement in protecting his name, pertain broadly to the activities of his legal staff, or exemplify the kinds of public uses his name received in the United States and abroad. The documents are arranged in the following order:

Correspondence

Case Files

Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

Correspondence

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name and image by commercial enterprises in the United States and abroad. The selected documents cover the period 1899-1909. Most of the letters are written by Edison's representatives and by unauthorized users of his name or image. Included are several items from 1905 concerning Edison's opposition to the registration of a trademark by his former associate, Harold P. Brown. Also included is correspondence regarding the business endeavors of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Some of the letters pertain to Edison's purchase of a farm for his son in 1906, when Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was using the assumed name, Burton Willard. Among the correspondents are Frank L. Dyer, William E. Gilmore, Howard W. Hayes, and Miller Reese Hutchison. Some of the documents bear Edison marginalia.

Case Files

Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to the suit brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The case was initiated in June 1901 and involved the unlicensed use of Edison's name by the Edison Chemical Co., which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, and its successor, the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. The selected items include the bill of complaint, a sworn statement by Edison affirming the complaint, and correspondence regarding the progress of litigation.

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to suits brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., the successor to the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. Two cases were initiated in January 1903. One involved charges of unfair competition; the other, trademark infringement. Another case initiated in October 1904 included the Edison Manufacturing Co. as a complainant. The selected items include the bills of complaint; affidavits; numerous letters exchanged between Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and Frank L. Dyer; and other correspondence regarding the progress of litigation. Also included is the decision dismissing the first suit, along with petitions, affidavits, and correspondence concerning related fraud proceedings brought by the U.S. Post Office against the chemical company.

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Correspondence**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the unlicensed use of Edison's name and image by commercial enterprises in the United States and abroad. The selected documents cover the period 1899-1909. Most of the letters are written by Edison's representatives and by unauthorized users of his name or image. Included are several items from 1905 concerning Edison's opposition to the registration of a trademark by his former associate, Harold P. Brown. Also included is correspondence regarding the business endeavors of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Some of the letters pertain to Edison's purchase of a farm for his son in 1906, when Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was using the assumed name, Burton Willard. Among the correspondents are Frank L. Dyer, William E. Gilmore, Howard W. Hayes, and Miller Reese Hutchison. Some of the documents bear Edison marginalia.

Approximately 20 percent of the documents have been selected.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.,
EDISON LABORATORY,
ORANGE, N. J.

March 7, 1899.

Messrs. Haynes & Lambert,
Prudential Building,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to your letter of Feb. 24th, we return you herewith the communication from Burgess, of Denver. This party has not purchased one dollar's worth of goods from us. He has been writing us long letters, asking us for our longest discount, etc. etc., but that is about all there is to it. I find that we did business with C. O. Stiles, whom he evidently succeeded, during the year ending Dec. 1898, amounting to a total of \$638.61. This is evidently his Parlor equipment of phonographs, records, etc. Since Burgess took the matter in hand we have done no business whatever, and there is no good reason that we can see why he should not drop the name of Edison, as he is doubtless handling other goods and using Mr. Edison's name to effect sales.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Hennessy
General Manager.

WEG/IWW
Enc-K

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRANDPHONES,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...

AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
PROGRAMME...
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FINISHED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

Denver, Colorado, July 20 1899

*Mrs. Hayes Lambert
Newark N.J.
Dears -*

*Your very
arbitrary request in reference to use of
the name "Edison" in connection with
our business has been received. -
It is our intention at all times to comply
strictly with the law and not in any
manner infringe upon any person's rights.
However, during the past three years the
name as it appears at the head of this
sheet has been used in connection with
this business - Under the management
of my predecessor Mr. L. O. Stills and
by myself directly and indirectly many
hundred dollar worth of goods have
been purchased from the Edison
people. They have all been paid for
during this time the business with
them, or rather the correspondence
in relation thereto has been written*

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRANDPHONES,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...
AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
"PROGRAMME."
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FORWARDED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

V/

Denver, Colorado, _____ 189

upon letter heads similar to this, and no complaint has ever been made to us - So far as the name of Thos. A. Edison is concerned I care nothing about, but when a business has been running under a certain name to be compelled to change it, and especially so when goods have been bought from month to month of the people who ask it, is certainly a very arbitrary proposition - As a matter of fact, I have no sign out with name Edison on it. I have a metal door mat, a Friend, and stationery as you see it - I think I fully understand this case so far as the complaint is concerned and perhaps hesitation in saying that it originated in Denver, and in the person of a would be competitor, a person who holds himself to do any thing openly - a man who has openly violated the State laws and was compelled to obey them - Now so far as this matter is concerned there has

[ATTACHMENT]

PHONOGRAPHES,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRAMOPHONES,
RECORD BLANKS,
SUPPLIES,
REPAIRING.

...EDISON...
AMUSEMENT PARLOR,

T. F. BURGESS, Manager.

1213 Seventeenth Street.

1,000 SELECTIONS ON THE
...PROGRAMME...
YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AND
FINISHED IN ONE MINUTE
FOR FIVE CENTS.

3

Denver, Colorado, _____ 189

never been a desire to profit from any
persons name by fraudulent means -
I have some business orders now
in coming several hundred dollars
with the Edison Kiosk. If I am to be
used in this antagonistic way I want to
know it at once - and we will stop all
further business with the Company -
I am in and out of session with the
the Phonograph Kiosk against my
own interest financially, and to be set
down as in this way, is more than
human nature can stand -
I would be pleased to have an early
reply -

Very respectfully,
T. F. Burgess

The only ad I carry is in
State Bulletin and this
I stopped

[ATTACHMENT]

HOWARD M. HAYES.

TELEPHONE NO. 952.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT.

LAW OFFICES
HAYES & LAMBERT,
FOURTH FET - ONE PROSPECTOR, BUILDING,
745 BROAD STREET.

March 9th.,

9

T.F.Burgess, Esq.,
* 1213 Seventeenth Street,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:-

The matter of your use of Mr. Edison's name has been taken up by us with him, and our instructions are to insist on your immediately discontinuing it. If you continue to use it, suit will be brought against you by our correspondents at Denver to enjoin you. We trust this extreme course will not be necessary.

Please let us know your decision in the matter.

Yours truly,

CHAS. JOHNSON
WORTLEY, NEWARK.

TELEPHONE NO. 592.

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES,
Rooms 901-905, Pennsylvania Building,
765 BROAD STREET.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4, 1900

T. V. Stock, Esq.,
Waterston Hotel,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison had directed me to write you and tell you that you must desist in using the name, "The Edisonian Ideal Novelty Company". Mr. Edison has been compelled to prevent the unauthorized use of his name by any one. I presume that on receipt of this you will discontinue the use of Mr. Edison's name and substitute some other title to your enterprise.

There is no objection whatever to advertising machines purchased from the Edison Company, as Edison machines, but Mr. Edison will not permit the use of his name that in any way would seem to imply that he was connected with the business advertised. Let me hear from you at once in regard to this?

My instructions in all these cases are, to begin suit at once if the preliminary demand is not complied with.

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE

[ENCLOSURE]

The Acme of Animated Automatic Vaudeville

THE EDISONIAN



NEW FEATURES

ORIGINAL IDEAS

IDEAL NOVELTY COMPANY

STRICTLY UP TO DATE

M. J. Robinson Long & Co. Boston

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY NEWTON BECHER, BOSTON.

[ENCLOSURE]

... NO FLICKER! NO NOISE!! ...

THE NEW ...EDISON KINETOSCOPE.

IMPROVED MODEL OF 1900.



T. V. STOCK

TO AN Amusement Loving Public.

THE EDISONIAN IDEAL NOVELTY COMPANY are not presenting a cheap, ordinary Vaseque or Cinematograph pasteur exhibition, but an "Animated, Automatic Vaudeville Performance," where one act follows another the same as in my first-class continuous performance theatre.

The program represents the latest and best that money can procure for vaudeville. Popular singers, in illustrated songs, are seen and heard. Acrobatic feats are shown by our greatest athletes, and marvellous dances appear. Every condition makes you laugh, while interesting you listen to a musical concert of the highest order. "The Wizard of Manly Park" puts a gleam around the earth in the twinkling of an eye, and we are shown marvellous scenes in many lands, new and startling.

It is with pleasure that I connect as a "hand liner" with the Company, the name of the distinguished traveller and explorer, MR. NEWTON BEER. This gentleman gives a specially interesting African mission talk, in connection with a series of steam-propelled pictures which serve to illustrate his short master handling "your" "Africa" and "China" "near Philippine Insurrection," and other subjects strictly up-to-date.

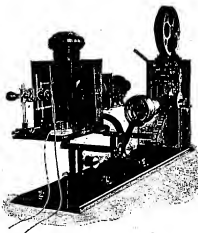
Lastly, just one word to all respectable soulless, or have been, show men. The name of my organization and printed matter is registered at Washington, and I shall protect the same from infringement.

I deal directly with the Edison Company, and all my workhouse and paraphernalia bear the name of Thomas A. Edison as my guarantee of good faith with the public. You are cordially invited to inspect the same when I visit your city.

I am giving the people all I subscribe and my business is conducted on business principles—I cannot say more.

Pathetically yours,

THOMAS V. STOCK, President.



Around the World in Eighty Minutes.

Moving Scenes in Many Lands!

THRILLING EVENTS!!
EXCITING EPISODES!!!

Funny Sightings, Animated Views,

—OF—
PEOPLE, PLACES and THINGS
ON TWO CONTINENTS.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

...BRAND NEW AND UP-TO-DATE...

A Perfect Life Motion Picture Machine

Its established popularity has led MR. EDISON, at great cost, to send a large corps of his most expert photographers to all parts of South Africa, that he may reproduce, for the millions of his delighted patrons, (without the fatigue and expense of travel, or risk of life to them), all those startling events and objects that most engage the public eye in the Transvaal to-day.

War Scenes from South Africa
Reproduced with a Realism that
Baffles Description.

This clearly shows that I only own and control my business.

[ENCLOSURE]

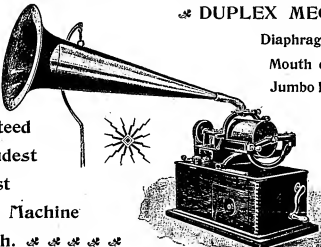
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.

THE LATEST EDISON CONCERT GRAND..... MAESTOSO TALKING MACHINE.

You Have Heard Others, but not the MAESTOSO.

GUARANTEED
the Loudest
and Best
Talking Machine
on Earth.

DUPLEX MEGAPHONE,
Diaphragms 5 ft. long.
Mouth of Bell 3 feet.
Jumbo Record Scores.



Our Records Represent the Finest Talent in the World.

THIS inanimate "Proteus" emits no weak, piping, uncertain sound (such as others give), but from its broad-bellied, brazen throat there issues forth a voice of impressive power.

Each Song, Story, or Musical Act is performed in a manner so loud, natural and life-like as to startle the spectator.

Mr. Edison guarantees this machine to reproduce in volume

...A Perfect Human Voice...

Inspiring Band Concerts

(By World Famous Bands).

Latest Popular Songs

(By Celebrated Singers).

Humorous Monologues

(By Funny Comedians).

Surprising Vocal Effects

(New and Novel).

A Perfect Echo in Sound

OF THE Original Band, Singer or Speaker.

[ENCLOSURE]

THE ACME OF ANIMATED, AUTOMATIC VAUDEVILLE

*"The most pleasing,
Novel and Thrilling
Entertainment now
before the public."*

—BOSTON GLOBE.

...AROUND THE WORLD...

WITH THE

Wizard of Menlo Park

Introducing the Distinguished Traveller and Monologue Artist, Mr.

NEWTON BEERS
IN HIS LATEST IDEA, "PASSING EVENTS"

Vividly

Illustrated by

Edison's

Wonderful

Stero-Projecto

Kinetoscope



Delightfully

Enhanced by

Edison's

New

Maestoso

Talking

...Machine

Mr. Beers will positively appear in his New Comedietta,

"A THUMPING LEGACY,"

Assisted by MISS OLLIE RAY, AND COMPANY,

See Programs and

Daily Papers for Full

...Particulars...

Under auspices of **NASHUA BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB,**

Opera House, Three Nights, Commencing Wednesday Evening, APRIL 4.

Prices, 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Diagram of reserved seats at the next place,
six days in advance.

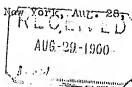
EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
125 FIFTH AVENUE
CORNER OF 20th STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE "KURILAN, NEW YORK."

EDISON-LALANDE BATTERY

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.



Mr. W. R. Gilmore, General Manager,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith letters from G. F. Canniff under date of Aug. 14th and 22nd. This party is employed in the office of W. M. Galt & Co. of Washington, D. C.. I enclose herewith our letter of Aug. 20th in reply to the first letter received from this party. I am sending this correspondence out to you in accordance with your instructions.

Yours truly,

J. W. Gladstone
Manager Sales.

Enclosures.

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HARRIS



ESTABLISHED 1824.

R. L. GALT

HARRIET T. GALT

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
MOLASSES & CO.

LOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C. *Chicago* 1900

Mr. J. W. Gladstone

*Myr. Jules Edison Mfg Co
New York City*

Dear Sir,

I have your favor of Aug 20 in answer to my letter of Aug. 14 relating to a local physician calling an Edison Electric Bell if you will pardon the length of this letter I will go into details so that you will be able to draw your own conclusions - in my last letter I referred to a young man in the employ of the above firm - his name name is Robt Simpson. He had some private trouble and was induced to visit a specialist, the name of this Dr. is J. V. Young, he is located Cor 12th & 5th St New York East Corner 2nd floor. Mr Simpson paid him \$15.00 in advance for three months treatment after several visits the following conversation took place. (Dr.) now Mr A I want you to try

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES,

R. L. GALT,

HARRIET E. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C. 189

Something, I would advise you by all means
to use an Electric belt. you are wasting semen
and this belt will make the seminal ducts strong and
stop all drainage. Now this belt is no common
kind or a fake, it is the best on the market and
made by Edison. you know he is a millionaire
and independent so he has put a high price
on his belt to prevent those fake doctors from
using them. Mr. C. says, it is Edison's make is
it. Yes sir says the Dr. who seeing that Mr. C.
was interested stayed on his visit further.
Now Mr. C. learning in a confident way in his Easy
Chair, I must certainly advise you to make every
sacrifice in your power to obtain the best. Mr. C.
feeling that if it was something from the Washington
Edition it was good and always asked the
Dr. the price. the Dr. without a blush said the
price is \$35.00 but understood I (the Dr.) don't
make one cent on it I am giving you it at

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES.

R. L. GALT.

HARRIET E. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WINDMILL, PENNSYLVANIA
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

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Washington D.C. 189

Cost price, when he came home he told me
the above I remarked well, if it is the work of
the Edison company of Mend Park I presume it is
all right, but I think the price is high for even the
the best camera about a week time, as soon as
I saw it I told Simpson his father was a miser, and
he had found an easy victim in him (S) he took the
set to the local firms & its store value
was estimated by different firms & from 25 to
50 there is no makers name on it at all.
I told C. that Edison never made such a thing,
it consist of about 1 good cheap leather 1 1/2 in
wide with common buckle value about 25¢ &
two dry cells or battery value 28¢ each 40
four tin tins connected with wire
that runs in the cells value 75¢
70¢ I would be a good price for material, one
dollar would be a good day for putting it together
so if it does in the store for 25¢ there would

[ENCLOSURE]

T. J. HAYES.

R. L. GALT.

HARRIET T. GALT.



ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICE OF
W. M. Galt & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED & C.

Washington, D. C.

189

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be a fair profit, now Simpson was clearly
driven to purchase the firm on the assumption
from the fact that it was made by the
company. I then visited Simpson to try to
avoid the price conversation again, knowing that
he was a man of the same. But this seemed to
did not want to know the firm on the subject
him about what he must have determined.
Something of the kind two Simpson's that were
another Edison, now that I would like to
find out whether you tell me if this
is in N.Y. or elsewhere in Edison or Edison
making Electric Bells for I want to write them
& find out the cost and have something
to compare for pricing with. I believe he is a
thorough man & I want to buy him to time
and make him refund what is just to Mr. S.
if you think it necessary or can forward the
bill to you for inspection, any information
over

[ENCLOSURE]

TJAS 3 Y210040

Table 2

212 *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*[illegible]

1953

0681 04H219AT03

Dear Father, I received your letter of the 10th inst. and was
 glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this letter
 will find you the same. I am not at present in the
 city, but I will be there in a few days. I will then
 call on you and see how you are getting on. I am
 very much interested in you and hope to hear from
 you soon. I am, dear Father, your affectionate son,
 John C. Smith.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.,
EDISON LABORATORY,
ORANGE, N. J.

ORANGE Sept. 13, 1900.

IN REPLYING TO THIS LETTER

PLEASE MENTION THESE INITIALS

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

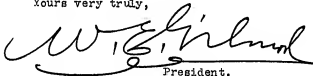
Prudential Building,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have read over the letter from Mr. M. F. Levy of San Francisco, in which he states that he will discontinue the use of Mr. Edison's name in connection with his business. Do you not think it would be a good idea for me to send this out to Bacigalupi to see whether he actually does so or not? I presume you have no further use for the letter, and I therefore suggest this way of finding out positively.

Yours very truly,


President.

WEG/EWW

Enc-G

[ATTACHMENT]

EDISON ELECTRIC PARLOR

... 415 Kearny Street ...

DEALER IN

Phonographs, Graphophones, Kinetoscopes,
Autoscopes, Recording Scales,
Nickel in the Slot, Machines of all kinds
All the Latest and Best Records
50c. \$5.00 doz.

M. F. LEVY, PROP.

San Francisco, Aug 8 / 1900

Howard W. Hayes Esq
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir: -

Yours of Aug 1st received and in reply
will state that I do not presume to use the name
of Mr. Edison in any advertising other than as you
see it on this letter head and a sign in front of
my place of business which reads the same way.
If that is infringing on the name why is it that
one of our largest light and power companies use
the name and has done so for years in this city.

I don't wish to have any suit brought against me
but I would like to ask of you if I am infringing
on Mr. Edison's name by using it in the manner as
you see and do I lay myself liable for a suit.
If so I will discontinue its use. Awaiting yours
in reply I am

Respectfully Yours
M. F. Levy

" Copy"

6/17/02WEM/L.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Your various letters noted. You will discontinue immediately the use of my name in connection with the bonds, both on your stationery and advertisements.

Yours very truly,

Thomas A. Edison.

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

No ans
June 25, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of the 17th and note that you wish the use of your name discontinued in connection with Bonds on stationery and advertisements. Your wish will be complied with as requested.

Meanwhile I should like your views in regard to the amount of your interest in past sales of Bonds, as I wish to fully requite your kindness in the past.

Very truly yours,

Harold P. Brown.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. GILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy & Treas.

CABLE "KURJIAN" NEW YORK

SALESROOMS:
EDISON AMUSEMENT PARLOR CO.
NEW YORK.
83 CHAMBERS STREET.



Type "Q" Cell.
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS



Orange, N. J., Sept. 19, 1902.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 12th, enclosing communication from the Proprietor of the Edison Amusement Parlor at Milwaukee. I am acquainted with both Messrs. Wagner and Mark and they have exhibition parlors in the cities mentioned on their paper. The trouble is, though, that in all of these places they show a great many instruments other than the Edison phonographs, particularly mutoscopes, some graphophones, and in fact, all kinds of penny machines for the gullible public. I dislike very much to see Mr. Edison's name attached to these concerns and would like, of course, to have them discontinue the use of the words "Edison Parlor" if it could be enforced. Wagner is an old employee of ours and was put into business by myself. I do not see how it is going to be so detrimental to their business to style all of them as "The People's Arcade", "People's Place of Amusement" "People's Parlors" or anything of that kind. What they are after is to use the word "Edison". I have no sentiment on this subject; it is purely a matter of business, and if you think you can force their discontinu-

EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To H. W. H.

Date 9/19/02.

Sheet No. 2.

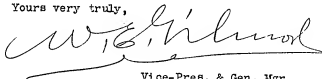
using his name in connection with their exhibitions, all well and good.

As you well know, the day of the Parlor in which Edison phonographs are exhibited is about past and gone.

If you still agree with me in the above, I would ask that you write them to refrain from the use of Mr. Edison's name.

Their letter to you is returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. G. Hillman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WEG/IWW

Enc-L

*John F. Carroll, Secy.
W. F. Hoffmann & Co., Inc.*

*John F. Carroll, Secy.
W. F. Hoffmann & Co., Inc.*

*American Oil & Supply Co.
Oils, Greases, Acids, Chemicals,
Extracts, Dye Stuffs,*

23-25-27 Division Place,

Both Telephones 333

Mr. W. O. Mallory, Vice Pres.,
Edison Storage Battery Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Newark, N.J.

Sept. 26, 1902.

SEP 27 1902

My dear Sir:- I wrote to the Nassau Smelting & Refining Works, as per advices in previous letter to you, for prices on Rabbit Metal and also for any circulars that they might have pertaining to same, and enclose their reply. Kindly return this to us when you have made copy of same.

Yours very truly,
American Oil & Supply Co.,

J. M. Deane

[ENCLOSURE]

C O P Y

SEP 27 1902

THE NASSAU SMELTING & REFINING WORKS,

B. Lowenstein, Prop.

West 29th Street, (bet. 11th & 13th Aves.)

NEW YORK, S E P T. 25, 1902.

Mr. John L. Carroll, Secretary,

American Oil & Supply Company,

Newark, N.J.

Dear Sir:--

In reply to your favor of September 24th, we take pleasure in quoting you Pig Lead (5 ton lots) at 4 3/8 cents per pound, f.o.b. Newark-30 days net, or 1/2% for cash in 10 days.

Regarding Babbit Metal, we beg to quote you

Genuine Babbit at 27 ¢ per lb.- Less 5%

Edison " " 20 " " " " 33%

Monarch Antifriction
at 15 " " " " 33%

Same delivery and terms as above.

Thanking you for the inquiry, and trusting to be favored with the order, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE NASSAU SMELTING & REFINING WORKS,
B. Lowenstein, Proprietor.

Per K.J. Raalson

KJR/L

Copied by HCL.

Newark, N. J. Sept. 30, 1902.

The Nassau Smelting & Refining Works,
West 29th St. between 11th & 13th Aves.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

I am directed by Mr. Thomas A. Edison to draw your attention to the fact that you are quoting to your customers an "Edison and Babbitt" metal. You have no authority to use Mr. Edison's name in connection with this Babbitt metal, and I must ask you to discontinue its use. Please let me hear from you by return mail in the matter.

Yours truly,

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY IN NEW YORK.
ADDRESSES REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N. J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.

EDISON LABORATORY, ORANGE, N. J.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM.

IN REPLYING TO THIS LETTER

35 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

PLEASE MENTION THESE INITIALS.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 101 N. WABASH AVENUE.
FOREIGN DEPT.: 15 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.



Orange, N. J.

Nov. 1906

NOV 19 1906

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a letter from a concern styling themselves "The Edisona", Buffalo, N. Y., also memo. from Mr. Sohermerhorn to myself, stating that the name of the concern is Philip Klippel & Co. As you will see, these people purchased some slot machines from us and they are evidently in the exhibition business. I presume that you can write them the regular letter advising that they cannot use Mr. Edison's name in this way.

In this connection, would it not be a good idea for you to again consider the matter of communicating with Petit in Newark, who has incorporated a company called "The Edisona Company". You will find the proper name of it in the telephone book, as I understand he has a telephone, and we have got to decide what we intend to do with him. His business does not amount to a great deal, although he considers himself a jobber and is receiving jobbers' discounts. I am under the impression that he is doing a great deal of business under this name with other apparatus, and that is the reason we dislike to have Mr. Edison's name used in connection with his institution.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
President.

WEG/IWW

Palmer Dec. 2nd 02
Howard St. Yards Bldg.
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir,

This may not interest you in any way but it came up during the conversation I had with Mr. Stillwell today.

Today is the first time I have met him since he was with the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Electric Lamp Co. #2 Wall St. I used to call with him several times a week then, as I was acquainted with him in New York N.Y. 1891-92 Thomas A. Edison Jr. sold to C. W. Stillwell the right to use the name Thomas A. Edison Jr. and at the death of Mr. Edison the right to use the name Thomas A. Edison, for all time.

Mr. Stillwell wants to put a Thomas A. Edison Jr. Photograph on the market. he says there would be big money in it. for somebody to furnish the cash. Mr. Stillwell has been looking around himself for money, but he wants big money.

He said that he refused last week \$200,000. Two thousand dollars he thinks he can get more.

Mr. Stillwell said that he had a man to see the Columbia Photograph Co. in regards to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Photograph. and they thought very well of it, and paid a special.

meeting of the board to consider the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Photograph. He said that the man that was dealing with the Columbia Photograph people, met on a lunch about that time, and was lunch for more than 30 thousand, and the Columbia people would not deal with him then, that was about six weeks ago.

Mr. Stillwell wanted to know if I could get somebody to go into the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Photograph Co. said that there would be big money in the business.

Mr. Stillwell said that Mr. Edison would only live a few years longer, at his death, he would bring suit against the National Photograph Co. for using the name of Thomas A. Edison on their Photograph, and record and pupples.

He said that he would make big money from that, as the Company would have to pay him, if they continued to use the name Thomas A. Edison.

He wanted me to come out to his House in Newark N. J. some Evening, and he would explain to me more fully, in regard to what he expects to do, and what he wanted to do.

If I go out I may see Thomas A. Edison, Jr. at his House.

This may not be of any interest to you, but if he does it of what he expects to do, you will know something about it.

Truly Yours

Edw. A. McDev.

JOSEPH F. McCOY,
BROKER
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
ROOM 184.
TEL. GORT. 4414.

12th 19th or

Howard H. Hays Esq.

Dear Sir.

I mailed to you
this A.M. copy of the Agreement between
Thomas A. Edison Jr. and E. H. Stilwell in regard
to the Phonograph.

I have no copy of the letter I wrote you
in regard to my visit to the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Co. and my conversation with the
Manager Mr. Girard.

If the letters are at your office I could get
the date from the first letter and make
up a report as I have a copy of the others.
in regard to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Edison
Mr. Stilwell has an agreement with Thomas
A. Edison Jr. in regard to the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Incandescent Electric Lamp. Mr. Stilwell thinks
he could get some money from that. selling it
to some small company. Yours Truly
Joseph F. McCoy.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1902.

Joseph F. McCoy, Esq.,
Railway, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

T. A. & J. Chumaceas & Co

I have your favor of the 18th inst., enclosing letter
and draft of agreement from C. F. Stillwell. I am very glad to get
them. *Hold them off for a while - have you managed*

to see T. A. & J. personally, yet? Leg. to Washington tomorrow
Yours very truly,
So please report to me at the Hotel Cordova until
you hear to the contrary.

HWT/MS

C. H. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT,
A. J. DUNHAM, VICE PRESIDENT



New York Office
33 E 30th Street.

St. Petersburg Office
10 Bagorodni Pr.

Cable addresses
Zetuss Berlin.
Zetophone New York.
Zetophone St. Petersburg.
Lieber's Code used.

F. W. PRESGOTT
MANAGING DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL ZONOPHONE COMPANY

FILIALE BERLIN

SOLE LICENSEES OF THE ZONOPHONE FOR ALL COUNTRIES
EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Telephone Amt IV, 1258.

Mr. Howard W. Hayes

Newark,

New Jersey.

W. G. SPENCER, TREASURER,
A. G. PRESGOTT, SECRETARY.

BERLIN S.W. June 30th 1908

O. 17. Mühlenstr. 7/85 Tel. Nr. 8256



Dear Sir,

Your favour of June 18th received, and after Mr. Edison's experience in a similar matter with the Hawthorn & Shebel case, we are a little surprised that you still gnaw on the same old bone. However to come down to facts, you are a little mistaken. We do not have any paper and never have advertised the Deutsches Edison Depot, and you must have confounded us with some one else who possibly so advertises.

As to Casa Edison, Rio de Janeiro, this house is our agent for our goods in Brazil. If you can get them to give up their name, we suppose there is nothing in the way of preventing you from making the attempt. So long as they have that name and are our agents, we purpose to use it in so far as our business relations with them may be necessary unless provided of course that you will be able to prevent us from so doing.

Yours truly,

F. W. Presgott

Newark, N.J., July 25-1903.

F. M. Prescott, Esq.,
017 Muhlenstr. 73,
Berlin, S.W. Germany.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. and am glad to know that you have not advertised as the "Dutchess Edison Depot". I shall certainly bring suit against the Casa Edison in Rio Janeiro if they insist on using the name of Edison, and if you persist in advertising that house in your advertisement in Germany, I shall also bring suit against your Company. I trust that such a course will not be necessary.

Yours truly,

HWH/ED.

Newark, August 20, 1903.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose a copy of a cable just received from London. The case referred to is one brought against a man named Cooper, who advertised an "Edison bicycle". Suit was brought against him for using your name without authority. An application for a preliminary injunction was made while I was in London. The Judge expressed himself very favorably ^{to my} ~~my~~ side in the matter, but said that he would prefer that the case should be heard at a final hearing, so that the question of the mis-use of the name could be settled once for all. He accordingly set an early day for the trial. Evidently the defendant expected a decision against him and so did not contest the matter in open court. As, however, he appeared in the case, the decision will be considered as an adjudication. The rule of the English Courts is that if a defendant at first contests a case and afterwards abandons it, the plaintiff gets the same benefit from the decision that he would have if the case had been fought to a finish.

I also enclose clippings from newspapers in regard to a decision in Ireland on the same lines. I think that with these two decisions we can protect your name without question in Great Britain.

Mr. Edison -2-

Also they will have considerable weight in the courts here. Please
return the clippings after reading them.

Yours truly,

HWH-TP.
Encl. (2) A-H.

[ATTACHMENT]

Form No. 1.

CABLE MESSAGE. **THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

ALL CABLE MESSAGES posted for transmission must be written on the message blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ROBERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U.S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:

No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
 No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumbold Street.
 GLASGOW: No. 25 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
 BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	TO	FROM	NO. OF WORDS
65	AT L.A.	London	18

RECEIVED at 790 Broad St Aug 20 1893
 (1903)?

Wentley Cooper case 0057
 Newark (J)
 Perpetual invention costs against
 Cooper who appeared but did
 not defend take today tell
 Edison
 Copy sent to
 Liffedness

154
Cable Address: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK."
A. L. S. G. COMMERCIAL, LICENSES, HUNTING. PRIVATE CODES USED.

TELEPHONE
4410 FRANKLIN.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N. J. U. S. A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES
AND ORIGINAL FILMS
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND FAN MOTOR GUFFITE
BATES AND EDISON NUMBERING MACHINES.

83 CHAMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.



EUROPEAN OFFICE.
32 REMPART ST. GEORGES,
ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

9/2/03

Judge Howard W. Hayes,

Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

Dear sir:

I have your esteemed favor of the 1st inst., with letter
attached from Mr. Fred Figner, Rio Janeiro.

Replying thereto, beg to state that we have never done
any business direct with Mr. Figner, although we have executed
large orders for him account through Messrs. Elmenhorst & Co.,
New York Commission merchants. We have received through this
firm business from Mr. Figner amounting to about \$12,000.00,
during the last two and a-half years. He is the largest and best
customer we have in South America.

We have, during the past two or three years, addressed
not more than three letters to him, and always as follows: Mr.
Fred Figner, Rua do Ouvidor #107, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, but never
"Casa Edison". We have, however, marked cases on shipments "Casa
Edison"

The writer recently called Mr. Gilmore's attention to this matter,
and he did not offer any objection to our so marking the cases.

Trusting that this matter can be satisfactorily adjusted,

Adm.
9/3/03
H.C.P.

Hayes, 2

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

and the information as given is what you require, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Walter Stevens
Manager Foreign Dept.

Phonograph Dictation
WS/MP

P.S. I am returning herewith Mr. Figner's communication addressed
to your goodself.

[ENCLOSURE]



Mr. Howard W. Hager

Newark N. J.

Dear Sir

Your favor of June 18th to hand is noted.

I must say that your combination is quite surprising. I have used the title "Casa Edison" for the last 3 yrs. without any molestation. Goods have been shipped from the Edison Factory at Orange for the last 2 yrs. marked marked with my registered trade Mark Figner, with the consent of the House.

The title "Casa Edison" is always used in connection with my own name. It is a Brazilian custom to have their houses or stores named - therefore Fred. Figner's "Casa Edison". This you can see by my letter head.

Consulting the Brazilian law I find ground for our complaint only under the one head viz, "Misleading competition".

No Am.

[ENCLOSURE]

CASA EDISON

N. Ovidor 107

FRED. FINNER

Mr. Howard W. Hager. 2.

As mine is the only house handling Mr. Edison's goods you may see the lack of application.

As my business is built up & advertised under this title, for commercial reasons it is very difficult if not impossible to discontinue the use of this title.

Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory to Mr. Edison

I remain

Yours truly

Fred. Finner

*authentic to Harry...
He was not authorized to use my name
or portrait of myself
Orange, N. J.*

REPUBLICAN 1800.
TELEPHONE, 1840 CLEVELAND.

JOHN J. BUNTE,
BANKER AND BROKER.
CORBIN BUILDING, 192 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS, "BUNTERSON."
A B O M W. IS CODE DESK.

LISTED AND DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS.

BONDS PLACED AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

New York, October 12th, 1905.

To my Customers and Investors:-

I believe that the opportunity presented in the enclosed prospectus is beyond all comparison the best I have ever offered to my friends and investors generally.

Three years ago I sold a large amount of a stock at the price that this stock is now first offered at, and recently it sold on the Boston market at \$120.00 per thousand shares, an advance of nearly 500 per cent. I predict the stock of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY will do even better.

The offer I make in connection with this stock is one limitless in possibilities and boundless in profits. The Company has the entire civilized world as a business field. Its scope of operations and its profits will increase with every year's increase of business.

Read every word of this prospectus carefully, keeping in mind the fact that I offer you the extraordinary opportunity to purchase a block of this stock at the real ground floor price of \$25.00 per 1,000 shares, or at the rate of ONLY TWO AND A HALF CENTS A SHARE.

The most conservative estimate of PROFITS EXCEEDS 200 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and those who buy at the present offering will multiply that many times.

The very low price at which this first allotment of stock is offered, is made in order to sell the first issue rapidly and start the Company in business on a large scale at once.

Experts, representatives of many of the great industrial and men pre-eminent in business affairs have examined our inventions and have without exception given their unqualified endorsement. THOS. A. EDISON, THE PRINCE OF INVENTORS has expressly commended the "Cinch-Clinch."

In the whole field of electrical manufactures, the greatest of modern industries, there is not an opportunity for safe and profitable investment comparable with that offered now in the shares of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY. Recall to mind the Bell Telephone. A few years ago it was a bare patent struggling for recognition, the shares selling at a nominal price; now it is a \$50,000,000 corporation paying millions in yearly dividends.

If our invention interests a man of Edison's genius, and he unqualifiedly commends it, is it not worth careful consideration on your part? Consider the low capitalization and present price in relation to the practical guarantees for enormous profits, and decide whether this is not one of the REAL times when the foundation of a fortune can be laid at a marvelously small outlay—whether indeed it is not a time for even a sacrifice if need be to secure a permanent interest in the enormous profits which these inventions will undoubtedly earn.

This is peculiarly a time when people are seeking investments, safe, permanent and profitable. The stock of the INTERNATIONAL PERFECT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY answers this demand.

I am offering a block of this stock at a first chance price—of 2 1/2 cents per share—TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

I simply ask your attention to the matchless merits of this opportunity—I am satisfied your orders will follow.

Make all checks, drafts, etc., payable to,

Yours very truly,

John J. Bunte

Dict. R.C. Encl. 4.

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEWARK,
WENTLEY,
NEW YORK.

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES,

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 725 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
75 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
2242 NEWARK.
2242 BROAD, N. Y.

Newark, October 12, 1903.

W. H. H.
SIR,
Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

*Letter forwarded
E*



Dear Sir:

I wrote to the "Edison employment Bureau" at 742 Sixth Avenue, New York, warning them to discontinue the use of your name. They write me as follows:

"Your note is foolish. Did it never occur to you that there were more than one person in this world by the name of Edison. My sister married an Edison, and one of her relatives is interested with me, & she is a relative of Thomas A., but I hope he is not so much of an egotist as to think we namd the Bureau to trade on his name. Do what you please. E. E. B."

Shall I push the matter any further, and investigate as to whether there is really any person by the name of Edison connected with their business?

Yours truly,

Howard W. Hayes

HWH-EP.

[ON BACK OF PRECEDING PAGE]

Oct 15 1903

Inquiry at 742 6th Ave. Remains at house say
Ed in Bureau moved out some months ago in a hurry
Refers me to the Landlady, Mr. J. A. Fischer, 607-6 8th
saw him re. rent agent Mr. Linow, says they a Mr. Barton
moved out one night in a hurry with rent in arrears

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HOWARD W. HAYES.

WILLIAM PELLER.
FREDERICK C. FRODER.
LOUIS M. SANDERS.
JOHN E. HELM.
OLIVER HOLDEN.

LAW OFFICES
HOWARD W. HAYES.
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.
78 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
28 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEPHONE:
882 NEWARK, N. J.
8842 BRAD, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS:
PRESSING-LONDON.
WORTLEY, NEWARK.
20-1903.

Thos. A. Edison, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

*Drop investigation
in Newark, N.J., No 6*

Dear Sir:

In re Edison Employment Bureau.

I have made investigations in regard to the Edison Employment Bureau, who were located at 742 Sixth Ave. N.Y. From inquiries made from the tenants, I learn that a man by the name of Mr. Purton had moved in the building, which is a tenement house. He occupied the room for some six months and moved out the early part of last July. The tenants referred me to the landlord, and I went to see him and learned that Purton packed his grip early one Sunday morning and moved out in a hurry owing some five months' rent. From there he moved to 2nd Ave. near 34th St., establishing an office as Purton's Employment Bureau, but I have since learned that he has again got out without paying the rent. I have spoken to Mr. Gilmore about the matter and he advised me to drop further investigations until I heard from yourself or him.

JWH/MD.

Yours truly,



William E. Gilmora, Esq.,
National Phone. Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Newark, N.J., Nov. 20-1903.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your favor of the 2nd inst. in regard to Victor Paul Berger, I would say that I have dictated the necessary affidavits in the matter and will send them to Orange and New York for signature and verification. I enclose to you an affidavit for yourself, for Mr. Walter Miller and for Mr. Edison, and will send to Stevens an affidavit for himself and for Witrowsky. He will have to look the latter gentleman up and get him to come in and swear to it. Annex to your affidavit one of the foreign letter heads.

Yours truly,

HWH/ED.
ENC. 1ED.

[ENCLOSURE]

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE :
OF NEW YORK :SS.
:

RUDOLF WEITROWSKY being

duly sworn according to law on his oath says: on the 17th day of September, 1903, I was at Vienna in Austria; while there I bought from Victor Paul Berger, who carries on business in Vienna at No. 28 Karntner Straesse under the name Edison Import House, twenty-five phonograph records which were represented to me to be Edison records. I brought those to some friends in New York and when they were tried here they were found to be worn out, useless records. I accordingly called at the office of the National Phonograph Company in the City of New York and left the records there with Mr. Walter Stevens and complained to him of their quality. I purchased the records from Victor Paul Berger on account of the title under which he did business, from which I assumed that he was the representative of the National Phonograph Company in Vienna. I received with said records a receipted bill of sale, which I have annexed to this affidavit as an exhibit.

Sworn to and subscribed :

before me this 28 day of : *Rudolf Weitrowsky*
November 1903, at New York:

John M. McElroy Jr.
Notary Public
N.Y.C.

[ENCLOSURE]

1 ED

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX : SS. WILLIAM E. GILMORE being duly
sworn according to law on his oath says: I am the President of the National Phonograph Company and have been such President for more than five years last past. I have active oversight of the business of the Company and am thoroughly familiar with it. Victor Paul Berger of Vienna is not a representative in any way of the National Phonograph Company. He purchases large numbers of goods from the National Phonograph Company but our relations with him are purely that of manufacturer and purchaser. He is not authorized to hold himself out in any way as a representative of the National Phonograph Company nor is he authorized to use the trade-mark "Thomas A. Edison", which trade-mark for the country of Austria is the property of the National Phonograph Company. I am shown a bill of sale which I am informed was given by him to Rudolf Witrowsky. Foreign department of the National Phonograph Company. He is not authorized to use it. I annex to this affidavit one of the ^{said} letter-heads of the National Phonograph Company, showing the similarity.

On the 22nd day of October, 1903, I received from Walter Stevens some records which he stated to me he had received from Rudolf Witrowsky. I immediately handed them to Mr. Walter H. Miller, an employee of the National Phonograph Company who is at the head of the record making department and is an expert on the question of phonograph blanks and records.

Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day :
of 1903, :

[ENCLOSURE]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX :SS. THOMAS A. EDISON being duly
sworn according to law on his oath says: I reside at
West Orange in the State of New Jersey: I have no ac-
quaintance with Victor Paul Berger, whom I am informed is
carrying on business in Vienna under the name of Edison
Import House. I have never authorised him to use my name
in connection with his business nor to use my trade-mark.
Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day of :
1903. :

[ENCLOSURE]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX :SS. WALTER H. MILLER being
duly sworn according to law on his oath says: I am an
employee of the National Phonograph Company and have charge
of the record making department. I have been connected
with that department for over five years last past. I am
thoroughly familiar with the phonograph blanks and records
made and sold by the National Phonograph Company. Mr.
Gilmore handed me two records which I understand were
purchased by Mr. Rudolf Witrowsky from Victor Paul Berger
of Vienna, Austria. I examined the records; one of them
is made on a blank not manufactured by the National
Phonograph Company; the other is made on a blank manu-
factured by the National Phonograph Company, but the re-
cord placed on it was not placed on it by the National
Phonograph Company. I am positive that neither of the
said records were made or sold by the National Phonograph
Company.

Sworn to and subscribed :
before me, this day :
of 1903, :

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.— INCORPORATED —
23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions stated in this notice, which have been accepted by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be checked against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for correction, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays
in transmission or delivery of a message. Moreover, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, no other case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days
after the message is filed with the Company for payment.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	1 OFFICE
76	W. E. Gilmore	128th	MAIN OFFICE
RECEIVED at	238 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.	RECEIVED	29 190
Dated	Feb. 29	ANS.	

To: W. E. Gilmore
Orange
I have duly forwarded
power of attorney authorizing
yourself take action for and
case — Edison —

I

Gouraud Matter.

March 30, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Fort Myer, Fla.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

In reference to the representations made by Gouraud that he apparently has authority to speak and act for you in Great Britain, Mr. Gilmore has handed me your telegram of yesterday, and in accordance with your request I have prepared a power of attorney authorizing Gilmore or Marks or both of them, to take action against Gouraud. Please execute the power as I have indicated, and send it directly to Mr. Gilmore for which purpose I beg to enclose a stamped envelope.

Yours very truly,

FLD/MM.

Enclosure.

October 20, 1904

Use of Mr. Edison's name:

The Edison Company,
510 W. Franklin Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:-

Mr. Edison has requested me to write you calling your attention to the fact that you have no right to use his name in the name of your concern, either as "The Edison Company" or "The Edison Motion Picture Company".

In the past Mr. Edison has uniformly insisted that no one shall use his name in any way that will give the impression to the public that he is connected with the business. That would certainly be the impression in the case of your concern. Ordinarily in instances of this kind, Mr. Edison's wishes are promptly complied with, but in some instances we have had to resort to legal measures, which I hope will not be necessary in your case. Of course, if you make use of Edison projecting kinetoscopes or Edison films in your business, that fact can be announced, but it must be done entirely outside of your firm name and in such a way that the public will not be misled. Kindly let me hear from you immediately regarding this matter, as otherwise I shall have to take

The Edison Company - 2

prompt action against you.

Yours very truly,

FLD/MK.

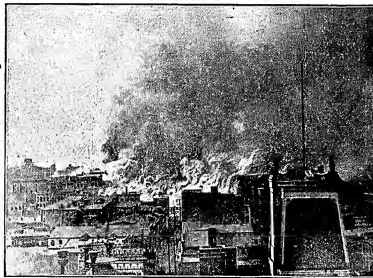
[ATTACHMENT]

FIGHTING THE FLAMES!
—BY—
The Edison Motion Picture Company
MASONIC TEMPLE,
BELAIR, MD.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, October 13 and 14, 1904

PRESENTING IN LIFE-LIKE MOTION THE MOST WONDERFUL SERIES OF PICTURES
EVER PRODUCED

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THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE

Beginning from time of outbreak to end of swept district. All flame and smoke effects shown in color.

THE GREAT EDISON TRAIN ROBBERY (in Fourteen Scenes)

the hit of all exhibitions showing in realistic motion how the Western Train Thieves do their work, as well as the thrilling capture in the Western Forest.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR—Land and Water Battles Just Received

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP AND FAMOUS PUNCHTOWN RACES
(An enjoyable run of exciting quality)

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF HAPPY HOOLIGAN AND GLOOMY GUS
(His side-splitting adventures amuses everyone)

Listen to the Echo of the latest Picture Songs

ADMISSION: ADULTS, 25c., CHILDREN, 15c.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM EACH EVENING

For Booking, Address The Edison Co., 310 W. Franklin St., Balto., Md.

Telephone, Mt. Vernon 152-V

Mrs. Schenck

OFFICE OF
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL EXPERT
22 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5104 38TH ST.

W. H. Lyster

11/9/04

My dear Mr. Edison,

I am enclosing a clipping of a very remarkable advertisement in a South American newspaper which seems to me to be a very grave matter, demanding your attorney's attention.

This was brought to my attention by a friend from Argentine Republic, and I immediately requested that he procure a copy of the papers in which it is appearing, so that I might send them to you. I received this one tonight and more will follow by next mail or so.

I am sorry you could not go to the Empire track races Tuesday. The little 20 HP Ford trimmed the big cars in fine shape, thus verifying my opinion that the successful track car is one of light weight, properly designed.

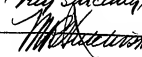
I hope to have the time to enter the Eagle Rock climbing contest on xE, but, as it will necessitate much preparation in stuffing, I doubt if I can get to it. But I will be present to witness the contest surely, and will be glad to have

you join me.

The carbon balls furnished as samples by Mr. Aylerworth were too large and too small. He is preparing some .028" ones for me (some flashed & some unflashed) and I will report results. I am not carbonizing seeds until I thresh the prepared balls out, owing to pressure of work in other directions.

With my kindest regards,

Very sincerely,


~~M. J. Aylerworth~~

[ENCLOSURE]

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(TRANSLATION)

--EDISON'S ELECTRIC PLASTER.--

In order to spend your money well and receive sure cure in all kinds of rheumatic pains, lungs trouble, kidneys trouble, pains on the back and all pains localized in general; it is necessary to prevent frauds and require that each Edison electric plaster bear the Trade Mark HEALTH AND VIGOR together with our signature and the consent of our legal advisers in the Argentine Republic, Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Company.

Every electric plaster not having these countermarks must be refused as a coarse imitation, without any virtue whatever and even sometimes, dangerous. DAUER & BLACK, 283 Twenty Fifth Street, Chicago. U. S. A.

Dec. 27, 1904.

M.R. Hutchison, Esq.,
62 West 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th ult. to Mr. Edison was duly received by him, but at that time I was in Europe and the matter has been left for my attention.

I thank you very much for your kindness in reference to the advertisements of Messrs. Douer & Black of Chicago, Ill., which appears in the Buenos Ayres' El Diario of July 7, 1904. The use of Mr. Edison's name and picture in this way is of course fraudulent, and I have directed the attention of the Post Office authorities to the matter. I will also take steps to have the publication of these advertisements stopped, and I will be obliged therefore, if your friend will advise me whether he knows of any similar advertisements appearing in other newspapers.

Yours very truly,

ELD/AFK.

JOHN H. GRILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
206 COUNTELAND STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Subject: In re use of Mr. Edison's name.

NOV 11 1904

Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of a recent date, will
say: I have concluded to advise my clients to discon-
tinue the use of the name " Edison " in their business,
and to recall all their literature bearing that name.

Yours very truly,

Ansds

John H. Grill

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 27, 1904.

Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Co.,
Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

Gentlemen:-

I write to you as the Counsel for Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in reference to advertisements of the so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster", which I understand appeared in the South American Newspapers. It is represented that you are the legal advisors in the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Douer & Black of Chicago, Ill., who are marketing this device. The advertisements in question make use of Mr. Edison's name and picture, and they are plainly calculated to mislead the public and to create the impression that Mr. Edison is connected in some way with the enterprise and that the appliance in question was invented by him. I will be glad to hear from you in reference to this matter, as I do not wish to take any steps against you if you have any adequate explanation to offer.

Kindly advise me as to what extent your responsibility as "legal advisors" of Messrs. Douer & Black extends. If you are not responsible for the fraudulent advertisements referred to, I should be glad to have your assurance that they will not continue

No. 2 - Messrs. S.C. T. & Co.,

to represent you as such in the future.

Appropriate action against your principals in this country has already been taken.

Yours very truly,

YLD/ARK.

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 28, 1904.

E.W. Lawrence, Esq.,

c/o Assistant Attorney General,

P.O. Dept. Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison's attention has just been called to an advertisement of "Edison's Electric Plaster" which appears in El'Diario of July 7, 1904 published at Buenos Ayres, Argentine. According to this advertisement, the article in question is sold by Messrs. Douer & Black, 283 25th Street, Chicago, Ill. The advertisement makes use of Mr. Edison's picture, as you will see from the enclosed clippings and it is evident that these people are engaged in a fraudulent scheme and are, no doubt, using the United States mails for this purpose, and I think, therefore, that a fraud order should be issued against them. I have seen no other advertisements, but presume that the same thing appears in other South American papers. I wish you would have this matter looked into, my object of course being to prevent the fraudulent use of Mr. Edison's name and reputation, but the important object being to protect the public.

If it will be necessary for me to present a formal

No. 2 - E.W. Lawrence, Esq.,

petition, kindly let me know and I will do so, but in that case I wish you would return the enclosed clippings to me; as these are all that I have. I have not written to Messrs. Douar & Black, as I think the investigation should proceed from the Post Office Department, but I will do what is possible towards stopping the publication of the advertisements in the South American papers.

Kindly let me hear from you in reference to this matter.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

Thomas A. Edison.

Dec. 27, 1904.

Publisher - El Diario,

Buenos Ayres,

Argentine.

Dear Sir:-

I write to you as the Counsel for Thomas A. Edison for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the advertisement of Messrs. Doper & Black of Chicago, Ill. which appeared in your paper for July 7, 1904, makes a fraudulent use of Mr. Edison's name and picture. Mr. Edison has nothing to do with this concern, never heard of them before and has had no connection with the so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster". The advertisement is plainly misleading and calculated to deceive the public. I do not know whether the advertisement is still being continued in your paper, but I call your attention to the matter, in order that you may be informed as to its true character. I presume, now, that your attention has been directed to this advertisement, it will no longer appear in your paper, but I will be glad to have your assurance to this effect.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM E. GILMORE.

United States of America,
State of New Jersey,
County of Essex.

} ss.:

} WILLIAM E. GILMORE, having

been first duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he has acted continuously as President of the National Phonograph Company for the past six years and as General Manager of said company since its incorporation in 1896; that during this entire time he has had the executive management and direction of said company, subject to the control of the Board of Directors of which he has been a member since the incorporation of the company; that it was at his suggestion that Charles E. Stevens was sent to Europe for the purpose of exploiting Edison goods, including Edison phonographs; that he is familiar with Mr. Steven's authority and powers; that Mr. Stevens was authorized and empowered only to the extent of interesting jobbers and dealers in Europe in Edison apparatus, that he had no power or authority to represent the National Phonograph Company by contract or to bind said company in any way; that he had no power or authority to grant exclusive agencies to any one in Europe for any of the European countries or special localities; that he had no power or authority to confer on any one the right to use the name "Edison", that such right has been always reserved to Mr. Edison personally, and specifically deponent says that said Stevens had no authority or power to confer on Victor Paul Berger or any one else, an exclusive agency

for Edison goods in Vienna or elsewhere, nor to give to said Berger any right in or to the name "Edison", nor to authorize the said Berger to make use of the name "Edison Import House" in connection with his business; that said Stevens has not been employed by or in any way connected with the National Phonograph Company for the past two years and deponent is informed and believes that said Stevens at the present time is physically incapacitated by paralysis from transacting any matter of business.

Sworn to and subscribed before }
me this day of April, 1905. }

June 26th, 1905.

W.S. Mallory, Esq.,
c/o Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Stewartsville, N.J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

I am having some trouble in the matter of the opposition of the application of Harold P. Brown, who is attempting to register as a trademark the words "Edison Solid Alloy" my trouble being due largely to the fact that I cannot find all of the correspondence. As I understand the situation, there was a verbal agreement between Mr. Edison and Mr. Brown, under which the latter was to manufacture a rail bond invented by Mr. Edison and was to give to Mr. Edison a certain proportion of the profits. Do you know what this proportion was? Mr. Brown apparently rendered no statements to Mr. Edison of the amount of his business, and on May 20th, 1902, Mr. Edison wrote to Mr. Brown in which he said:

"From time to time you have made various statements as to the condition of the business, and have said that you would render statements, none of which have ever been received. I would be obliged if you will render an accounting up to date."

Mr. Brown, apparently, replied to this letter on May 21st, 1902,

No. 2 - W.S Mallory.

but I cannot find this letter. Apparently, in this letter of May 21st, 1902, Mr. Brown laid the responsibility for not rendering the reports to Mr. Edison upon Mr. Upton, and he probably stated that Mr. Upton had assured him that he need not render such statements, because on May 24th, 1902, Mr. Edison wrote as follows:-

Replying to yours of the 21st inst. which have fully noted, beg to state that Mr. Upton had no authority to speak for me in this matter, and he states that he has not made any statements to you; in fact, that the matter has never been mentioned to him by myself. What I want is, that our understanding be carried out in good faith and I will be obliged if you will submit me a statement in detail from the time the business was first started."

To this Mr. Brown, on May 29th, 1902, replied that he never had used Mr. Edison's invention, and intimated therefore, that Mr. Edison was not entitled to any profits under the original agreement. On June 17th, 1902, you wrote him a letter, signed by Mr. Edison, requesting him to discontinue immediately the use of Mr. Edison's name "in connection with the bonds, both on your stationery and advertisements". On June 25th, 1902, Mr. Brown replied that Mr. Edison's "wish will be complied with, as requested".

What I would like particularly, if possible, is the letter from Mr. Brown of May 21st, 1902. Have you this letter, or, if not, do you remember what its contents were? Mr. Randolph tells me that most of the correspondence with Mr. Brown was con-

No. 3 - W.S. Mallory.

ducted by yourself and he says that possibly you may have copied some of the letters in your personal book. I will be obliged, therefore, if you will look into the matter and send me copies of any letters written by you to Mr. Brown relating to the bond, and also, any letters from Mr. Brown relating thereto.

Kindly do this at your early convenience, as the opposition must be filed promptly.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

WM. H. BURNHAM, JR.,
PRESIDENT.

W. B. MALLORY,
VICE-PRES.

W. S. FRANK,
TREASURER.

THOMAS J. CHASE,
SECRETARY.

THOMAS A. EDISON,
GEN'L. MANAGER.

The Edison Portland Cement Co.

Telegraph and Passenger Station, NEW VILLAGE, N. J.

P. O. Address, STEWARTSVILLE, N. J.

June 27, 1905.

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

IN 1115

Dear Mr. Dyer:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 26th and have carefully noted contents.

My recollection is that the letters written by me to Mr. Harold P. Brown were copied in Mr. Edison's letter book, however, it is possible they may be copied in my personal books which you will find in the room on the third floor, which I formerly occupied. The letters also may be in the letter files, although I usually marked letters of this character for Mr. Edison's files. I have looked through the personal copy book I have here, and do not find any copies of letters to Brown in it. I think a search through our letter files will probably locate the letters from Brown.

Yours very truly,

Wm. L. Dyer

W.S.M.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
MANAGER OF
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.
UNDER PATENTS OF THE EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.
A BOND WITH RESISTANCE OF CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF
WILL NOT RUST NOR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N.J.
CABLE ADDRESS, "YORAK, NEW YORK." A1 CODE USED.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Edison:-

A few days ago Mr. Louis Dreyfus of Frankfurt, a-Main, called upon me with letters of introduction from Hans Goldschmidt and from the celebrated Krupp of Essen. *Convenient for you to*

Mr. Goldschmidt is a metallurgist who has invented a process of melting pulverized metals by an instantaneous chemical reaction; by this process he can obtain at an alleged nominal cost pure metallic chromium and pure metallic magnesium. *Don't*

This chemical process can be used to weld metals together; to heat metals up to 2,500 Cent. instantaneously; to braze metals; to produce wrought iron from iron oxide or for the production of pure metals. Mr. Dreyfus has with him some of these chemicals and would be glad to manufacture in your presence pure chromium or magnesium or to demonstrate the virtues of this chemical process of heating.

It occurred to me that some of these processes might be of very great interest and advantage to you. Mr. Krupp is using the method not only for welding tubes, production of chromium and magnesium and so forth, but also for welding boiler plates and ship plates.

Mr. Dreyfus is anxious to bring out some crucibles designed to withstand the unusually high temperatures and some of the various materials so that he can make a demonstration at your laboratory of this new field of metallurgy.

Is it not possible for chrome steel to be made by this process directly from your concentrate without the necessity of making briquettes? If you care to look into this matter and will make an appointment for any day excepting Monday I can arrange it.

Both Mr. Krupp and Mr. Goldschmidt were very anxious that I should bring this matter to your notice.

Very truly yours,

Harold P. Brown.

Say that I would like to see them at Laborating next week - you can find on telephone I am in the city it will be

March 10th., 1900

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
180 AND 182 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MANAGER OF
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.
UNDER PATENTS OF THOMAS EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.
A BOND WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF
WILL NOT RUST NOR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N.J.
CABLE ADDRESS: "LOREAL-NEW YORK," A 1 CODE USED

*Answered
Feb 3-1901
I see from the
what you have done about
sending the money
without it was sent*

Jan. 26, 1901.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.
My dear Mr. Edison:-

You will of course remember the call I made on you last Spring with Mr. Dreyfus who had the Goldschmidt process of chemical production of heat, and who took your order for some flexible metallic tubing. He is fairly besieging me with letters concerning the tubing sent to you which he claims has not been paid for, the amount being 344 marks 40. Will you kindly let me know whether the tubing proved unsatisfactory and whether it has been paid for. If it has not been paid for, I shall be glad to send him my personal check for it in order to stop the incessant letters which I receive on the subject, and I wish to get some smaller sizes of the tubing for purposes of my own.

I am sorry to say that a former friend of mine whom you know very well, during my absence from this Country last Summer got an idea that I was trying to take advantage of him in some way. He wrote me a very bitter letter, accusing me of all sorts of things, to which I paid no attention, since I felt that his illness during the past year or so has seriously injured his powers of judgment. On my return to this Country I found that he had been talking about me in a very unfavorable way, and I therefore wrote him a letter, copy of which is enclosed. If he has said anything to you about me recently, I would esteem it a favor if you would read the letter and ask him if it is a correct copy of the one he received. Otherwise there is no need of bothering you with the matter. In this letter I told him that if he had any grievance against me I was willing to leave the question to a single arbitrator, naming either the gentleman who serves as both as attorney, or a personal friend of his who owes him considerable money. Certainly if there was any valid cause for animosity against me this offer should have been promptly accepted.

I am glad to report a very satisfactory business for the year 1900 with an excellent outlook for the coming year. The time to which you referred in our last interview seems to be approaching.

Sincerely yours,

Harold P. Brown.

*There has been
a draft sent to
this party
J.P. Randolph*

[ATTACHMENT]

Paris, July 13, 1900.

Mr. L. S.:—
New York.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of June 14 is received, but I have read only the first page since I see it is written in anger and I do not care to get into the same frame of mind. You evidently consider yourself ill-treated and in that case discussion is useless.

But as I do not care to rest under the accusation on your first page, I have this proposition to make to you, subject to following conditions:

I will submit the entire matter to our mutual friend, Mr. Goldbeck, for arbitration and abide by his decision. The only conditions are that you are to pay for his time in the matter and for the time of any witnesses it is necessary to call, and in case he decides that I have paid you more than is stipulated by the terms the contract, you are to refund the amount he decides and to pay such other sums for rent or other considerations as he may decide to be just and reasonable.

If you do not accept this proposition, I must ask you to discontinue statements you have been freely making concerning me. This proposition is open for acceptance until September 1, 1900.

Truly yours,

(Signed)

H. P. B.

(Recd. in New York by H. P. B.'s Secretary July 23, 1900, and submitted to Mr. Goldbeck. Not mailed because of his refusal to act.)

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

The above letter was forwarded from Paris and submitted to Mr. Goldbeck. Contrary to my instructions, it was not mailed to you because of Mr. Goldbeck's refusal to act. Since he may decide otherwise when asked to serve by both parties, I renew above offer subject to acceptance before Oct. 1, hearing to commence after Nov. 1, 1900. In case he will not act I am willing to submit the matter to Mr. Arthur E. Jenks under the same conditions.

The words and evident intent of the contract and their fulfillment are the points submitted for arbitration, and not the legal status of the contract under the laws of the various states. The entire trouble rose from statements made to me that you had claimed a partnership interest in my business on account of that contract. The contract was drawn up by you and specifically states that it is not to be considered as establishing partnership.

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MANAGER OF
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND.
UNDER PATENTS OF THOSE EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN.
ABOUT PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF.
WILL NOT WEAR OR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N.J.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LOKAL," NEW YORK. AI CODE USED.

Handwritten: find the patent
May 29, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

You may perhaps remember that when we were talking over the rail bonding matter in 1894, it was agreed that one of your patent applications covering the form of rail bond which had been in use at Orange, N. J., was to be made available for my use. This covered a strip of sheet copper bolted on to the base of contiguous rails with a U-shaped portion in the center of the bond for expansion and contraction. The bond was covered with a layer of copper amalgam on its contact with the rails, which amalgam was mixed so as to harden. Four bolts were used on each rail to fasten the bond. A subsequent search at Mr. Byer's office showed that the application had already been issued as patent #609,518, dated November 28, 1895, and that it was controlled by the General Electric Company.

An attempt was made to get through Mr. Fish and Mr. Coffin of the General Electric Company a license to use that type of bond under that patent. This was never accomplished and I have therefore never used either the device nor the amalgam described, though I have not changed my letter head which was engraved when this matter was pending.

Through '95, '96 and '97 I tried to introduce and sell a type of bond using mercurial alloys manufactured as directed by you, but with some changes so as to prevent the amalgam which formed the conductor, from hardening. It was a difficult matter to sell this type of bond both on account of its cost and on account of the reluctance of railway men to use a departure from the ordinary form of bond. I made this about pay expenses, however, and submitted detailed reports to you. You told me at the last presentation of report in '98 not to bother with further reports to you unless the business assumed large proportions. That year, '98, was a poor one, and I found that it was necessary to design some cheaper form of bond, using copper for a conductor, in order to get business. At the same time the rise in the price of metals used in the alloys and the reduction of the price of copper bonds through competition, practically stopped the sale of the early form of bond, and there has since been but small demand for it.

I also found that the amalgamation of contacts as directed by you in '94 did not always give permanently satisfactory results, and I changed the processes of manufacture and the composition of the alloys

[ATTACHMENT]

HAROLD P. BROWN
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
120 AND 122 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

MANAGER OF
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND,
UNDER PATENTS OF THOMAS EDISON AND HAROLD P. BROWN,
A BOND WITH PERMANENT CONDUCTIVITY EQUAL TO THE RAIL ITSELF
WILL NOT RUST NOR BREAK
FACTORY, MONTCLAIR, N.J.
CABLE ADDRESS: 'LOMAN, NEW YORK,' A1 CODE USED.
T. A. E. ----P 2.

and experimented with the results, using electrical instruments of much finer range than I had been able to do in '94 and '95.

Since 1899 the greater proportion of my business has been in the manufacture and sale of a copper bond with contacts prepared in an entirely different manner from that directed by you. I still occasionally have a call for the old type of bond; but not often.

Now I fully realize and appreciate the fact that it was your suggestion that turned my attention to rail bonds and it was your directions which I at first followed in the matter. I thoroughly appreciate your kindness and generosity and wish to treat you with absolute fairness. As my talk with you in 1894 was based on the use of a patent which was never turned over to me and which I never have used; and since your own words in '98 practically released to me the entire business, I am at loss to know what your ideas are concerning your interest in the matter. You will no doubt remember that all the materials used in experiments in 1894 were paid for by me, and that I never asked for nor received from you any money to be used in the business. If you will kindly let me know your views in the matter, I will do my best to meet them. At present there is so much competition in the rail bond business that the margin for profit is very small indeed. The American Steel & Wire Company in many cases throw in the rail bonds at practically the cost of copper, to any road buying a large amount of trolley wire and feed wire, and I must meet prices made in this way in order to get any business at all.

Trusting to hear from you fully on your views of the matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Harold P. Brown.

June 28th, 1905

Mr. Richard Leracy,

27 Highland Ave.,

Kearny, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 26th inst. with enclosures to Mr. Edison has been referred to me, and I thank you very much for bringing the matter to my attention. Of course such a use of Mr. Edison's name is outrageous and I hope to be able to stop the same.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

June 30th, 1905.

E. W. Lawrence, Esq.,

Ass't Attorney General - Postoffice Dept.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

On december 27th last, I wrote you complaining of certain advertisements in South American papers of a so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster" sold by Messrs. Bauer & Black of 283 25th Street, Chicago, U.S.A. You advised me on December 28th that you had referred the case for investigation and report, but since then I have not heard from you. Apparently, these advertisements are still being continued and, if possible, in even more impudent and outrageous form. For example, I enclose advertisements from recent numbers of "Caras y Caretas" published at Buenos Ayres. On two of them the name of Bauer & Black appears. In the third advertisement, there is a comparatively recent photograph of Mr. Edison, which must certainly be misleading to many people. This third advertisement is connected with the other two by the name in English "Edison's Electric Plaster", and by the address, namely Rivadavia, 1519. Who could read this advertisement with its photograph without feeling sure that the inven-

No. 2 E.W.L.

tion was made by Mr. Edison, and that he stood sponsor for the reputability of the device?

You will note that under the name "Edison's Electric Plaster" appears the statement "Registered Trade Mark". I think on referring the matter to the Patent Office you will find that no such trade mark as this has been registered, since the Patent Office would not allow the name or picture to be registered without Mr. Edison's consent, and the expression "Electric Plaster" is purely descriptive and hence is incapable of registration. Of course if I had to deal entirely with the South American matter I would not appeal to you. It is perfectly clear, however, that these advertisements emanate from Chicago, and the United States mails are undoubtedly being used in connection with a scheme to defraud people in South America, and probably also, in this country, since these magazines must have some circulation among South Americans living in the United States.

I will be very much obliged if you can give this your attention at your early convenience.

Very respectfully,

FLD/ARK.

EWS

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1905.

Frank L. Dyer, Attorney,
Orange, New Jersey.



Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you enclose advertisements of a so-called "Edison's Electric Plaster", alleged to be prepared by Bauer & Black, Chicago.

You state:

"It is perfectly clear, however, that these advertisements emanate from Chicago, and the United States mails are undoubtedly being used in connection with a scheme to defraud people in South America, and probably also in this country, since these magazines must have some circulation among South Americans living in the United States."

I have to advise you that, upon receipt of your former complaint, the matter was sent to a post-office inspector for investigation, who in his report, among other things, sets forth a letter which he received from Mr. A. Bauer, of the firm Bauer & Black. This letter reads as follows:

"Regarding Edison's Electric Plasters, we beg to advise you that we have nothing to do in any way, shape or manner with the advertising of these plasters. The advertisements shown by you to the writer were inserted by the South American concern without our knowledge or consent. We have been informed that it is customary for dealers in that country to advertise certain lines over the name of American manufacturers. Such houses as sell plasters, and every large drug house in South America exploits a plaster under some brand; buy them in bulk and attach such printed matter as they think will best aid them in selling the goods.

"If we can be of any further service to you, do not hesitate to call upon us."

It seems that the name of Bauer & Black is used by a South American party without their consent, that they are in no manner promoting the sale of this article under the false pretenses set forth in your letter, nor are they receiving any mail as the result of this advertising.

(2)

However, it is the desire of this Department not to permit its facilities to be used in any way for the promotion of a fraudulent scheme. I should be glad to give the matter further attention immediately upon receipt from you of evidence that Bauer & Black are in any way responsible for this advertisement, or that they are receiving any mail as the result of this advertising.

Very respectfully,

R. P. Godwin
Assistant Attorney General
for the Post Office Department.

July 10th, 1905.

Messrs. Bacon & Milans,

908 - G Street,

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received, informing me that you have filed our opposition to the registration of a trade-mark in the name of Harold P. Brown, and in accordance with your request, I enclose a copy of the opposition, which you will kindly file in the Patent Office.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.
Enc.

[ENCLOSURE]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Trade-Mark application, filed by Harold P. Brown, May 2nd, 1905, No. 3996, for Electric Conductors, and published June 13th, 1905, Official Gazette, Vol. 116, No. 7, page 2003.	} Opposition to Grant.
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To the COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:

In the matter of an application for the registration of a trade-mark for electric conductors, No. 3996, filed May 2nd, 1905, by Harold P. Brown, of New York, N.Y., I, THOMAS A. EDISON, residing at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, hereby give notice of my intention to oppose the registration of said trade-mark which was published on page 2003, No. 7, of the Official Gazette of June 13th, 1905. The grounds for the opposition are as follows:

Sometime in the year 1894, as I now recall the date, the said Harold P. Brown, the above applicant, whom I had then known for some time, called on me at my Laboratory at West Orange and examined a small section of electric railway that I had constructed, in which the rails were bonded by copper bonds, applied by means of ordinary sodium amalgam. Mr. Brown appeared to be on the lookout for some business opportunity in addition to his regular

[ENCLOSURE]

occupation as an electrical engineer, and I suggested to him that he might make some money out of my bond scheme, and offered to let him take it up, paying me a part of his profits. There was no written agreement between us, and I do not now recall what my proportion of these profits was to be. Mr. Brown immediately afterwards, as I am informed and believe, began to state on his letter paper that he was the "Manager of The Edison-Brown Plastic Rail Bond", under the patents of Thomas A. Edison and Harold P. Brown", and I am informed and believe that bonds were manufactured and sold by him under the name "Edison-Brown Bond". I saw Mr. Brown a number of times after this verbal agreement between us, but I was never able to obtain from him a statement as to the amount of his profits and the proportion thereof which I was entitled to receive. Therefore, on May 20th, 1902, I wrote Mr. Brown as follows:-

"May 20th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Sometime since there was an agreement made between us for the use of the bond. From time to time you have made various statements as to the condition of the business and have said that you would render statements, none of which have ever been received. I would be obliged if you would render an accounting up to date. Your early attention will oblige -

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thos. A. Edison".

To this letter Mr. Brown apparently wrote me on May 21st, 1902, but I cannot find the said letter from him, nor do I recall its contents. Apparently, however, the letter in

[ENCLOSURE]

question laid the blame for not submitting reports on the amount of the business to me on my then assistant, Mr. Francis R. Upton, because on May 24th, 1902, I wrote Mr. Brown as follows:-

"May 24th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 21st inst., which have fully noted, beg to state that Mr. Upton had no authority to speak for me in this matter, and he states that he has not made any statements to you; in fact, that the matter never has been mentioned to him by myself. What I want is, that our understanding be carried out in good faith, and I will be obliged if you will submit me a statement in detail from the time the business was first started.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thos. A. Edison".

Replying to this letter Mr. Brown wrote me as follows:

"Harold P. Brown,
Electrical Engineer,
120-122 Liberty Street, New York,

Manager of
THE EDISON-BROWN PLASTIC RAIL BOND
Under patents of Thos. A. Edison and
Harold P. Brown,
A Bond with Permanent Conductivity equal
to the Rail Itself, Will not
Rust nor Break.

FACTORY, Montclair, N.J.
Cable address "Lorah, New York", Al Code used.

May 29th, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

You may perhaps remember that when we were talking over the rail bonding matter in 1894,

[ENCLOSURE]

it was agreed that one of your patent applications covering the form of rail bond which had been in use at Orange, N.J., was to be made available for my use. This covered a strip of sheet copper bolted on to the base of contiguous rails with a U-shaped portion in the center of the bond for expansion and contraction. The bond was covered with a layer of copper amalgam on its contact with the rails which amalgam was mixed so as to harden. Four bolts were used on each rail to fasten the bond. A subsequent search at Mr. Dye's office showed that the application had already been issued as patent No. 509,518, dated November 28th, 1893, and that it was controlled by the General Electric Company.

An attempt was made to get through Mr. Fish and Mr. Coffin of the General Electric Company, a license to use that type of bond under that patent. This was never accomplished and I have therefore never used either the device nor the amalgam described, though I have not changed my letter head which was engraved when this matter was pending.

Through '95, '96 and '97, I tried to introduce and sell a type of bond using mercurial alloys manufactured as directed by you, but with some changes so as to prevent the amalgam which formed the conductor, from hardening. It was a difficult matter to sell this type of bond, both on account of its cost and on account of the reluctance of railway men to use a departure from the ordinary form of bond. I made this about pay expenses, however, and submitted detailed reports to you. You told me at the last presentation of report in '98 not to bother with further reports to you unless the business assumed large proportions. That year, '98, was a poor one, and I found that it was necessary to design some cheaper form of bond, using copper for a conductor, in order to get business. At the same time the rise in the price of metals used in the Alloys and the reduction of the price of copper bonds through competition, practically stopped the sale of the early form of bond, and there has since been but small demand for it.

I also found that the amalgamation of contacts as directed by you in '94 did not always give permanently satisfactory results, and I changed the processes of manufacture and the composition of the Alloys and experimented with the results, using electrical instruments of much finer range than I had been able to do in '94 and '95.

Since 1899 the greater proportion of my business has been in the manufacture and sale of a copper bond with contacts prepared in an entirely different manner from that directed by you. I still occasionally have a call for the old type of bond, but not often.

Now I fully realize and appreciate the fact that it was your suggestion that turned my attention to rail bonds, and it was your directions which I at first followed in the matter. I thoroughly appreciate your kindness and generosity and wish to treat you with absolute fairness. As my talk with you in 1894 was based on the use of a patent which was never turned over to me and which I never have used; and since your own words in '98 practically released to me the

[ENCLOSURE]

entire business, I am at least to know what your ideas are concerning your interest in the matter. You will no doubt remember that all the materials used in experiments in 1894 were paid for by me, and that I never asked for nor received from you any money to be used in the business. If you will kindly let me know your views in the matter, I will do my best to meet them. At present there is so much competition in the rail bond business that the margin for profit is very small indeed. The American Steel & Wire Company in many cases throw in the rail bonds at practically the cost of copper, to any road buying a large amount of trolley wire and feed wire, and I must meet prices made in this way in order to get any business at all.

Trusting to hear from you fully on your views of the matter, I remain -

Very truly yours,

(signed) Harold P. Brown."

The above letter from Mr. Brown of May 29th, 1902, was the first intimation that I had ever received from him that the invention which was made the subject of our verbal agreement had been patented and that the patent was controlled by the General Electric Company. It was also the first intimation that I had ever received that Mr. Brown was not using the bond I had suggested, but had in fact, designed other bonds. For these reasons I immediately perceived that there existed no possible basis for an agreement between us, since the patent on the bond was beyond my control, and I considered that Mr. Brown had not been entirely ingenuous in his relations with me, as he should have promptly informed me of the situation as soon as he knew that the patent has been assigned to others. I thereupon wrote Mr. Brown on June 17th, 1902, as follows:-

"June 17th, 1902.

Harold P. Brown, Esq.,
120 Liberty Street,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Your various letters noted. You

[ENCLOSURE]

will discontinue immediately the use of my name in connection with the bond both on your stationery and advertisements.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thomas A. Edison."

On June 25th, 1902, Mr. Brown having apparently, in the meantime changed his letter paper, wrote me as follows:-

Harold P. Brown,
120-122 Liberty Street, New York.

June 25th, 1902.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of the 17th inst. and note that you wish the use of your name discontinued in connection with bonds on stationery and advertisements. Your wish will be complied with as requested. Meanwhile, I should like your views in regard to the amount of your interest in the past sale of bonds, as I wish to fully requite your kindness in the past.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Harold P. Brown."

I made no reply to this letter as I considered that I was not entitled to any proportion of Mr. Brown's profits, in view of the fact that our original agreement could not be carried out, owing to the previous assignment of the patent on my bond, and I therefore considered the matter at an end.

Mr. Brown now seeks to register as a trade-mark the words "Edison Solid Alloy", notwithstanding the fact that by his letter of June 25th, 1902, he promised to comply with my wish to discontinue the use of my name; and further, notwithstanding the fact, that as he states in his

[ENCLOSURE]

letter of May 29th, 1902, he had found it impossible to use the ordinary sodium amalgam suggested in my patent, No. 509,518, but had made changes therein to prevent it from hardening. Furthermore, even if Mr. Brown still used sodium amalgam, as I suggest in my said patent, it cannot be fairly described by the words "Edison Solid Alloy", because sodium amalgam is a well-known chemical product, was not invented by me, and is claimed only in combination with a railroad bond, to increase the conductivity between the latter and the rails. Sodium amalgam, as suggested in my patent, is not solid, and solidity was given to it not by any suggestion from me, but by reason of changes made by Mr. Brown, as stated in his letter of May 29th, 1902. I therefore most earnestly protest against the attempt now made to register as a trademark, the words "Edison Solid Alloy" -

(1) Because the said applicant, Harold P. Brown, has no right to use the name "Edison" in his business;

(2) Because the said applicant, by his letter of June 25th, 1902, promised to desist from the use of that name; and

(3) Because the expression "Edison Solid Alloy" is deceptive and misleading, as it seeks to convey to the public the false impression that the material in question was invented by me, when, as a matter of fact, the said applicant, in his letter of May 29th, 1902, stated that he had "never used either the device nor the amalgam described".

Respectfully submitted,

Thos. A. Edison

Dated, this sixth day of July, 1905.

[ENCLOSURE]

State of New Jersey,) ss.:
County of Essex. }

On this sixth day of July, 1905,
before me, a notary public, in and for the State of New
Jersey, personally appeared THOMAS A. EDISON, the above
named party, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that
to the best of his knowledge and belief, the facts above
stated are true.

Frank S. Dyer,
N.P. of N.J.

-POWER OF ATTORNEY-

In respect to the above opposition, I hereby
appoint Frank I. Dyer, Esq., of the Edison Laboratory,
Orange, New Jersey, my attorney, with full power of sub-
stitution and revocation to represent me in all matters
relating to or connected with the same, and request that
all communications relating thereto be addressed to him.

Thos. A. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, PRESIDENT.
W. E. GILMORE, VICE PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N.J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.



EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ORANGE, N. J.

EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES AND FAN MOTOR OUTFITS
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES AND FILMS.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY
AND MENTION THESE INITIALS

83 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
304 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

CABLE ADDRESS:
KURILIAN, NEW YORK.

Orange, N.J. July 19, 1905.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Note attached letter from Dan Connors who is operating a picture machine show in the West. I particularly draw your attention to the statement that he makes in the upper right-hand corner to the effect that he is the "Owner of the Exclusive Territorial Rights to Thomas A. Edison's latest invention for the Projection of Motion Color Photographs."

I object strenuously to this and I think a letter written by you will have more effect. The great trouble is that I don't know where to have you address him, as the order says "await shipping instructions", and these people as you know are always on the move. The Kinetograph Dept. can advise you, however.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WEG:DJL
Enc.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

The "Faust" \$10,000

The
Camera-
graph

30,000
FEET OF
FILM

DAN CONNORS, Proprietor

900 FEET IN 20 COLORS

**2,000 FEET Mounted in 20
COLORS.**

The Waif or Out in the Streets

Boar Hunting

Burglars - A World

... ..

The Chicken Thief

Around New York in

Fifteen Minutes

Mr. Blue Beard

Latest, Illustrated

Songs

Abstract

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

The Connors
 504
 Thos
 P.O. # 3095
 Merrill
 La

Murillan Aug July 11-05

9. Edition 1977 e

Orange 28

enclosed 50¢ for the
Springs ordered. I told them
ready for address which I
will send in later.

JUL 18 1905
 KINETO DEPT.
 Ans. 3

H.M. Miller
Morse
K. DeLoach
W.C. Sullivan
J.E. Casper
Rosen
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1968

JAN 7 1968

ANS - MAIN OFFICE

ANS
MAIN OFFICE

[ATTACHMENT]

Darlington



Frank L. Dyer esq

Orange N.J.

Dear Sir

Your letter calling my attention to the illegal use of Mrs Edison's name on my letter paper has been recd. and contents noted. The letter head was not dictated by me and I objected to the wording of same when it came to my notice. My business manager became my penman and had the letter heads printed on his own

accord. I used about 200 of those in correspondence before being printed. I asked him why he used the name and was told he copied it from another man's letter head. Being a press agent he is sensational and convinced me that there would be no objection by Mr Edison. As you notice he is ignorant of the difference in M.P. machines. He wanted a new name or wanted Cameragraph. I am using Edison's. I have my assurance that the objectionable cause

[ATTACHMENT]

³ will be used and given
for the reason that I do
not wish to break any
of Mr. Edson's rules regarding
the use of his name.
Yours very truly
Dan Connors

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.
J. R. SCHERMERHORN,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO ORANGE, N. J.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
TREASURER.
EDGAR W. GOWENLOCK,
SECRETARY.

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.

ORANGE, N. J.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
304 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
BRUSSELS.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY NOT
THE INDIVIDUAL AND MENTION THESE SIGNS.

WEG

CABLE ADDRESS:
"SYNTHOC, NEW YORK"

Orange, N. J. July 31, 1905.

Mr. F. L. Dyer,
Laboratory.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose you herewith official letter from Mr. Geo. M. Nisbett, Manager of our Chicago Office, dated July 28th, relative to the use of slot machines in what is known as the "White City", Chicago.

I do not know how we are going to handle a matter of this kind, as I judge they must have some Edison machines in their place. However, I suggest that you communicate with Mr. Helm on the subject, and let him advise you as to what he knows about it, and then you can decide what to instruct Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum. I shall be glad to know what your decision is.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Gilmore
President.

WEG/KED

Enc.

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

[ENCLOSURE]

W. E. GILMORE,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.
J. R. SCHERERHORN,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION TO CHICAGO.

J. F. RANDOLPH,
TREASURER.
EDGAR W. DENNISON,
SECRETARY.

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
327 WEST 42ND AVENUE, CHICAGO.

LONDON.
PARIS.
BERLIN.
BRUSSELS.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS THE COMPANY NOT
THE INDIVIDUAL AND MENTION THESE INITIALS.

G.M.M.



ANS

MAIN OFFICE

Chicago

CABLE ADDRESS
"ZYNOTIC, NEW YORK"

July 28, 1905

Mr. W. E. Gilmore,
Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I wish you would instruct Mr. Dyer to write me as to how the following matter should be handled, so that I may take the matter up with Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum.-

There is an amusement park here, something on the same order as Dreamland, at Coney Island, called the "White City." In connection with this White City they are running two Automatic Vaudeville places, one of them being filled with forty or forty-five of the Rosenfield Manufacturing Company's Slot Machines. The sign board attached to each one of these Machines bears the announcement "Edison's Latest Phonograph." In another of the Automatic Parlors they have a large electric sign, "Edisonia." In this particular room they have quite a number of Standard Machines, which are connected up in some way with an electric motor.

When Mr. Helm was here I took the matter up with him, and he called on the White City people about it, but so far no change has been made in the sign boards or the electric sign; and as I think it is high time that this thing was stopped, and as I do not quite know how the matter should be handled, I think it advisable for Mr. Dyer to either instruct Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum direct to take the matter

[ENCLOSURE]

SHEET No. 2 DATE, 7/2/05 NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. TO W. J. Gilmore

or notify me as to how it should be handled, so that I can call on this firm and have them take the matter up vigorously.

I believe that the entire concession for Slot Machines is being operated by the Midland Manufacturing Co., for which Mr. Aaron N. Jones is the secretary and treasurer. If Mr. Helm is expected back in this territory reasonably soon, of course he can follow this matter up, but I have been awaiting his return now for five or six weeks, and having heard nothing from him, thought best to take the matter up with you.

Yours very truly,

George M. Niblett
Western Manager.



August 1, 1905.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,

Pres't - Nat'l Phon. Co.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 31st ult. has been received, with enclosed letter from Mr. Nisbett, relative to the use of the name "Edison" in connection with slot machines exhibited at the "White City" near Chicago. In talking with Mr. Helm about the matter, he states that at the time of his visit to this place, there were no Edison machines in use and only a very few Edison records, but Mr. Nisbett states that in one of the Automatic Parlors, there are quite a number of standard machines. I gather from what Mr. Helm tells me that the attempt is studiously made to convey to the public the impression that the two automatic vaudeville places referred to by Mr. Nisbett are designed largely, if not entirely, for the exhibition of inventions made by Mr. Edison. This, of course, is a false and misleading impression, which ought not to be permitted. I suggest, therefore, that suit should be brought against these people in Mr. Edison's

W.F.G.-2.

name, asking for an injunction prohibiting them from using either the names "Edison" or "Edisonia", or in some way making it perfectly clear that the machines with which the name "Edison" is used are in fact those of our manufacture. I think it very probable that if such a suit is brought the objectionable signs will be promptly taken down, as it would be hardly worth while for the defendants to stand the expense of a suit, or to have the truth made public. Before such a suit can be brought, we should know the name or names of the defendant or defendants. Apparently, the concession is operated by the Midland Mfg. Company. Mr. Mibett should first ascertain whether his information in this respect is correct, and if so, should find out in what State the Midland Mfg. Company was incorporated, and also, the names of the officers thereof. This information can, no doubt, be furnished through a commercial agency.

As soon as I am informed as to these facts, I will prepare the necessary bill of complaint, and will forward the same to Messrs. Offield, Towle & Linthicum, with instructions to press the matter vigorously.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Sept. 28, 1905.

Messrs. Bacon & Milans,
908 - G - Street,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:--

In the matter of the trademark opposition entitled EDISON vs. BROWN, the motion recently presented by you that the opposition be heard on the pleadings, is granted. The case is set for hearing on the opposition notice and answer on October 5, 1905, at 10 A.M.

You will observe that Brown states in his answer that he will amend his application by removing the word "Edison" from the same. This is a virtual admission that he is not entitled to the use of this word, and it seems to me as equivalent to an equity case where a defendant in answering does not deny the allegations of the bill. Therefore, Edison is entitled to a judgment in his favor. Will you kindly appear before the Examiner at the time stated for the hearing and point out this fact?

Yours very truly,

DR/MM.

[ATTACHMENT]

Copy
Mr Edison
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Thomas A. Edison	:	Opposition by Edison, No. 35.
	:	Application for trademark No.
vs.	:	3996, filed May 2, 1905, published
	:	June 13, 1905.
Harold P. Brown.	:	

ANSWER IN BEHALF OF HAROLD P. BROWN.

In answer to the grounds of opposition filed by Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., the applicant Brown presents the following statement:--

So far as the opposition relates to any failure on the part of Harold P. Brown to report to Thomas A. Edison on the condition of business in which Brown and Edison might be mutually interested, I, Harold P. Brown, have records that show that for three years I made reports to Mr. Edison, copies of these reports being now in my hands.

That on the fourth year Mr. Upton, who was then Mr. Edison's assistant, came to my office and, in the presence of witnesses, delivered a message, which he stated was from Mr. Edison, in which he stated that under the circumstances I need not bother to make further reports.

So far as my using the name of Edison is concerned I, Harold P. Brown, did, at his request, omit his name from my letter head but did continue the use of the name Edison in connection with the term "SOLID ALLOY" as I did not understand that Mr. Edison wished his name omitted from this title which had become well known in the trade.

[ATTACHMENT]

Never, from the time I began the use of this expression "EDISON SOLID ALLOY" up to the time of this opposition did I receive any expression from Mr. Edison, either direct or indirect, that he objected to the use of his name in this connection, and because it was well known and before the public year after year without any adverse criticism on the part of Mr. Edison I did not suppose that he had objection to its use.

In response to this opposition I shall promptly omit the word "Edison" from the expression "EDISON SOLID ALLOY" as I have no wish to use the name ^{any} in/connection where he objects to it, even had I the right so to do.

I herewith annex an amendment to my application for trademark requesting that the word "EDISON" be omitted therefrom.

Respectfully,

Harold P. Brown,

By his attorneys,

Brown & Brown

New York, New York,

September 7, 1905.

[ATTACHMENT]

Room 159,
Harold P. Brown,
Trademark,
Filed May 2, 1905,
Serial No. 3996.

251 Broadway, New York,
September 7, 1905.

Hon. Commissioner of Patents.

Sir:--

Page 2 of the Statement,

line 1, cancel "EDISON".

Respectfully,

Harold P. Brown,

By his attorneys,

Room No. 263.

All communications should be addressed to
"The Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,

OCT 8 1905

MAILED.

S. C. O.

United States Patent Office

Washington, D. C., October 8 1905,

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARK

Application No. 2,986, filed May 2,
1905, published June 13, 1905, for
Electric Car Conductors.

No. 35.

Before the Examiner of Interferences.

Edison

v.

Brown.

Thomas A. Edison, O/o Frank L. Dyer, Edison Laboratory, Orange, N.J.

Please find below a communication from the Examiner in charge of Interferences in regard
to the above-cited case.

Very respectfully,

A. I. Allen
Commissioner of Patents.

Inclosed please find copy of decision this day rendered in
the above entitled opposition.

File

[ENCLOSURE]

S. G. O.

Opposition No. 85.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Edison v. Brown.

Opposition to Registration of Trade-Mark.

Application of Harold P. Brown, No. 3,996, filed May 2, 1905,
published June 12, 1905.

Mr. Frank L. Dyer attorney for Edison.

Messrs. Brown & Soward attorneys for Brown.

This is an opposition filed by Thomas A. Edison to the registration of trade-mark No. 3,996, filed May 2, 1905, by Harold P. Brown, of New York, N. Y., for the words "Edison Solid Alloy" as a trade-mark for Electric Car Conductors. This trade-mark was published in the Official Gazette of June 12, 1905, on page 2002.

The grounds set up by Edison in his notice of opposition to registration of the words "Edison Solid Alloy" are:

1. That Harold P. Brown has no right to use the name "Edison" in his business.
2. That the applicant by his letter of June 25, 1902, promised to desist from the use of that name.
3. That the expression "Edison Solid Alloy" is deceptive and misleading.

[ENCLOSURE]

2

In the answer to the notice of opposition, filed in behalf of Harold P. Brown, it is stated:

"In response to this opposition I shall promptly omit the word 'Edison' from the expression 'Edison Solid Alloy' as I have no wish to use the name in any connection where he objects to it, even had I the right so to do.

"I herewith annex an amendment to my application for trade-mark requesting that the word 'Edison' be omitted therefrom."

In view of the above admission contained in the answer to the notice of opposition, the opposition is sustained, and it is adjudged that Harold P. Brown is not entitled to registration of the words "Edison Solid Alloy" as a trade-mark for Electric Car Conductors.

This admission is also construed as a waiver of appeal, and therefore no limit of appeal from this decision is set.

O. C. Billings,
Acting Examiner of Interferences.

October 6, 1903.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BUENOS AIRES.

December 27, 1905.



Thomas A. Edison, Esquire.
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 23, 1905, concerning the unauthorized use of your name and photograph in connection with a so-called "Electric Plaster", advertised in this country.

Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., of this city, to whom you refer particularly, are responsible people, and I called on them with the view of ascertaining the facts. Although they were not disposed to give me definite information as to their authority for using the name given to the plaster, or as to where they had procured them, the interview convinced me that the statements made by Messrs. Baner & Black, as given in your letter, were probably true. Upon my representations, this firm promised to at once discontinue the objectionable advertisements, and to stop the sale of the plasters under that name as soon as their small stock on hand was disposed of.

Upon further investigation, I find that Edison Electric Plasters are sold in many drug stores throughout this city,

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(2)

the pretended trade mark and other reading matter upon the wrappers and enclosures differing slightly from that used by Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., as will be seen by the two samples which I enclose.

As I cannot undertake, personally, to deal with all the offenders, and as there is no provision of law whereby the National authorities can intervene in a matter of this kind, similar to that which gives our Post-Office officials power to issue a " fraud order ", the best I can do is to outline to you the only remedy that seems feasible.

Article 4 of the Trade Marks Law of this country specially provides that " the names and portraits of persons cannot be used as marks without their or their heirs consent ". Article 48 of the same law provides a penalty of from \$20 to \$500, and imprisonment from one month to a year for those using false marks; and Article 56 includes those " who without right use the names of merchants, manufacturers, agriculturalists, or other establishments ".

You have, therefore, a clear right to stop the use of your name, but unless you do so within three years from the time you obtain knowledge of it, you forfeit the right to oppose it afterwards.

The usual procedure is to ask for an embargo of all goods bearing the mark, making a formal denunciation to a Judge of

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(3)

competent jurisdiction, and giving security for damages in case the embargo faile.

To do this you would have to send a Power of Attorney to some one here, legalized by the Argentine Consul at New York, giving full power for action to be taken.

Another manner of proceeding, would be to have some one buy the plaeter and then prosecute individually for fraud, as not being your invention nor authorized by you.

Mr. T. B. Holway, a solicitor of this city, whose office is at Calle Victoria No. 442, has served this Legation a number of times, and has been found able and trustworthy, and if you cared to do so, you could correspond with him on this subject. Perhaps, if you cared to have him do so, and so informed him, he might write to the offenders saying that he had instructions from you to prosecute them for fraud and the result would be that they would withdraw the obnoxious advertisement and use of your name.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Beaupre

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BUENOS AIRES.

December 28, 1905.

Thomas A. Edison, Esquire,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

In writing you yesterday, I am afraid I was not specific enough in some things. In saying that the Government could not interfere, I should have added that the law expressly provides that all action must be taken by the interested parties. As the law to which I referred, is more especially intended for the protection of merchants and manufacturers, who are generally the parties interested in trade marks, and in preventing imitations and falsifications detrimental to their interests, I think it would be well, in case you care to give a power of attorney to Mr. Holway, to mention yourself therein as a manufacturer. Such powers should be ample to take either civil or criminal proceedings against the persons advertising or selling Edison Electric Plasters not of your invention, and to apply to the courts to have all trade marks or patents bearing your name and photograph in connection with such plasters annulled, or to bring any action or actions that may be necessary to prevent the illegal use

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of your name and photograph.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Riampné

Jan. 23, 1906

T.B. Holway, Esq.,

Calle Victoria No. 442,

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing at the request of my client, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and address you at the suggestion of the Honorable A.M. Beaupre, the American Minister at Buenos Aires.

Quite recently Mr. Edison discovered that the firm of Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia., of Buenos Aires were selling a so-called Electric Plaster in your City, using his name and photograph in connection therewith. Obviously, the intent was to create the impression that Mr. Edison was the inventor of these plasters, or was in some way connected therewith. At my suggestion Mr. Edison wrote to Mr. Beaupre and the latter very kindly went to the trouble of seeing Messrs. Soldati, Craveri, Tagliabue & Cia. and was assured by that concern that they would at once discontinue the objectionable advertisements and would stop the sale of the plasters under Mr. Edison's name as soon as their small stock on hand was disposed of. Mr. Beaupre, however, called my attention to the fact that other plasters are being sold in Buenos Aires with Mr. Edison's name thereon. For in-

No. 2 - T.B. Holway, Esq.,

stance, he sends me circulars of the plasters prepared by the United States Plaster Company, on the envelope containing which is the impression of an American flag with the words "Edison's Electric Plaster". A circular accompanying this plaster contains a portrait of Mr. Edison with the words "Registered Trade-mark". I understand that the laws of the Argentine Republic are very stringent in matters relating to false marking of goods, and Mr. Beaupre calls my attention to the fact that Article 48 of your trade-mark law provides "a penalty of from \$20. to \$500., and imprisonment from one month to a year, for those using false marks". Also, that Article 4, of the same law, provides that "the names and portraits of persons cannot be used as marks without their or their heirs' consent". Clearly this is the case here, since the marks in question are not only false, but are used without Mr. Edison's consent. Mr. Beaupre suggests that Mr. Edison should give you a power of attorney to act for him in this matter, in order that these, and any other infringers may be promptly and effectively prosecuted. I will be glad if you will forward me such power of attorney as you may consider necessary, together with translation thereof into English, and I will have the same executed and forwarded to you.

Please also indicate what expense you think will be incurred in connection with this matter, since of course, if the cost will be considerable, we may conclude that it would be better merely to notify the different infringers and expect in that way

No. 3 - T.B. Holway, Esq.

to stop them. Personally, however, I would prefer to proceed vigorously against infringers, in order that an example may be made which will act as a deterrent in the future.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

PASSAVANT & CO.,
NEW YORK.
BOX 2, BRANCH P. O. STATION A.
CABLE ADDRESS:
PASSAVANT, NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13th/08.



Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:--

We are in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. and beg to tell you that you are apparently under misapprehension as regards our registration of the word "Edison" as a trade mark. You will notice by the enclosed copy of the records of the United States Patent Office that this mark was originally registered on the 21st of Dec., 1897 and the registration we have applied for now is only a re-registration under the new patent law of 1905. This trade mark applies to Black Velvet Ribbon with a satin back which are consigned to us from Europe. They have been sold more or less according to the fashion for this article, for the last nine years under this trade mark all over the United States. We hope that this explanation with the enclosed papers will prove to you and your client's satisfaction that this word or rather trade mark has absolutely nothing to do with any Electrical appliances and besides we do not endeavor to register the full name of Mr. Edison.

We sincerely hope that the above will induce you and your client to defer from any ^{re-registration} re-registration of this old registered mark and beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Passavant & Co.

[ENCLOSURE]

TRADE-MARK.

PASSAVANT & CO.

SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET GOODS AND RIBBONS.

No. 30,996.

Registered Dec. 21, 1897.



WITNESS
Edw. H. [illegible]
J. H. [illegible]

Proprietors
Passavant & Co.
BY
W. P. Rhea Jr.
ATTORNEY.

[ENCLOSURE]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PASSAVANT & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRADE-MARK FOR SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET GOODS AND RIBBONS.

STATEMENT and DECLARATION of Trade-Mark No. 85,096, registered December 31, 1897.

Appliances filed October 22, 1897.

STATEMENT.

To all whom it may concern:

We do hereby certify that we, PASSAVANT & Co., a firm domiciled in New York, county of New York, State of New York, and doing business at Nos. 350 and 352 Church street, in said city, have adopted for our use a Trade-Mark for Silk, Satin, and Velvet Goods, of which the following is a specification.

Our trade-mark consists of the arbitrarily selected word "Edison." This has generally been arranged as shown in the accompanying facsimile, in which it appears in serif and upwardly slanting toward the right and occupying the figure of a woman holding an electric light and standing upon a pictorial representation of lightning; but other forms of type may be employed or it may be differently arranged or colored without materially altering the character of our trade-mark. The color usually employed by us is gold-bronze, and

the essential feature of our trade-mark is the word "Edison."

This trade-mark has been used continuously in business by us since October 1, 1897.

The class of merchandise to which our trade-mark is appropriated is silk, satin, and velvet goods, and a particular description of the goods comprised in such class on which it is used is silk, satin, and velvet goods and ribbons.

It has been our practice to have our trade-mark on a band fastened around a board or reel on which such piece is made up, and also on the face of the boxes and wrapping-paper.

PASSAVANT & CO.,

By HEINRICH MEYER.

Witnesses:
H. LAURENT,
Wm. KAUFER.

DECLARATION.

City, county and State of New York, as:

HEINRICH MEYER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the firm of PASSAVANT & Co., the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he verily believes that the foregoing statement is true; that he has at this time no right to the use of the trade-mark therein described; that no other person, firm or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be considered to be deceptive; that the trade-mark is used by the said firm in commerce be-

tween the United States and foreign nations, and particularly with Switzerland; and that the description and facsimile for record truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered.

HEINRICH MEYER.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of October, 1897, before me.

[L. s.] SOLO. LEVI,
Notary Public, City of New York, County of New York.

within one week or less of your date.
I will present to the J. P. the same at once.
The amount demanded was trivial but I don't
propose to be "held up" by a scoundrel. I attach it
as a (partial) proof of all this.
A. S. G. S. G.
Detroit, Mich. Feb. 14th, 1906.
\$5.15 - 1/2 - one,

Mr. T. A. Edison, Sr.

Orange N. J.



Dear Sir,

I received a letter from your
Council under date of Feb. 8th 06, in which
he says that your firm was connected with
the "James A. Edison, Jr. & Co. Steel
& Iron Process Company" at the time of its inception
and he was the actual holder of the
above said company at the time I purchased the
stock, May 1903. I have at once given you copies
of all the letters I received from above said company
up to date. I had the original letters for investigation
by the B. & O. Co. authorities unless a settlement is
made with me at once by members of above said
company. Your past withdrawal from the company
does not make him less responsible. I believe it
is real or a genuine double as I am led to
believe that it is. If this office is not settled,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 6, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper,

646 Windsor,

Ont. Can.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 6th enclosing express money order for \$325.00 in full payment for 13 shares of Edison-Holzer Steel is this day received, for which please accept our thanks, I herewith enclose certificate for same, which kindly acknowledge receipt of.

Owing to the rapid progress that is being made in the development of this marvelous process, and the decision of the Board of Directors to advance this stock to \$50.00 a share on May 15th by reason of contracts made, I take liberty of reserving for you twenty additional shares; until I hear from you. Understood of course, that you are under no obligation to take same, unless you see fit, but you are at liberty to take whole or any part at the rate of \$25.00 a share.

While I do not wish to appear urgent in the matter, in the same time if you are in position to increase your holdings, I know you can make no better investment.

A recent test made by our Mr. Holzer on exceedingly high-grade steel, shows an improvement of 50%. This is only one out of many. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping to merit continuance of same, I am, with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 11, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper, M. D.

215 Brooklyn St.,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Sir:-

In further reply to your favor of the 5th, will state that on the immediate receipt of your letter, containing express order in full payment for the stock ordered, we enclosed certificate for 13 shares, and also wrote you in reference to our reserving additional stock for you, of which we are very desirous of learning your decision for various reasons, principally that the stock will advance very shortly, and I fear we have used the wrong address, as we have not heard from you. You gave us your address on the subscription blank as Box 646, Windsor, Ont.

I enclose you copy of letter of the 6th, inst. which I hope reached you safely. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same and oblige.

Thanking you for past favors, with kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

May 15, 1903.

Mr. Abram Soper,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Your telegram of yesterday, I found on my arrival at the office this morning. I immediately wired you that we would, as per your request, reserve for you forty shares of Steel, which I now hereby confirm.

I congratulate you on your securing the stock at this time and at this price, as no more stock will be sold at any price. It has been entirely withdrawn from the market.

Awaiting the arrival of your letter, and with regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

John A. Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 9, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.,
Detroit, Mich.
My dear Mr. Soper:-

Your most welcome letter of the 8th received this morning, and I assure you I am very glad to hear from you.

I am pleased to inform you that the Edison-Holzer Steel Company never was in better condition. We are informed by our Mr. Holzer, who as you know is in London in our interests, making tests and demonstrations for the English Company, that Mr. Frith, Secretary of the English Syndicate, will start in a few days for New York, coming prepared to open negotiations for the purpose of purchasing the American Company, and we are justified in expecting a large cash offer, much more than any of us have paid for our stock, and in addition, an equal amount of our present holdings in preferred shares.

Mr. Holzer says that the work he is turning out for the English people is simply marvelous and is sure to astonish all the Steel and Iron Manufacturers in this country. I am certainly very glad to report to you this good news. Now in reference to sending the money. You can either send it by express or New York draft. Either way, which is most convenient to you. We have the stock reserved for you as per your telegram.

Mr Edison has just come in and I have read to him what I have written you, and he wishes to be kindly remembered to you, and also says that you should lose no time in sending your money, so as to have your matter fully closed before Mr. Frith arrives. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige.

Mr. Edison joins me in kind regards, and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year. Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 14, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:

I am obliged to you for your prompt answer to my telegram yesterday. Some matters were developing with the Steel Company, that made me very anxious to know whether you had received my letter or not, hence my telegram. I inferred from your letter that you would on receipt of my reply remit for the stock reserved for you, and not hearing from you, I was afraid that for some reason or other, my favor had failed to reach you.

Kindly let us hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige. With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

John A. Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 19, 1904.

Dr. Abram Soper,
215 Brooklyn Av.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:-

I am anxiously awaiting a reply to my last two favors. When I received your letter asking us in what manner you should make your remittance, I inferred that you would, on receipt of my reply, forward same, and not hearing from you, I wired, and received your answer, that you had received it all right. Then I again wrote you, but have received no reply to either letter.

I do not wish to be urgent in the matter, but we are desirous of having you take the stock that is reserved for you, and now that the indications are that the English people will be here in a few days, and will undoubtedly submit us a proposition, we want you to get the benefit as well as others.

When you wired us a year ago to reserve the 40 shares for you until Dec. 30, 1903, we did so. I want you to understand, Doctor, that you are under no obligation to take this stock, unless you desire. If it is your wish to secure same, we will assist you in every way we can, and we would be very glad to hear from you as to what your desires are. Won't you please write us on receipt of this, and greatly oblige.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

Feb. 8, 1904.

Mr. Abraham Soper,

215 Brooklyn Av.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Owing to developments to-day, it is necessary for us to know what your desire and intentions are in regard to the 40 shares of Edison Steel stock, which we reserved for you some time ago, in accordance with your wire.

We are very desirous of doing all we can to assist you, as you know we have been very lenient. But we are considering a proposition from a large Steel man of Cleveland, who retired some years ago, but who is now desirous of re-entering into business again, and is attracted to our Process by reason of knowing its great merits. This will make it necessary for us to know positively about your stock.

If you cannot pay for it all at once, and desire to retain it, you can do so by making instalment payments. We will assist you in this line, but want your decision at the earliest possible date. Kindly let us hear from you by return mail, and oblige.

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

John Thompson.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

January 5, 1906.

Dr. Abraham Soper,

Detroit, Mich.

My dear Doctor:-

Your letter of the 3rd inst. at hand, and I am indeed glad to hear from you. I have been in Detroit several times since I received your telegram of May 4th, and called at the address given, but was sorry not to have seen you, for I wanted to have a personal talk with you relative to the stock we had reserved for you, namely 40 shares, also tell you what the Company was doing and our prospects.

Mr Holzer has recently returned from London, where he has been for some little time with an English Syndicate, who have the rights for Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. Holzer has also taken out patents for fourteen countries, and patents for Russia are now pending.

Mr. Holzer, having completed his work there, has returned here for the purpose of installing a central concentrating plant in New York, and we are now doing all we possibly can toward hastening matters. We are in correspondence with large people, such as the Pennsylvania Railway Co. and the Baldwin Locomotive Works and others, and have received samples for treatment. I believe that the matter will move along in a very satisfactory way. The Company has advanced their stock to \$60. a share; but not hearing from you, the reservation of the forty shares at \$25. a share is still set aside, and you are at liberty to take all or any part of same, but under no obligation to take any unless you see fit.

I have not heard from you since I telegraphed you on May 4th, 1903, stating that 40 shares would be reserved for you until the following December. The company is now in a better condition than it was then, and I would like very much to have you increase your holdings and get this benefit.

I enclose you notice of the annual meeting of stockholders, which takes place on the 15th of this month, at which time, unless you decide to take this reservation of forty shares, it will be withdrawn, but I would like to have an expression from you.

Hoping to hear from you soon again, with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours, JOHN A. THOMPSON.

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

"A FEW NOTICES OF THE PRESS".

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(From the Iron Age, Oct. 12th.)

THE EDISON HOLZER SECRET PROCESS.

The company have a capital stock of \$1,000,000, the officers being Thomas A. Edison Jr., president; William Holzer, for twelve years general superintendent of the Thomas A. Edison Electric Light Company of Menlo Park, N. J., vice-president, John A. Thompson, secretary and treasurer, and A. M. Doty, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. are directors. No information is available as to the methods used, the process being a secret. It is intimated, however, that it is electrical. It is stated that a small plant has been in operation in Poughkeepsie, and that the funds now to be raised by public subscription are to be used to build a larger experimental plant, so that armor plate can be treated, to be tested by the Government. A series of seven bars have been tested by the Bethlehem Steel Company, the test pieces being 0.564 inch in diameter and 3 inches long. The untreated bar had a tensile strength of 88,000 pounds, and elastic limit of 39,000 pounds, and elongation of 29.33 per cent, and a contraction of area of 63.65 per cent. Three bars treated by process No. 1 ranged from 70,800 to 71,600 pounds in tensile strength, 50,000 to 51,000 pounds in elastic limit 24.26 to 20.33 per cent in elongation and 65.43 to 63.65 in contractions of area. Three bars treated by process No. 2 showed 68,000 to 70,800 pounds tensile strength, 44,000 to 51,000 pounds elastic limit, 25 to 27 per cent elongation and 62.14 to 64.68 contraction of area. Apparently from these limited data the process has the effect of increasing the elastic limit. The promoters talk of competing with nickel steel.

(from town topics, Oct 19th.)

WALL STREET WHISPERS.

A new process has been brought forward for the treatment of steel and iron, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the manufacture of steel, and which surpasses either the Harvey or Krupp system. The inventors claim that they can treat high-grade steel and give it as much resistance as the nickel steel treated by the Krupp or Harvey process, and that the difference in cost will be over \$200 per ton in favor of the new method. It is asserted that by this process a six inch nickeled steel armor plate can be made equal in resistance to an eight or ten inch plate treated by the other systems, thus reducing the weight of our war vessels from 55 to 45 per cent, and enabling grated speed with the same amount of motive power. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and William Holzer are the inventors, and the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and William Holzer Steel and Iron Process company has been formed, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to develop the invention. If all that is claimed for this process prove true, the invention is of the most valuable character, particularly as it applies to domestic iron and steel as well as armor plate.

(from Evening Telegram.)

SAYS MAKING OF STEEL WILL BE REVOLUTIONIZED.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Declares He Has a Secret Process of Remarkable merit.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who at various times has announced inventions for which he claimed extraordinary merit, has again come forward with a process which he asserts will revolutionize the manufacture of steel.

With his uncle, William Holzer, he professes to have discovered a process for hardening steel which, while it costs less than half that of the Harvey process gives much superior results. A 6 inch plate treated by this process, Mr. Edison declares, is equal or, if anything, superior in power of resistance to a 15 inch Har-

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

veyized plate. It is also much superior, he declares, to the Krupp process.

To operate the new discovery the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and William Holzer Steel and Iron Process Company has been organized. The Company was incorporated in West Virginia with a capital of \$1,000,000, a few weeks ago. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is the president. I saw Mr. Edison last night at his home and he told me something of his claims for the new process. It was discovered accidentally, he said, by him and his uncle while experimenting on totally different lines last summer at Asbury Park, and has since been developed by them.

One point of superiority over the Harvey process which Mr. Edison claims is, that while only a shell about an inch thick is hardened on outside of a Harveyized plate, a plate treated by his process is hardened all the way through and is rendered much more elastic.

The new process, however, according to Mr. Edison, has many more uses than its application to armor plate. Steel rails treated with it will never spread, and engine parts, tools and bearings which have been hardened by the Edison process will be practically everlasting. A razor which was submitted to the process last summer was rendered so hard that it retained its edge for two months, without being stropped, and that, even a grind-stone was unable to produce a new edge until the razor had been annealed.

The process applied to copper, Mr. Edison declares, will harden almost to the extent attained by the ancients in their cutting instruments of copper. Glass, too, he declares, can be rendered so hard that even a diamond will not scratch it.

(From New York Financier, Oct 23d)
A NEW STEEL PROCESS.

There is a kind of magic about the name of Edison which inspires confidence in the originality and value of inventions made by him. The unrivalled reputation of Thomas A. Edison has been reinforced by that of his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who has made some brilliant inventions of his own. The latest invention of the young wizard promises to be revolutionary and one of the most important of the decade, but he very modestly calls it an accidental discovery.

With the co-operation of his uncle, Mr. Wm. Holzer, Mr. Thomas Edison, Jr., has invented a cheap process for toughening all kinds of steel, iron and copper. The process is a secret one, but it is so simple that a ton of steel, the inventor says, can be treated at a cost of only about one dollar. It is said that the whole body of the metal is thus toughened and made homogeneous, and in this respect the process is superior to the Krupp, Harvey or any other known process.

Tests made by the Bethlehem Iron Company, show that the elastic limit of steel bars treated by the Holzer process is increased from 39,000 to 51,000 pounds per square inch. Complete tests will shortly be made by the U. S. Government, with a view to adopting the new process steel for armor plates. A company controlling the process, of which Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is president, has been incorporated in West Virginia, with a capital of \$1,000,000. An experimental plant is in operation at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(From Chicago Daily Republican Mar. 4)

THE WIZARD EDISON'S LATEST

INVENTION.

The world's famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented a process for the treatment of steel and other metals that has made him celebrated the Earth over. It by far surpasses the Krupp or Harvey systems in the preparation of steel for armor plates,

[FROM JOHN A. THOMPSON (ENCLOSURE)]

#3.

steel structures, etc., out of which vast fortunes have been made. Some leading capitalists and business men have formed a stock company under the title of The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and Wm. Holzer Steel and Iron Process Company. The stock can be bought at a low price now. It will surely double up in value when the Public becomes aware of Edison's latest discovery. Mr. John A. Thompson, a well known banker in the Mills Building, New York City, is the fiscal Agent for the Company and has a limited amount of this stock for sale.

Feb. 22, 1906.

Dr. A. Soper,

215 Brooklyn Avenue,

Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:-

Returning to my office I have your favor of the 14th inst. in reference to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. and Wm. M. Holzer Steel & Iron Process Company. If you are convinced that the enterprise is a fraudulent one, I shall be glad to co-operate with you in having the facts disclosed. Our principle interest in this matter is to disassociate the Edison name with any scheme of a fraudulent or unlawful nature, and I would suggest, therefore, that steps be taken before the Post-office Department at Washington to have the company debarred from the use of the United States mails. About a year ago, I was successful in doing this thing in connection with a concern known as the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Will you kindly hand Father
the enclosed note -

New Brighton - N.Y.
February - 23rd - 1906

My dear Mr Dyer -

In acknowledging

The receipt of your letter of today - it
seems I am deprived of the appropriate
expression to use in order that you
and my father might understand
our delight and gratitude for the
wonders in charities that has been
granted us in your beautiful letter
of today - Certainly my father is
a King and I will never forget that
he may ever regret his kindness
and interest toward me and I
will work hard and honestly and
hope that each day and hour will
bring he "father and I closer to-
gether" with the strong hope that
some day soon he will be our
guest if only to pay "Hello Tom!"
Now dear friend Mr Dyer, for certain
you are closer than a friend - regarding
the farm proposition it would be just

to succeed - will not cost very much and besides all these things necessary on a farm can always be sold if properly cared for - for a good price - especially if the stock -

You see Mr. Dyer there are a great many things to be considered before I launch upon my new enterprise. I never thought for a moment that my father would help me as much as he intends to and I want to make no mistake - If I could possibly rent a farm the same amount of money - father is willing to expend in the purchase of a farm - would build my smothroom house - and buy everything I need in the way of stock tools and every other necessary in other words start me off well equipped and of course - bring me quick returns - If I am case the farm to be purchased - it will take a long time for me to get things together - and perhaps a year will pass before I am able to

as wise on both our parts to understand a few details of importance.

In the purchasing of a farm under the conditions you mention (for hundreds of farms can be had are bought in this manner) - I feel that father would consider the purchase sufficient assistance to go ahead - In other words I will have a cart without a horse - This is the reason why I feel that to purchase a farm would make it a great deal harder for me than to rent one - but of course if it is impossible to rent a place - we will have to do the best we can.

In the first place no matter how I get a farm - it will be absolutely necessary for me to have a horse and wagon - as everything will have to be carted from the depot. all our cattle and furniture and etc. - Besides I will have to get a cow and chickens - just for our own use - In fact there are lots of things that I will need to get the place started - To start me off properly and this is the only way a man wants to be started.

build my mushroom house - which is the prime factor - ~~and~~ from the mushroom business is where I expect to make money -

In looking over some of my booklets - there are several Farms that sound very good - I heretofore paid no attention to these places as purchasing was not considered - Two thousand five hundred dollars is the price of the Farms I believe one-third cash is all that is necessary to get possession of same - However I am writing today to several owners - and will keep you in constant touch with everything I do in the matter - How do you like that Section River place?

It is useless for me to try and thank you through the medium of a letter - for all you have done for us - but I hope I will be able to see you soon and we will try our best to show you our sincere appreciation -

Let me hear from you soon - With best wishes from Mrs. Willard and I believe me -
There are so many things to thank for very sincerely yours
and you for - I will have to do it gradually - ~~and so~~ Tom

① New Brighton - N.Y.
2/26/06

Dear Mr. Dyer -

Your favor of the 24th inst. addressed to Mrs. Willard - was received this morning; and I take the liberty of answering same - as Mrs. Willard is far too worried over the contents of your letter to set down and write - to myself - Thank Heaven - I have had more experience with such matters - although I am just about able to hold my own - a few more letters from anyone at the laboratory - will cause us so much worry - that for the sake of humanity - they will never be offered - I

After reading over your most encouraging letter of a few days ago - I told Mrs. Willard that matters were going along entirely

in the very near future - We both think it best to continue in the usual manner of sending her each week the \$9.81 - which I have assigned over to her - and which - according to my contract with father - is due me - this amount of course no one can attach - but Mrs Willard's creditors - and as she has none in the world up to date she can positively defend upon this income for our support - The increased amount of \$11.19 - Mrs. Willard has no authority over - and I must permit her to give an order to Mrs Randolph or to anyone for the distribution of same - It has very kind of father to help us out in this direction - and we both feel we owe him a great deal - even though we are not generally permitted in the way of becoming for burden of living expenses - the relative that prompted him to help us - is what we

too smooth to last long - and from my past experience I was most positive that it would be dangerous to our peace of mind to place too much hope in the way things were going - Mrs Willard and I are both reasonably satisfied now - that the amount added to our weekly income - was really done for the purpose of paying off our debts. I don't see how we can possibly feel otherwise - in as much as we have enjoyed the increase just twenty-four hours - when we receive notice to give an order to take it away from us - For what purpose it is used and under what circumstances it is to be used - matters little - the fact remains that it is requested -

In view of the above facts both Mrs Willard and myself will be mental wrecks - if our differences with the laboratory do not cease

both appreciate more than all the money in the world - -

The 11.19. Mr Dyer you can dispose of as you think best we lay no claim to it whatsoever. although we both enjoyed having it last Saturday as it helped us out in many ways.

Regarding this Selba claim we appreciate your kindness in arranging such a satisfactory settlement. and wish to thank you for paying same out of your personal account.

Mrs Willard and I both feel that in as much as you have already paid this claim \$3000 personally. you should be paid it all in full. She is going out this afternoon to see if she cannot borrow it from some one and she will send it to you in a day or two (the full amount). This will come pretty hard on us. but we are willing to make any sacrifice. to

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adjust matters honestly with you. we may have to dispose of something here in our little home - if Mrs Willard is unsuccessful in borrowing the money but we would do anything rather than have our income hobbled at the laboratory - we can stand it no longer and I think it best to have this fact known.

I am very nearly thirty years of age now. and I feel that I should be treated as a man - and not as a child. I have a responsibility now that I never had before. and it is my duty to stand up for my rights. Every day now I realize more deeply what a dreadful curse drink has been to me. How horribly I have been imposed upon at every turn in the past. but now that my mind is clear. I intend to be understood and the method

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Regarding the farm matter, Mr. Dyer - your idea as to the principle value of a farm should be in the house - certainly agrees with the ideas of Mrs. Willard. It was overjoyed over your suggestion. As it is my intention to go into this farm business - for the sole purpose of making money, I must confess I can hardly agree with either one of you. I doubt very much whether a successful agriculturist could agree with you. One of ten farmers take better care of their stables than they do of their house. The farms with successful mushroom growers - their mushroom beds are watered with more interest and care for far better than any bed they ever slept in. There is a man out in (St Louis) who makes thirty thousand a year growing

I am going to adopt - is to stand up like a man and meet those who have in the past treated me as an infant - on equal terms - and the best place to start is right at home -

Now - Mr. Dyer - what I have said - is not intended for you personally - and my greatest wish is not to offend you - but to hold your friendship - which both Mrs. Willard and I value so highly. I have got to express my feelings and sentiments to someone - and if circumstances makes you that someone - I hope for our mutual interest - you will not keep awake nights thinking about it - but to look upon it all as a credit to my endeavor to establish myself as a man amongst men -

mushrooms - but I don't believe that you or I. would care to live in this home -

What I want is a farm of any where between fifteen to fifty acres of good ground - with a good ^{habitation} house on it - a house that is worth remodeling in time - to suit our needs and conveniences - As I intend to make it my home - I will of course add to it until I am perfectly satisfied that I have a home that will suit Mrs Willard and I all our lives - I must grow food for my stock - and truck for our own use - besides it is possible I might take up as a side line poultry and aquabs - for I don't care to have only one iron in the fire - not wishing to take any chances - Of course mushroom growing will be my business - but even so - I will

have to have plenty of ground - I have written to several parties and expect answers within a day or two - One place I wrote about is located just South of Washington D.C. From all appearances it is just what I am after - This place is priced at fifteen hundred dollars - and is 7 3/2 acres - I have written for terms and etc - and just as soon as I hear from them - I will communicate with you -

Well - Mr Dyer - I guess I have written enough - Mrs Willard and I would like to have you come over whenever you get a chance -

With kindest regards from Mrs W. and trusting you will not think me the less of time for writing a letter of this nature - but that you will consider it exclusively a business matter - believe me - very sincerely yours
Barton Willard

P.S. Did you receive my letter written Friday?

New Brighton -
N.Y.

3/7/06

my dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind and
welcome letter of yesterday received.

Regarding the farm matter - I have
definitely decided that a farm
located in New Jersey will be
better for me all around - I will
be nearer to headquarters - and in
many other ways - will be best
for Beatrice and I -

In view of the above fact - I
am sending you a list of farms
located in a part of the State that
suits me perfectly - (near Camden).

Having been through this part of
the country sometime ago - I recall
its beauty and its many advantages
such as its nearness to Camden

now that I have decided on a definite locality - it is quite a relief off of my mind - It is necessary to get a place now as soon as possible - as time is going rapidly - Besides if the farm is bought - I suppose we will have to give a couple of weeks notice to the owner or whoever is now on the farm - can get off.

Upon receipt of this letter - if you will write or telegraph me when and where I can meet you - I will be on deck - we ought to ride down Tuesday if possible - I believe the place (Burlington, N.J.) is on the Amboy Division - of the Pennsylvania R.R.

It would be a great deal better, if you could come over here first and then we can both have a talk before going - I enclose a map showing the exact

and Philadelphia - (Market District)
One of the circulars describing properties - of A.W. Dresser - Burlington, N.J. I have marked a place - that from every point of view suits me as well as Beatrice perfectly. The location could not be better - and from the description everything else suits us -

Now Mr Dyer - as I have found a place that suits me on paper - all that is now necessary is to run down and look it over - and in consequence - according to your instructions - I have asked the Agent - "Dresser," to hold the place 48 hours - beginning Monday morning - 3/5/06 -

On Dresser's lists are several other places that we can look at while we are at Burlington - I am perfectly satisfied that this is the place for us to locate and

location of Burlington. N. J.

Awaiting anxiously for your
reply - with best wishes from
Patience and kindest regards
from myself - believe me -

Very sincerely yours

Barton Willard

Tom

Barton Willard

53 East Street

New Brighton, Staten Island.

There must be here this afternoon,
spends the night and we can start early
tomorrow.

Open



My dear Mr Dyer -

By this time I suppose Mr Holden has told you fully of the place I have chosen to make my home - I am very well satisfied with the farm in everyway and do not believe I could do better anywhere. Of course every place of this character is open for improvements which I can make in the course of time - but there are some immediate necessities that will have to be installed as soon as possible in order to make the house habitable - and this is one of the matters I wish to consult you about.

I would be started off right - and now that the greatest plumbing block is out of the way and I have a home and farm - there are certain things most essential to the successful launching of my new enterprise.

I take from several of your letters and from Father's interview with you - that Father wants to help me get started in the right way - I have to have a team of horses a wagon and harness the very first thing - we can do nothing without them - Our furniture will all have to be carted and everything we need has to be carted from Burlington to the farm - and unfortunately the roads are very heavy all around that

My position in this farming proposition has been rather a peculiar one - particularly from a financial view. No figures of any kind have ever been mentioned to me - and I hardly know where I stand.

Now that father has so kindly bought a farm for me - my original request asked of him may have been reconsidered - that is backing me in the mushroom business. He certainly has done a great deal more for me than I ever dared hoped for. I wrote you Mr. Dyer that I wanted to get started properly - and that there were many things necessary for me to get in order to do so. I never would have gone into this farming proposition unless I was reasonably assured that

immediate locality. There are numerous other necessities I need to get and do - such as putting in a bath room and toilet there is a good location in the house for this Bathroom and it should be put in at once - as this necessity (toilet) - under present conditions at the farm is enough to make me throw up my hands - not mentioning Bedtime. Amongst other things there is no range nor hot water boiler - this will have to be bought the first thing - for we both are firm believers in cooked food -

I shall not go into any more details Mrs Dyer until I hear from you - what I would like to know is - if father is going to help me out in obtaining what is necessary - if so - to what extent -

namely some definite figure - so that I know how to make out a list and how far I can go - keeping within this figure -

The whole proposition of starting me off properly will not cost a great deal anyway - as I certainly intend reimbursing father - and naturally I would use the maximum amount of money possible - at the same time satisfying the requirements -

This matter has been a source of a great deal of worryment to me - and I will be greatly relieved to learn my exact position financially in the venture - After I am once firmly installed in my new home - I am more positive more than ever - that everything will go along beautifully -

Kindly mention me to Mrs Holden

he is a man of my own ideas
and I certainly like him. Very
much - silence I would regard
supreme where he and I habitually

Thanking you very kindly
for the pleasant time you gave
me during my visit with you.
With kindest regards from
Beatrice and I - believe me

very faithfully yours

P.S.

Tom

The reason of the subject of this
letter not being mentioned in any
of our recent conversations - was
simply because I felt that such
an important matter should
come from the voice of my
kind and dear benefactor -

Tom

March 7, 1906.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myers, Florida.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

On the subject of getting a farm for Tom, concerning which I spoke to you before you went away, it was decided to get a place somewhere in the neighborhood of Camden, New Jersey, so as to be near Philadelphia. Yesterday Tom and Holden went down to Burlington and looked over a number of places. They settled on a farm of about twenty acres with a building in excellent repair. The price is \$3500. or \$3250., according to the amount paid in cash. That is to say, if \$500. is paid in cash, the price is \$3500., whereas if a \$1,000. is paid in cash, the price is \$3250., the balance in either case will be on mortgage, the interest to be paid by Tom in lieu of rent. In order to keep the Edison name out of this matter, I will purchase the property ostensibly myself, but will prepare and turn over a deed to you. Holden is at present in Burlington, having the title examined and interviewing real estate men and others to be sure the property is worth the money. The

No. 2 - T.A.E., Esq.,

title is to be passed on March 26th, the present tenants being given notice today to vacate. Tom's lease of the property on Staten Island expires April 1st. Please send me a line authorizing Randolph to pay me \$500. or \$1000. in order to make the first payment according to whatever scheme you prefer. By paying \$1000. down you save \$250.

Tom spent Monday night with me and at that time he asked me whether you would probably help him any in the way of absolutely necessary expenses for starting the place, such as possibly a horse and cart and a few necessary implements. I told him that I had no doubt that you would do this, having in mind that the place will cost only \$3500. instead of \$5000. which was the figure I discussed with you.

Yours very truly,

FID/ARK.

March 9, 1906.

Dear Tom:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. has been received and I am glad that you are so much pleased with the place you have selected. Although I have not heard from your father in reference to the extent to which he would be willing to go in making improvements and in starting you out, I will undertake to promise that everything that is strictly necessary will be done. It would be well to have a general talk on this subject and decide just what must be done before you move in, and in the meantime I suggest that you turn over the matter in your mind and make a list of those things which you consider necessary, so that we will have a basis for discussion. I expect to be in Washington early next week, but later in the week can see you probably at New Brighton, but if not, you or Mrs. Willard can come here. At any rate, do not let this matter be a source of worry to you, because everything is coming out all right.

At Mr. Randolph's request, I beg to enclose a letter for you addressed to him from your brother Will.

With best wishes to you both, believe me -

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

THOMAS A. EDISON

To Frank L. Dyer, Dr.

.....

Paid for farm at Burlington, N.J. for
T.A.E. Jr. with adjustment of taxes and
fire insurance to March 26th, 1906, per
voucher attached - \$1013.64

Paid for abstract of title and search
on above, per voucher attached - 20.00

Total \$1033.64

Received March 16th, 1906 by cash 1000.00

Due \$ 33.64

Received payment

New Brighton - N.Y.
March 23 - 1906



My dear Mr Dyer -

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind favor of the 22nd inst. and as requested I hereby enclose an order - such as you suggested -

Mrs Willard and I intend leaving here for Burlington on Saturday or Sunday. Everything is in such a moveable condition here that unless we have the bed and covelet the dining room table, we will have to sleep on the floor and eat off the mantle piece - a combination not very much to our liking.

We will stop at the Hotel nearest the depot and keep our eyes open for your arrival at the time you mention. Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you soon -
Yours very faithfully
Edw. Willard

(ENCLOSURE)

list and estimated prices of necessities for farm -

	Estimated prices per bushel or per minute
2 horses	150.00 to 200.00
1 general farm wagon	70.00 to 80.00
1 buggy	75.00 to 85.00
1 double farm wagon harness	25.00 to 30.00
1 single buggy harness	20.00 to 30.00
Whip, blankets etc	20.00 to 25.00

1 cow	75.00 to 80.00
25 chickens	15.00 to 20.00
Farming implements	35.00 to 40.00
Hay & Feed	30.00 to 35.00

Bath tub	30.00 to 40.00
Toilet	15.00 to 20.00
Wash Bowl	10.00 to 20.00
Tank	25.00 to 30.00
Piping	40.00 to 50.00
Pump	15.00 to 20.00
Range & Hot water boiler	50.00 to 60.00
Lamp	10.00 to 15.00

7 horse house	60.00 to 70.00
Gasoline Engine	69.50
Mushroom House	30.00

list of necessities for farm -

2 horses	
1 general farm wagon	
1 buggy	
1 double farm harness for wagon	
1 single buggy	
Whip, blankets etc	

1 cow	
25 chickens	
Farming implements	
Hay & Feed (enough to plant with)	

Bath tub	
Toilet	
Wash Bowl	
Tank	
Piping	
Pump	
Range & Hot water boiler	
Lamp	
Tubs (stationary)	

Gasoline Engine

[ENCLOSURE]

Answers to questions that may
possibly arise in discussing necessities
for farm.

Why do I need two horses? - I want
one day
There is a great deal of work to be
done to get the farm and grounds in
some decent shape - and this will
require one horse working continually
for several months - There will also
be a great deal of carting - from
the town - as nearly all the cattle
will have to come from Burlington
and the roads are so sandy that
with any kind of a load - it would
ruin a single horse in no time -
The cost of one horse to do the
work we require (its mighty doubtful
whether one can possibly do it) would
cost as much as two horses - i.e.
I can get two fairly good horses
that with careful attention could
be built up - for the same price
that I would have to give for
one first class horse - There are
many other reasons - why I want
two horses - "carting furniture - lumber
and etc" -

Is it absolutely necessary to
have a farm wagon?

I can answer
this by saying - that next to the
horses a wagon will be the
most necessary thing on the
farm - all the carting will
have to be done with it - around
the farm and to and from the
town -

Why do I need a buggy?

I can
only answer this - by saying that
I have no desire to create a
riot anywhere - and if Mr Dyer
or Mrs Willard or any
distinguished visitors to our
home were to be seen riding
through the streets of Burlington
on a farm wagon - there would
more than likely be a stampede.
Therefore my reasons for wanting
the above conveyance is obvious.

Why do I need harness?

Answered above
why do I need a whip - blanket
and etc -
To complete the above outfit

[ENCLOSURE]

Is it necessary to have a cow?
We will use a great deal of milk - and also we intend making our own butter - besides the manure will be used for many purposes - a very essential thing all around is a cow.

Why do I need chickens?
For the purpose of helping to supply food & etc.

Why do I need any farming implements -
As we intend to raise as much of our produce as possible - we will have to have a plow, hoe, rake, shovel, and many other things. Needless to mention, we can do nothing without them.

Why do I need Hay & Feed?
There is nothing on the farm to feed our stock with. That is to start off with. After we are started, everything will be O.K.

Is it necessary to have a Bath tub?

It is unnecessary in the summer time - for we can take a dip in the Delaware when occasion demands it - but in the winter time - we certainly will need it -

Is it necessary to have a toilet?

Don't Rush - but it is a valuable acquisition in the proper fulfillment of Nature's requirements - or demands -

Why do I need a wash bowl?
The same answer can here be applied - as to the Bath tub.

Why do I need a tank?
To supply the whole house with water.
Why do I need a pump?
To force water into the tank.

[ENCLOSURE]

Is it necessary to have a
range and ^{Hot} Water Boiler?

Of all the
articles I have mentioned - this
is the most necessary - for a
good many reasons. Jewish
are better understood - than if
I should write them -

Do I need tubs?

A careful
study of Mrs Willard's ideas
as to cleanliness - would convince
anyone that such an acquisition
is absolutely necessary. I
think for the sake of humanity
they should be installed -

A small horse power Gasoline
Engine will do all our pumping
and would be invaluable in
many other ways - and as I
have had a great deal of
experience with such engines -
I will make no mistake in

getting a very reliable
Engine. I have one in view
now (9 horse power) that I
can get cheap -

Regarding Mushroom House -
I have designed it in such a
way that it will require
a great deal less lumber than
I first figured out. I know
exactly how much lumber I
need - and if it is purchased
all at once - I can get it
much cheaper than if I
bought it as I use it -
about two hundred and fifty
to three hundred dollars
will cover everything - I
had no idea that lumber
was up in prices as high
as it is. For I figured that
the above sum would give
me almost twice the space
for mushroom beds -

[ENCLOSURE]

I want to ship furniture from
here (53 First Street - New Brighton) on Monday
March 26th and ourselves leaving
the same day for Burlington. I
upon our arrival we will have
to buy a stove - our horse - wagon
feed - harness and etc - we will
have to stay at the Hotel until
these things are purchased - and
the furniture sent to the house.

June 21, 1906.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,

Pres't - National Phon. Company,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

VICTOR BERGER - EDISON IMPORT HOUSE: I am very glad to see from the letter of Mr. Graf, which I return herewith, that a final decision in our favor has been rendered, restraining Berger from using the name "Edison" in connection with his firm.

The matter referred to in the last paragraph of the letter relates to the application of the Edison Gesellschaft for the registration of our trademark in its name in Austria. As soon as this trademark is registered then the German company can lodge a protest against Berger's registered trademark (Edison Import House) and have the same cancelled.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.
Enc.

[ATTACHMENT]

Vienna, 23rd December 1905.-



Mr.

FRANK L. DYER

Orange,

New-Jersey.-

Dear Sir,

I have come to Vienna to attend to a hearing of our case against Viktor Berger. As you are acquainted with the details I need only advise you that we have been successful in the first instance and the judgement passed to-day prohibits Berger to use the terms: "Edison Import house" in any connection with his business. This judgement although it is not final because Berger can protest against it, is very important indeed, as we had a very difficult stand. Berger produced letters from America addressed to "Edison Import house", wherein it was stated that the National Phonograph Co. is willing to stand by all the arrangements Mr. Q.E. Stevens has made with Berger. Berger further had the words "Edison Import house" registered firstly as trade mark and secondly as his commercial firm. However this may be, the decision is in our favour so that we can congratulate ourselves upon it. I have no doubt that it will be upheld by the higher courts in case Berger should protest.-

With compliments of the season

yours sincerely

Thomas Graf

Edison

April 22, 1907

W. S. Mallory, Esq.,
Edison Portland Cement Company,
Stewartsville, N. J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:--

Someone in Cuba has attempted to register the name "Edison" as a trade-mark in connection with Portland cement, and I assume of course, that both the Company and Mr. Edison will desire to oppose such registration. I have therefore, instructed my correspondent to take the necessary steps to have this done. In this connection I enclose a Power of Attorney to which you will please affix the corporate seal, as I have indicated in pencil. Please do not sign the Power, as I intend to have that done here by Mr. Edison. By having the Power of Attorney signed in Orange it will be a simple matter to have the paper legalized by the Cuban authorities but if it is signed at Stewartsville it would be a complicated procedure. I wish, therefore, you would simply affix the corporate seal, and return the paper to me as soon as possible, since it is important that the Power should be

WSM--2--April 22, 1907

forwarded to Havana without delay.

Very truly yours,

FID/MTL

enclosure

H. VAN OLDENNEEL, LL. D.
P. M. G. L. P. M.

J. W. SCHOENLANK.

VAN OLDENNEEL & SCHOENLANK,

SUCCESSORS TO H. VAN OLDENNEEL.

FOREIGN PATENT ATTORNEYS,

POTTER BUILDING,
38 PARK ROW.

TELEPHONE, 1203 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1907.

F. L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

re OPPOSITION AGAINST REGISTRATION OF TWO
CUBAN TRADE MARKS FOR CEMENT AND
STRAW HATS.

We beg to send herewith official communication received by our Cuban correspondent, together with translation thereof, showing that we have been successful in obtaining the rejection of the application for trade mark registration of the name "EDISON" for Cement, and in the other case, namely, where the applicant, according to the Official Cuban Gazette, had asked for the registration of the name "EDISON" for Straw Hats, it has been found that a mistake had been made in the spelling of the mark, and that it should have been "EDINSON" instead of "EDISON", so that the Trade Marks Office has not found itself justified in refusing that registration. But we must say that it is our opinion that upon hearing that Mr. EDISON had made opposition against registration of his name as a trade mark for straw hats, the applicant for registration has changed the mark applied for and made it to read "EDINSON" instead of "EDISON". This is a subterfuge which we think is very easy in CUBA.

At any rate the desired object has been accomplished, namely, the name "EDISON" will not be registered as a trade mark either for Cement nor for Straw Hats.

Yours very truly,
VAN OLDENNEEL & SCHOENLANK.

John Oldenneel



[ENCLOSURE]

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
BAJO LA ADMINISTRACIÓN PROVISIONAL DE LOS SEÑORES UNIÓN
SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
REGION DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Habana 12 de Junio de 1907. D.O.

F. L. Dyer
Sr. J.A. Springer.

Obrapia N°. 33.



S e ñ o r :

Con esta fecha se dice al Sr. Carlos Macarisse, lo que sigue:

Visto el expediente instruido con motivo de solicitar Vd. la inscripción de una marca comercial con la titulación EDISON, para distinguir cemento, de su expendio, teniendo en cuenta que se halla depositada la marca americana N°. 42.997, á favor de The Edison Portland Cement Co., cuyo diseño consiste en el autógrafo Thomas A. Edison, con la cual se presta á error ó confusión la pedida por Vd. por acuerdo de fecha 29 de Mayo ppto. he tenido á bien desestimar su solicitud, á fin de no faltar á la prohibición que establece el Art°. 5º inciso 6º, del Real Decreto de 21 de Agosto de 1884, y por ser la titulación pedida un apellido que pertenece á tercera persona que no acredita Vd. estar autorizado á usar y por constituir parte de nombres comerciales que deben protegerse sin necesidad de registro, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el Art°. 8º. del Tratado de Paris.-

Lo que traslado á Vd. como resultado de su escrito de oposición de fecha 6 de Mayo último.-

De Vd. atentamente.

El Secretario interino.

Franco de la Herrería

[ENCLOSURE]

Republic of Cuba.
Under the Provisional Government
of the United States.
Department of Agriculture,
Industry & Commerce.

Havana June 12th, 1907.

Mr. J. A. Springer.

Obrapia No 33.

SIR:

With above date the following communication is addressed
to Mr. Carlos Bacarisse.

In view of the application you made for the registration of a commercial mark denominated EDISON to distinguish cement, and referring to the proceedings in this case, taking into account the fact that the United States trade-mark No 42,997 is already registered in favor of the Edison Portland Cement Company, whereof a design consists of the autograph Thomas A. Edison, which lends to error or confusion with the one submitted by you, by a resolution of May 29th last, I have been pleased to refuse your application, in order not to infringe upon the prohibition whci Article 5th, clause 6th, of the Royal Decree of August 21st 1884 established and because the title asked for is the name of a third party and you do not accredit your right to use the same and furthermore it is part of commercial names which must be protected without any necessity of registering the same, in conformity with the provisions of Article 8th of the Treaty of Paris.

I beg to inform you of this result in answer to your letter of protest dated May 6th last.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Franco Y. de Vildosola.

Acting secretary

Mr. Edison:

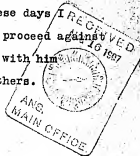
*There is decided objection to
Penny Arcade. I say the
name but not so great in
case of Petit. but if
P does us
the name of
J. H. McCarter
on the subject*

The attached long communication from Mr. Heaton on the question of the use of the name "Edison" or "Edison's" is most instructive reading, and if what he says is so, I do not see how we cannot stop these exhibitors from using your name, abbreviated or otherwise. When you are through with it I will be glad if you will return it with your comments, as one of these days I want to take it up with Mr. McCarter so that he can proceed against Petit in Newark, and once we can establish our case with him I do not think we will have much trouble with the others.

12/13/07.

W. E. Gilmore.

Enc-D



[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
H E L M
NEWARK
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 708 BRADST. NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
222 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 NEWARK, N. Y.

Newark, N. J., June 1st, 1907.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Concerning the matter of the right of others than the Edison interests to make use of the name of "Edison", "Edisonia" and kindred names which tend to deceive the public by having them believe that the business thus described is owned, operated or authorized by the Edison interests, upon which you asked an opinion, I beg to submit the following:

Legal steps are progressive, one step being built upon another, and it is the duty of a lawyer to aid the Court in reaching ultimate conclusions which may be properly adjoined from a careful analysis of former adjudications.

In the following opinion I shall endeavor to lay before you not only the well settled principles of law which have been followed by our courts but also the underlying principles which control the question at issue and conclusions which logically arise therefrom, although these conclusions may, perhaps, be in advance of any step yet taken by our Courts.

The situation is this:- The National Phonograph Company, a corporation of New Jersey, manufactures exclusively the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. For many years past, and indeed from the inception of the manufacture of these machines the words "Thomas A. Edison" have been placed on the top of the machine while on the side of the box or case enclosing the machinery the word "Edison" has been put. So that the words "Thomas A. Edison" and the word "Edison" are thoroughly identified with the phonograph itself. Furthermore for many years past very large sums of money have been invested in advertising "Edison" products, not only the phonograph-- although vast sums have been used in this direction -- but the many other products of the brain and ingenuity of Thomas A. Edison, so that at the present time the name of "Edison" is known throughout the entire civilized world and wherever seen or heard creates at once in the mind of the person hearing or seeing it an impression favorable to that name and anything, whether of a commercial, artistic or other character, which is associated with the word "Edison" at once attracts public attention and receives favorable consideration.

Not advertising alone has given this great value to the name of Edison but the achievements of Thomas A. Edison in the

[ENCLOSURE]

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E. L. H. J. HELM
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

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100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
888 NEWARK, N. J.
1888 NEW YORK, N. Y.

W.D.G.-2

scientific world have placed him in a position of prominence and honor enjoyed by very few. The courts have uniformly held that a name used as a trademark or which by reason of the excellent character of the goods to which such name is attached has become commercially valuable, should not be used by others in connection with goods of a similar character as those manufactured and sold by the possessor of this name. It seems therefore, that the courts, following this same line of reasoning to its ultimate conclusion, would hold, if the proposition was brought before them, that those who hold the exalted position of Edison, Marconi, Peary, Kipling, Tolstoi, or others, who by their personal achievements have reached such prominence, and who by reason thereof have given to their names a representation and an attraction not possessed by their fellows, are entitled to whatever commercial value may be attached to the unique position held by them throughout the world, and that the name of "Edison" is entitled to absolute protection against all persons who endeavor to use it, or any name like it, either against the interests of Mr. Edison and his associates, or for their own interest without Mr. Edison's consent.

The case to which my attention has been particularly directed is that of the Edison Company, Mille Edisona Company, Edison Arcadee, who use the name "Edisona" in advertising their goods and stores.

Before going into the legal aspect of this question I will dispose of the suggestion which I have heard made that permission was given to one Pettit, the owner of the Edisona business to use this name, either directly or by acquiescence. If that be true the utmost right which Mr. Pettit has to the use of such name is that of a licensee. Assuming that he has such license he holds it subject to the rules of law which govern all licensees. Had he a specific license in writing authorizing him to use the term "Edisona" granted by Mr. Edison, this license of course would be the strongest he could claim; certainly if he has a license by implication it is no stronger than a specific written license would be and must be subject to the same rules as a written license is. ~~There~~

Therefore, assuming that Mr. Pettit has a license, either direct or implied, that license is of such a character that it can be revoked at any time in writing by the licensor.

But I am instructed that no such license exists and the Edisona Company (or Mr. Pettit) is a mere trespasser and is using the name "Edisona" without right or title thereto.

In the stores of the Edisona Company are found not only Edison phonographs but various other talking machines made by competitors of the Edison interests, together with an assorted stock

[ENCLOSURE]

EARL ADDRESS
H. E. L. M. / NEWARK
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM
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100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
562 HICKMAN, N. J.
1422 PETER, N. Y.

W.E.G. -3

of outlery, jewelry, sporting goods, etc., and, as before suggested, a large sign, electrically illuminated after dark, reading "Edisonia" is placed in front of the store and advertisements are inserted in the publications designating the place of business of said Pettit as "The Edison Company". It is thus perfectly apparent that advantage is taken of the prominence and attractiveness of the name of "Edison" to induce persons to enter the store of Pettit and others using the name "Edison" or "Edisonia", wherein are displayed and sold not only the goods manufactured by the Edison interests but those supplied by his competitors and various goods in no wise allied or associated with him or his work, but which the public might be led to believe were in some way better than similar articles sold in other stores in which the name of Edison is not used for advertising purposes. The question arises as to whether by the use of the word "Edisonia", as above stated, the rights of Mr. Edison and his associates are infringed by Pettit and others.

It is well settled that no man has a right to use names, symbols, signs or marks intended or calculated to represent his business as that of another, nor is any man permitted to appropriate or make use of another's industry, or to impose his own goods on the public by inducing it to believe that they are the goods of others.

Hillson Co. v. Foster, 80 Fed. Rep. 896.

The principles governing trademarks and those governing unfair competition are closely allied, but I am now speaking aside from the question of trademarks.

There can in a scientific sense be no trademark in a proper name. Every man has the right to use his own name honestly in his own business tho he may thereby incidentally injure the business of another having the same name. But altho a man may thus use his own name he cannot resort to any artifice or do any act calculated to mislead the public as to the identity of the business, firm or establishment, or the article produced by them and produce injury to the other, beyond that which results in the similarity of names.

Millman v. Runnswell, 122 Mass. 139
Pillebury v. Pillebury, 24 U.S. App. 395;
Lawrence Mfg. Co. v. Penn. Mfg. Co., 138 U.S. 537;
International Silver Co. v. Rogers, decided June 17,
1907 by the N.Y. Court of Errors & Appeals,
and not yet reported.

Where the name is one which has previously thereto
ought to indicate the source of manufacture of particular devices,

[ENCLOSURE]

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NEW YORK

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100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
882 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 NEWARK, N. Y.

W.E.G.-4

the use of such name by another unaccompanied by any precaution or indication, is an artifice calculated to produce confusion in the minds of others.

While a personal name may not constitute a technical trademark, yet where an article has come to be known by that personal name, one may not use that name even though it be his own, to palm off his goods as the goods of another who has first adopted it, and by which appellation the goods have come to be known, when the use of his own name for such purpose works a fraud. If he uses his own name, it must be so used as not to deprive others of their rights, or to deceive the public, and the name must be accompanied by such indication that the thing manufactured is the work of the one making it as would unmistakably inform the public of the fact.

International Silver Co. v. Rogers, supra.

If it then be true that one cannot use his own name as above indicated, how much more force must there be in the claim that one cannot use the name of another, or a name substantially that of another, for the purpose of furthering his own interests without the consent of that other.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the question as to whether the word "Edisonia" is so similar to the word "Edison" as to deceive, for it has been abundantly held that where a word is so similar to a trademark adopted an injunction will lie. In *Colulicis Mfg. Co. vs. Cellonite Mfg. Co.* 32 Fed. Rep. 94, it is held that the test of the infringement of a patent, or unfair competition, is that wherever the resemblance of the article sold is so close that the ordinary purchaser buying with ordinary caution is likely to be misled that similarity is the test of the infringement. Such resemblance need not be sufficient to deceive experts or persons sufficiently familiar with the trademark or goods involved, but a similarity sufficient to make it likely that unwary purchasers will be deceived, has been held sufficient.

Sterling Silk Mfg. Co. v. Sterling Silk Co. 89 N.J. Eq. 394
Clark Thread Co. v. Armitage, 74 Fed. Rep. 96.

Cases of unfair competition stand or fall by the facts of each case. In other words although general rules have been adopted yet very few cases are alike and each must stand alone.

But what does the word "Edisonia" mean taken in connection with the facts? Can it have any other purpose than to deceive the public into thinking that Edison is connected with the business and is not its use calculated to have such an effect?

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESS
HELM (NEWARK)
NEW YORK

LAW OFFICES
JOHN E. HELM

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, 700 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
682 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 NEWTON, N. Y.

W. R. G.-5

If this be so a bill of equity will lie to prevent the use of the word "Edisonia" by Pettit and others, and if in the use of the sign and the advertisements above referred to, the public are, or are likely to be, beguiled and deceived into buying wares not made by Edison under the impression that they are, then an injunction should issue.

In the case of Baker v. Sanders, 80 Fed. Rep. 89, it was held that where by long use the words "Baker's Chocolate" had come to mean in the minds of the public complainant's goods a subsequent maker of chocolate by the same name was not entitled to use that name so as to announce that the goods to be sold were Baker's Chocolate.

In the case of Hall Safe & Lock Co. vs. Herring, Hall, Marvin Safe Co., C.C. of App. 23, it appeared that the defendant had been for many years agents of the complainant for the sale of its safes, and the defendant was held to be guilty of unfair competition in using the name "Hall" in its firm name in the business of dealing in safes.

In Lamont Corless & Co. vs. Hershey, 140 Fed. Rep. 765, the Court laid down this doctrine, "To make out a case of unfair competition there must be an actual wrongful intent to deceive accompanied by such acts and devices as are calculated to do so, or such duplication in form and appearance as will produce a confusion calculated to deceive, of which the party complained against is convicted of being willing to benefit."

This seems to be the "Edisonia" case exactly, for they can have no purpose in making use of the word except to deceive, and furthermore, I am advised that evidence is available to show that letters addressed to "Mr. Edison", and ordering goods, have been received by the "Edisonia" Company and orders filled.

In this connection see also -

Elgin Watch Co. vs. Ill. Watch Co. 179 U.S. 665
Coats v. American Thread Co., 149 U.S. 562
Howell Soales Co. v. Wyckoff, 198 U.S. 118
Reddaway v. Renham, App. case 199.

Where a manufacturer has applied a peculiar and distinctive label to designate his goods and has so used it that his goods are identified by it, a Court of Equity will restrain another party from adopting and using one so similar that its use is likely to lead to confusion by purchasers exercising the ordinary degree of caution which purchasers are in the habit of exercising with respect to such goods.

Annheuser vs. Asa n vs. Clark, 26 Fed. 410

[ENCLOSURE]

CABLE ADDRESSES
HELM NEWARK
NEW YORK

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100 BRADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONES
662 NEWARK, N. J.
1422 NEWARK, N. Y.

W.B.G.-6

That is the doctrine recognized in our own state in
Sterling Silk Mfg. Co. v. Sterling Silk Co., 59 N.J. Eq. 394,
heretofore quoted.

See also, Wirtz vs. Eagle Bottling Co., 50 N.J. Eq. 164,
in which case the Court held that no dealer shall be permitted
to sell his goods on the reputation which another dealer has estab-
lished in the market for his goods, and that the legality of an act
resulting in injury must be decided not by the method by which it
was done but by the consequences which have necessarily resulted
from it.

Also that "where the similarity between the genuine and
the counterfeit is close enough to convey a false impression to
the public mind and is of a character to deceive ordinary purchasers
buying with the care usually expended in such transactions, there
the similitude is sufficient to entitle the complaining party to
protection."

In Miller Tobacco Co. vs. Commerce, 16 Vr. 18, Justice
Knapp in delivering the opinion of the Court says, "while the markets
are open and free to all, and fair competition should be encouraged,
still every dealer must be required, for the protection of the
public and to promote a fair dealing, to depend for his success
upon his own reputation and the quality of his own production. If
he were allowed to deal under false colors and sell his productions
for those of another the result would be, not only to cheat the pub-
lic, but also to defraud him whose right place in the market he
filled with spurious goods. Such competition would not be fair com-
petition. It would be closely akin to piracy."

To sum up, the case turns first upon the proofs to be
produced showing similarity of names and hence the probable decep-
tion of the dealers. Should the Court hold that the names are not
so similar as to warrant an injunction on this ground, then, second,
whether it can be proven that the public have been actually deceived
by misrepresentations made by the "Edisonia" people in the sell-
ing of goods; third, whether Mr. Edison and his associates are not
entitled to be protected against the unauthorized use of the name
"Edisonia" "Edisonia", or any name so similar thereto as to be likely
to induce the public to believe that Mr. Edison is associated with
the business in connection with which it is used, on the ground
that the name "Edison" or any similar name is of great commercial
value by reason not only of the advertisements which have been used
therein, but of the personal achievements of Mr. Edison himself, to
the benefit of which he alone is entitled.

Yours very truly,

JEH-HD.

ASSOCIATES
J. F. MONNOT, METALURGIST.
PIERRE DUPLEX METALS CO.
PAUL M. PIERSON,
PIERRE HUTCHISON ELECTRIC
IRON CO.
SYDNEY S. BREESE, JR.
BREESE & HUTCHISON
F. M. LOVELL, JR.,
LOVELL-HUTCHISON CO.
PATENT COUNSEL
GEORGE C. DEAN,
EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE,
W. O. JUDKINS,
88 LENOX ST.,
LONDON.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON ENGINEER

ELECTRICAL LABORATORY, 545-555 EAST 80TH ST., NEW YORK.
MECHANICAL LABORATORY AND FACTORY,
LOVELL-HUTCHISON CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

SUITE 9035,
NUMBER ONE MADISON AVE.,
NEW YORK

ASSISTANTS
OSKAR NAGEL, PH. D.,
OSKAR NAGEL & SONS,
JONATHAN H. HARRISON, PH. D.,
RAYMOND C. KEVLEY, JR.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
C. C. NICHOLS,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE,
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICITY CO.,
ELECTRIC ENGINEER,
CHAS. ROBERTS,
HARRISON NEW YORK
(NEWARK, N. J.)

JUN 11 1908

*Defers
We have a plan
this perhaps in
see later
JUN 11 1908
Clipped*

My dear Mr. Edison,

I have a letter from my friend A.E.deHoch, of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, whom I took out to your Laboratory once during 1904, in which he says:*****

"If you see Mr. Edison, tell him he is getting quite famous as an inventor of electric shoes, electric rings to prevent headaches and some electric porous plasters made by Bauer & Black of Chicago, I believe."

If you wish this matter followed up, I am sure Mr. deHoch will be very glad to get any information you desire. His address is, A.E.deHoch, Eme Mitre 519, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

I am glad to hear of your return to health, and hope the trouble will not return. You haven't time to get sick.

I am living in Summit and will run over on my Westinghouse sometime soon and show you a sure enough good car.

Yours sincerely,

MR. HUTCHISON

CABLE ADDRESS: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK"
A.L.A. & COMMERCIAL, LINES, HARTING'S AND WESTERN UNION CODES USED.

TELEPHONE,
1352 STUYVESANT.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

10 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N.J., U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS.
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOGRAPHS
AND ORIGINAL FILMS.
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND TAN KODAK OUTFITS.
BATES NUMBERING MACHINES.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN,
BRUSSELS, SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

Mr. Frank L. Dyer,

President, National Phonograph Co.,

Orange, N. J.,

RECEIVED.
JAN 20 1909
FRANK L. DYER.

Dear Sir:-

SUBJECT: CATALOGUE OF RECORDS ISSUED
BY FRED. FIGNER, RIO DE JANEIRO.

I enclose, herewith, a Record Catalogue issued by Mr. Fred. Figner, 105, Rua de Ouvidor, 105, Rio de Janeiro, and, by referring to the first page of this catalogue, you will note he calls his place of business "CASA EDISON" which, translated, means:- Edison House.

Mr. Figner has been using this title for a number of years and was, at one time, one of our jobbers. Of late years, however, we have done very little business with him; in fact, none at all since February of last year.

I brought the matter of Mr. Figner using this title to the attention of Mr. Gilmore some years ago, but, at that time, he did not think it advisable to take any action against Mr. Figner as he was really the only active client we had in Rio de Janeiro at that time.

I have been very careful to never address Mr. Figner, using the title "CASA EDISON" but have always addressed him as Mr. Figner.

This catalogue was sent to me by Mr. Ernesto A. De Castro,

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

- 2 -

Mr. Frank L. Dyer, (Cont'd.)

Jan. 19, 1909.

who is one of our active dealers in Rio Grande de Sul, Brasil, and he writes as follows regarding same:-

"RECORDS IN PORTUGUESE: Unfortunately, we have now new rivals in this line, besides the Pathe Gramophones and Phonographs. There appear now records sold by a concern at Rio de Janeiro, which calls itself "CASA EDISON". These records are taken at Rio and are moulded in England and France by Messrs. Ch. E. L. Gilmann, whom you probably know. Large quantities of these records have already been sold in this state, and they will certainly hurt the sale in the near future of our records. I enclose a catalogue of said concern of Rio, so that you may have an idea of a fair repertoire of songs in Portuguese, especially of the kind appreciated by the people, i. e., 'lundu', 'tango', popular songs, etc. If you do not know these records I may send you one for your information."

If my memory serves me correctly, some years ago, I wrote to Mr. Figner protesting against the use of the title "CASA EDISON". I am having this correspondence looked up, and, if I find we did enter a protest, I will send you a copy of the letter.

I may state that I am using every endeavor to establish Mr. Ernesto A. De Castro as a jobber, as he seems to be very aggressive, and I am sure that, just as soon as we are in a position to furnish Portuguese Records, he will take up the business in a larger way.

I should be pleased to have you consider what can be done to deprive Mr. Figner using Mr. Edison's name in connection with his business.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

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Mr. Frank L. Dyer, (Cont'd.)

Jan. 19, 1909.

After the catalogue, which I enclose herewith, has served its purpose, will you kindly return same to me, as this, undoubtedly, will prove of value to us when our people go to Rio de Janeiro to take Portuguese Records.

Yours very truly,

Walter Stern

Manager Foreign Department.

WS/JTB.

ENCLOSURE.

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Case Files**

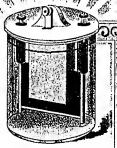
Thomas A. Edison v. Edison Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to the suit brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The case was initiated in June 1901 and involved the unlicensed use of Edison's name by the Edison Chemical Co., which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, and its successor, the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. The selected items include the bill of complaint, a sworn statement by Edison affirming the complaint, and correspondence regarding the progress of litigation.

SALESROOMS:
135 Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street,
NEW YORK.

CABLE "KURILAN" NEW YORK.

SALESROOMS:
ST. JAMES BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 28TH ST. NEW YORK.



EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
EDISON LALANDE BATTERY
FAN MOTOR OUTFITS.
Dental & Surgical
X-ray Outfits.

Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 11, 1899.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,
Prudential Building,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a communication received from Mr. Ira Canfield, Jr., of Glen Ridge, addressed to Mr. Edison, calling attention to a concern styling themselves "Edison Chemical Co.", with an office at No. 5 Cedar St., New York. The sample ink tablet is also enclosed. Mr. Edison knows nothing about this concern and never authorised the use of his name in connection with the institution. Will you kindly do what is necessary in the way of warning them and insist upon their discontinuing it at once, stating that suit will be brought should they continue to use his name without authority.

Yours very truly,

W. G. Gilman
General Manager.

WGG/IWW
Enc-F

EDISON CHEMICAL CO.

5 Cedar Street, New York

Post Office Box 2397

To the Business Man:

The law imposes a penalty upon any one having in their possession burglar's tools or skeleton keys. A skeleton key is used by the thief to open your door and extract your property.

Do You Know That a weapon far more dangerous to you is sold in most stationery stores? It is the chemical ink eradicator.

Do You Know That with an eradicator, which costs only a few cents, any dishonest person can remove, without injury to paper, any figures or words written on books, checks, drafts, or other papers, and substitute, beyond the detection of even the keen-eyed paying teller, any figures or words he chooses.

Do You Know That *the United States Supreme Court says: "The maker of checks is obliged to use all due vigilance in protecting it, the bank is responsible only for genuineness of the signature and ordinary care in paying the check."*

You may have a check punch and think you are safe, simply because you never have been robbed.

Do You Know That the check punch is not a preventative of forgery. Don't take our word for it, but simply glance on the pages of this circular, and see an illustration taken from a well-known publication of how expert forgers deal with the check punch. An ignorant novice can, in a few moments, with the use of any one of the patent eradicators, remove your writing and substitute whatever he chooses.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

What is wanted is an ink that cannot be eradicated with any kind of chemicals or acids. Chemists, both foreign and American, have for years experimented to make such an ink.

MR. BUSINESS MAN: It has at last been discovered; we have had it for some time past, but have been slow to put it on the market, because we wanted to know that it was correct. It has stood every chemical test known. It is the Edison Ink. See what Prof. Stillman and others say about it. We claim that the only way to eradicate it, is to scratch it out. By this method the paper is marked to such an extent that any novice can at once detect that the writing has been tampered with, and certainly no bank teller, or any one else, would honor any paper which showed figures or words had been scratched out, and this is the only method by which you can remove our ink.

It is put up in tablet form, and is made in Black, Blue, Blue-Black, Purple, Green, Carmine-Red. This last color is the only ink we make that can be removed with chemical eradicators. All our inks are the finest that can possibly be made; they are *not* aniline, and will not fade.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
DEPARTMENT OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,
THOS. B. STILLMAN, M. Sc., PH. D.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 26th 1898.

Bankers Safety Ink Co.
*5 Cedar St. New York.

Gentlemen-

At your request I have made
a thorough test of your "Immutable Ink."
It is my opinion that it cannot be
removed, by chemicals, from paper.
It is non-corrosive and a very
superior article.

Yours truly

Thos. B. Stillman

WE PREFER THAT YOU BUY FROM THE AGENT.

Name _____

Address _____

AGENT.

Manufactured Solely by the EDISON CHEMICAL CO., 5 Cedar Street, New York City,
Successors to BANKER'S SAFETY INK CO.

T.C. MARTIN.

Editorial Rooms

ELECTRICAL WORLD

THE ENGINEER

120 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK.

W.D. WEAVER.

W. S. Mallory, Esq.,

Edison Mfg. Co.,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

I notice in the list of incorporations in the State of Delaware, the name of the Edison Manufacturing & Chemical Co., with a capital stock of \$400,000. Can you tell me anything about this? If it is one of Mr. Edison's incorporations I would like to have a few details with regard to the personnel and the objects in general. It has occurred to me that it might have something to do with the new storage battery.

Awaiting your kind and prompt attention,

Yours truly,

Apr. 26th, 1901.

T. C. Martin

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. SILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy. & Treas.

CABLE "HURILAN" NEW YORK

SALES ROOMS:
135 Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street,
NEW YORK.



Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., May 13, 1901.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

The letter that you addressed to Mr. Mallory, dated May 8th, having reference to the incorporation of the "Edison Ink & Chemical Co." and the "Edison Chemical Co.", certificates of which you sent him with your letter, was referred to me so that I could look up the previous correspondence on this subject. I now enclose you herewith the old correspondence, one being a letter from the Edison Chemical Co., dated Nov. 20th, 1899, addressed to Messrs. Hayes & Lambert, which answers a letter that you wrote to them Nov. 18th, 1899, in which they state that the tablet they use in their business was invented by a Mr. C. M. Edison. I also send certain enclosures that were included at the time in your letter to us of Nov. 22nd.

It is quite evident that these people are going in to advertise their business extensively. Mr. Edison desires you to take up the matter and communicate with them further, with a view to ascertaining if there is such a party as C. M. Edison. I do not see but that you have got to arrange for an interview with some of the officials, when

SHEET No. 2.

EDISON MANUFACTURING CO. TO H. W. H.

DATE,

you will be better able to judge as to whether their business is being done in good faith in connection with someone else by the name of Edison, or whether it is their intention to advertise the name of Edison in connection with their wares, leading the public to think that they have a connection with Mr. Thomas A. Edison. In any event, it is quite evident that we will have to begin suit against these parties for using Mr. Edison's name, if there is an opportunity of in any way estopping them. It is Mr. Edison's desire that you go into this matter very carefully and thoroughly, so as to be thoroughly convinced in your own mind that they are acting in absolute good faith, if the statement contained in their letter to you of Nov. 20th is correct.

In the meantime, I would say that I am having commercial reports obtained from both Agencies, and just as soon as I get these I will send them along to you for your information.

Yours very truly,

W. E. H. H.
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WRG/IWW

Enc-

[FROM HOWARD W. HAYES]

June 11, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a rough draft of the bill against the Edison Ink and Chemical Company. I wish you would show it to Mr. Edison so that I can be sure that the allegations in regard to his business and inventions are correct and that there is nothing in there that had better be left out. Also have him look at the affidavit to which he is to swear. Send them back to me as soon as possible with any corrections you can suggest. I have an appointment with Judge Gray at Wilmington on the 18th and will present the papers to him and arrange for an application for a preliminary injunction. Please explain to Mr. Edison that there are two corporations; one the Edison Chemical Company, which was first incorporated and has gone out of business; and the other the Edison Ink and Chemical Company, which is now exploiting their ink under his name. It is necessary to bear in mind that there are two companies in order to fully understand the allegations of the Bill.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

THOMAS A. EDISON,
Complainant, :

VS. : IN EQUITY.

EDISON CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Defendant. :

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of
the United States for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, a citizen and resident of the State
of New Jersey brings this bill of complaint against Edison
Chemical Company, a corporation organized under the laws of
the State of Delaware, and a resident and citizen of the
said state, and thereupon your orator complains and says:

1. That your orator is an inventor by profession
and is engaged in the manufacture of various articles in-
vented by him, and in the manufacture of various commercial
articles by the use of machinery and methods invented by
him; that he has taken out numerous patents in the United
States and other countries of the world and is well known
as an inventor throughout the business and scientific world;
that among his other inventions he invented the phonograph,
the incandescent light system, the quadplex telegraphy, the
telephone transmitter, the fluoroscope, the mimeograph, the
kinetoscope, the magnetic concentration of ore, the phono-
plex system of telegraphy, and the nickel-iron storage bat-
tery, and also many other inventions of less importance;
that he has taken out many patents for the said inventions
and improvements thereon, both in the United States and
other countries throughout the world; that on account of
his numerous inventions and his reputation in the business

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and scientific world the use of his name in connection with any invention or any manufactured article greatly enhances the value of that article in the public mind; that his business practice in regard to his many inventions and the patents taken out covering the same have been sometimes to sell the inventions and patents outright, sometimes to dispose of the same to corporations in which he became interested, and sometimes to manufacture or sell or use the inventions himself in his own business; that he maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and developing, under his supervision, his various inventions, and also for the production of new industrial processes and inventions; that a considerable part of the value in the public mind of his inventions depend upon the reputation that he has built up with the public as an inventor of useful and valuable devices and processes, and that if the public should consider that the devices and processes invented by him were of little value, the income that he would derive from the selling or working the devices and processes invented by him would be very materially decreased.

2. That on the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine three persons unknown to your orator but named Franklin Everhart, Edward T.Canby and Gardiner W. Kimball, the said Franklin Everhart being a resident of the City of New York and State of New York, and the said Edward T.Canby and Gardiner W.Kimball being residents of the City of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, executed a certain certificate of organization by which they associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware, named Edison Chemical Company; that they duly acknowledged the execution of

the said certificate of organization and filed the same on the second day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, and your orator has deposited with the Clerk of this Court ~~xxx~~ a certified copy of the said certificate of organization and has marked the same exhibit 1, and begs leave to refer to the same in connection with this bill.

3. That the Edison Chemical Company is now engaged in the City of New York and other places throughout the United States, in the manufacture and sale of certain inks, ink tablets and ink powder invented by a person named Meyer, and is advertising and selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator; that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder were not invented by your orator, and that your orator now is not and never has had any connection direct or indirect with the invention or manufacture of the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder.

4. That in order to deceive the public and make the public and dealers in, and purchasers of, ink, ink tablets and ink powder believe that your orator is the inventor of the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder so sold and advertised by the said corporation, the said corporation procured a person unknown to your orator, but whose name your orator is informed is C.M. Edison, to sell to the said corporation the right to use the name Edison in connection with the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder; that your orator has been unable to ascertain the residence or business of the said C.M. Edison, and is uncertain as to whether any such person really exists, but expressly charges and insists that if the said person named (C.M. Edison) exists and has sold to the said corporation the right to use the name Edison, that the same is a fraud on the public and on all purchasers of such ink, ink tablets and ink powder; and that the said

C.M. Edison, if any such person exists, is not, and never has been an inventor or made any inventions or discoveries in connection with the ink, ink tablets or ink powder.

5. That on account of the various electrical, mechanical and other inventions and discoveries of your orator your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name "Wizard", and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliances or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator; that the said corporation and its officers well knowing that the said name "Wizard" is connected in the public mind with your orator[has] in its circulars, advertisements and letter heads, advertised the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder manufactured for and sold by it, as "Wizard's Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Wizard Ink Tablets" and as "Edison's Ink Concentrates -- the Wizard's powder", and your orator has deposited with the Clerk of this Court one of said letter heads marked exhibit 2; one of said circulars marked exhibit 3; an envelope containing some of the said ink tablets or ink powder marked exhibit 4, and a box purporting to contain one of said tablets or some of said powder marked exhibit 5, and begs to refer to the same in connection with this bill.

6. That a man named Franklin Everhart, a man named Ira Godfrey, and one or more persons named ^{or assuming to be} Benedict, known in business as Benedict Brothers, all of the City of New York in the State of New York, are the persons controlling and owning all the stock of the said Edison Chemical Company and are now conspiring and contriving by means of false and fraudulent representations to sell to the public ink, ink tablets and ink powder manufactured for and sold by the said

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corporation under false and fraudulent representations that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder are the invention of your orator; that the said fraud upon the public has long been contemplated and attempted by the said parties, and that the said ink so sold and manufactured by the said corporation was first put upon the market by the said persons under the name of the Banker's Safety Ink Co, upon the business cards of which said supposed company the said Moyer appears as President, and said Everhart appears as Secretary and Treasurer, and your orator has deposited with the clerk of this Court one of the business cards of the said Banker's Safety Ink Co, marked exhibit B; that when the said ink was presented to the public under the name of the Banker's Safety Ink Co. the said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart and Benodist, and other confederates were unable to sell the said ink to the public and therefore with other confederates conceived the idea of using your orator's name for the purpose of inducing the public to buy the said ink, and in pursuance of the said fraudulent plan and conspiracy, caused to be incorporated in the said State of Delaware the said corporation known as the Edison Chemical Company, and thereupon by means of the use of the said corporate name and of the use of the name Edison and of the use of the advertisement heretofore set forth, proceeded to attempt to defraud the public by selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator; that since the incorporation of the said Edison Chemical Company your orator received inquiries from various persons asking if your orator was the inventor of said ink, or connected with said corporation; and thereupon your orator through his counsel made inquiry in regard to the matter; that your orator's counsel wrote to the said Edison Chemical Company at the office named by them, viz:

No. 5 Cedar Street in the City and State of New York, and received a reply that the said ink was invented by one C.M. Edison, and that the said company has not attempted to make the public believe that the said ink or ink tablets were the invention of your orator; that soon thereafter your orator was informed the said Edison Chemical Company stopped business and no longer advertised the said ink or tablets or powder as Edison's ink or tablets or powder, and your orator therefore thinking that no further attempt would be made to defraud the public by the misuse of your orator's name, took no further steps to prevent such use of his name; and your orator has deposited with the clerk of this Court ~~the~~ the postal card received by your orator from one H.Y. Jackson of Mason City, Iowa, making inquiries in regard to your orator's connection with the said ink and ink tablets, and of the correspondence between your orator's counsel and the said Edison Chemical Company, and has marked the same exhibits 7, 8, 9 ~~and 10~~, and begs to refer to them in connection with this bill.

And your orator shows that said postal card from the said Jackson is a fair indication of the way that the public considers and interprets the advertisements of the said Edison Chemical Company, and shows how the said actions of the said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart and Benediot, ^(or Beneditiot) have and still tend to deceive the public and to injure your orator's reputation both in your orator's business and as an inventor as aforesaid.

7. That your orator was lately informed that the same persons connected with the said Edison Chemical Company instead of having abandoned their business as your orator had believed they had done, have organized a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware under the name Edison Ink & Chemical Company for the purpose of further con-

tinuing the said fraud upon the public as above set forth, and of selling to the public as the invention of your orator certain ink, ink tablets and ink powder not invented by your orator, and that they also intend to sell to the public the stock of the said Edison Ink & Chemical Co. under the fraudulent pretense and misrepresentation that the ink, ink tablets and ink powder dealt in and to be dealt in by the said corporation are inventions of your orator.

That so soon as your orator learned of the intention of the said persons further to defraud the public, your orator instructed his counsel to investigate the matter at once and to bring such suits as might be necessary, both against the said Edison Chemical Company and the said Edison Ink & Chemical Company, to protect the public and your orator from such further fraud and misrepresentations.

8. That the said Moyer, the said Everhart, the said Godfrey and the said Benedict ^{or Benefiting by} ~~Brothers~~ are entirely irresponsible personally; that the business of the said Benedict ^{or Benefiting by} ~~Brothers~~ is that of owners or bettors on race horses, and that none of the said parties have any business standing or commercial responsibility; that the said Edison Chemical Company ~~and Edison Ink & Chemical Company~~ have no business standing or financial responsibility, and your orator has filed with the clerk of this Court reports from the Commercial Agencies in regard to the said Companies which your orator has obtained from the said Agencies, showing the standing and responsibility of the said Company, and has marked ¹⁴ ~~the~~ same exhibits ¹² ~~11, 12 and 13~~, and begs to refer to them in connection with this bill.

9. And your orator further shows that the ^{Principal} ~~Personnel~~ agent of the said Edison Chemical Company is a man named Corvinus, who resides and carries on his business in a frame dwelling house on East Fourteenth Street near Second Avenue

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in the City of New York, and a person named Ira Godfrey; that the said Corvinus and Godfrey are engaged in trying to sell the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder, and that they continually represent to those persons who make inquiries of them in regard to the said Edison Chemical Company for the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder, that the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder are the invention of your orator.

10. That the said actions of the said Moyer, Godfrey Benedict Brothers, ^(or Bannington) Corvinus and the said Edison Chemical Company deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor, by passing off upon the public said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of your orator, when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the invention or manufacture of the same, and that the said fraudulent actions of the said persons and corporation greatly injure and damage your orator, which injury and damages cannot be adequately compensated for by an action in a court of law.

11. That this suit is a controversy between citizens of different states, the complainant being a citizen of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware, and that the amount actually in controversy in this cause exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs.

In tender consideration whereof and for as much as your orator is remediless in and by the strict rules of law and can find relief only in a Court of Equity, to the end

1. That the defendant the Edison Chemical Company may, if it can, show reason why your orator should not have the relief hereby prayed for, and that it may make a full true and perfect answer to all the matters aforesaid without

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oath (answer under oath being hereby expressly waived) as fully and particularly as if the said several ^{alleged} obligations of this bill were here repeated paragraph by paragraph and it was thereto specifically interrogated.

2. That the said defendant may be restrained by the injunction of this court from using the name Edison in connection or as a part of its corporate title, or in connection with its business or its letter heads or advertising, and from using the word "Wizard" in connection with the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder manufactured or sold by it, and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of, or in any way connected with the said ink, ink tablets or ink powder so sold or manufactured by it, and that a provisional or preliminary injunction may be issued restraining the said defendant as aforesaid during the pendency of this suit.

3. That the said defendant may be decreed to account for and pay over to your orator the income and profits thus unlawfully derived by it from the use of your orator's said name as aforesaid, and also the damages your orator has sustained by reason of such unlawful acts of the said defendant, and

4. That your orator may have such further and other relief as the necessity of the case may require and shall be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

May it please your Honor the premises considered to grant unto your orator a writ or writs of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, restraining the said defendant Edison Chemical Company, its officers, agents, servants and employees and each of them as above prayed for, and also a provisional or preliminary injunction restraining the said defendant as above prayed for

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during the pendency of this suit, and also a writ of subpoena of the United States of America to be directed to the said defendant Edison Chemical Company, issued out of and under the seal of this Court, commanding it at a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear before this Honorable Court to answer this bill of complaint and to stand to, abide by and perform such order and decree in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet, and shall be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

And your orator as in duty bound will ever pray
do.

Howard W. Hayes

Solicitor for and of Counsel
with Plaintiff.

State of New Jersey:
County of Essex :

THOMAS A. EDISON, being duly
sworn according to law on his

oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill named. I have read the said bill and the facts therein set forth so far as they relate to my acts and to matters within my personal knowledge, are true. As to the other facts therein set forth I believe them to be true. I am a resident of West Orange in the State of New Jersey, and am an inventor by profession, having made many inventions and the list of them set forth in the bill of complaint comprises some of the more important ones I have made. I have made many others. I have taken out numerous patents both in the United States and in all the other countries of the world where patent laws are in existence, covering those and other inventions. I do not know who C.M. Edison who is referred to in the bill of complaint is, and never heard of him until I saw the correspondence between my attorneys and the Edison Chemical Company. As soon as I heard that my name was being used in connection with The Edison Chemical Company I directed my counsel to make an investigation of the matter and, if the use of my name was continued unlawfully, to bring suit to restrain the use of my name, but no action was taken as I was informed that The Edison Chemical Company had stopped doing business and no longer intended to use my name. About three weeks ago I received an inquiry in regard to the Edison Ink & Chemical Company, asking if I was connected with it. I immediately placed the matter in the hands of my counsel and since that time every effort has been made to learn all the facts in connection with that corporation, and no work or money has been spared in learning about the affairs of The Edison Chemical Company, and the persons connected with it and what they

and it purposed to do. The facts which I have been able to ascertain show to me conclusively that the Edison Chemical Company and the persons interested in it are attempting to defraud the public by selling as my invention an ink or ink tablet or ink powder about which I know nothing. Any such action on their part is a great injury to me, as by placing on the market an article which I have not invented and know nothing about, it tends to make the public believe that I am the inventor of this inferior article. It is of great importance to me that my name and business reputation should be protected and that the passing off of this inferior article as my invention should be stopped at once.

Sworn to and subscribed before me : *Thomas Edison*
This 17th day of June, 1901, at :
West Orange. :

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public for
New Jersey

[S.]

CHIEF ADDRESS:
WORTLEY NEWARK,

LAW OFFICE
HOWARD W. HAYES,
Room 501-502, PRINCETON BUILDING,
789 BROAD STREET,

Telephone No. 552.

NEWARK, N. J., 190

June 26th, 1901.

W.H. Doolittle, Esq.,

150 Broadway,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to hand you draft of decree in the case of Edison vs. Edison Chemical Company. If it is satisfactory please sign consent and return it to me. I shall be forced to take an order for a preliminary injunction pending the settlement of the matter on final decree. As you can see I have waived costs and damages in the matter, as in these cases Mr. Edison is not looking for costs or damages, but only to protect the public from misuse of his name. There is also the Edison Ink & Chemical Co against which I had expected to bring suit, but have not done so as yet.

I shall expect that your clients will amend their charter so as to leave the word "Edison" out of the title of that Company, and in their business dealings and (if that Company proposes to do any business) conform to the spirit of the decree. If they are willing to act justly and honorably to the public about the matter, there will be no possible trouble between Mr. Edison and them, as his only wish is to prevent the misuse of his name to the detriment of the public.

Yours truly,

ENCLOSURE

This Company will not act as an Agent to solicit patents in the United States or elsewhere, nor does it propose to buy and sell patents.

I. KATZENBERGER,
PRESIDENT.

HARRY KEENE,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

O. F. MARTIN,
SECRETARY.

PATENT TITLE & GUARANTEE COMPANY, INC.

CAPITAL \$ 500,000.

COUNSEL
HON. WY H. DODDLETT,
Former Assistant Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY COUNSEL
GEN'L. H. E. PAINE,
Former Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY
ERNEST F. AYRAULT,
New York.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. PARR,
of New York.
HARRY KEENE,
Formerly Secretary of the New York
HON. JOHN FOX,
Patent Office, New York.
STILSON HUTCHINS,
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
I. KATZENBERGER,
Formerly Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BILLUPS, JR. & CO.

GEN'L MANAGERS.
150 BROADWAY
75 LIBERTY ST.
NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 5533 CORTLANDT.

DIRECTORS.

HAK ELIAS,
of New York.
P. B. McLARAN,
Formerly Secretary of the New York
EUGENE VAN SCHAIK,
Formerly Secretary of the New York
JOHN M. BILLUPS, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the New York
GARDNER W. KIMBALL,
of New York.

June 27, 1901

Howard W. Hayes Esq.
Atty. & Counsellor, Prudential Building
Newark N.J.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt this morning of your favor of yesterday enclosing the draft of decree in the case of Thomas A. Edison vs. Edison Chemical Co. I have signed the decree, and herewith enclose it, together with the sum of Five dollars, the amount of damages to be paid to the complainant in accordance with the terms of the decree.

I thank you for waiving further costs or damages, and for the otherwise liberal spirit shown by yourself and client in the matter. I note your desire that my clients shall amend

their charter, and so correction advertising
matter as to being indicate that Thomas McEwen
is in no way connected with the defendant corpo-
ration.

I have advised a surrender of the charter,
and this will be done after the decree is ^{approved} entered, ^{and} ^{the}
^{period} of business is revived, or new business engaged
upon in the same or similar class of goods, my clients
will so shape its advertising matter that no con-
fusion or misconception on the part of any member
of the public need be apprehended, who exercises the
ordinary care and intelligence required of him by
the law.

I also note that you will take an
order for preliminary injunction pending the settle-
ment on final decree. We don't object, as ~~we~~ we
are not making or selling ^{or advertising} any goods, ~~and we are not~~

Please inform me of the filing and signing
of the decree and forward me a copy of any
further order or satisfaction entered of record.

Yrs Very Truly
Wm. H. Doolittle

July 3, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.,
National Phonograph Company,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

In regard to the case against the Edison Chemical Company, I beg to report that on Friday of last week I argued the motion for a preliminary injunction before Judge Bradford at Wilmington. He was satisfied that Mr. Edison has a right to prevent the unauthorized use of his name, ~~when~~ ⁱⁿ such unauthorized use is in connection with some business in which Mr. Edison is not engaged. That is the principle we have been contending for so long and I regard Judge Bradford's attitude in the matter an important one. The Judge was in doubt, however, as to the form of the decree, whether he should absolutely enjoin the corporation from using the word "Edison", or only compel it to join the use of the word with such explanatory matter as would make it clear to the public that Thomas A. Edison had no connection with the corporation. While the question of the form of the decree was pending, the defendants concluded to make no further defence and have agreed to consent to a final decree absolutely enjoining the corporation from using the word "Edison" in any way in connection with its corporate title or with its business. I have received a consent to such a decree and it will enter in due course.

The same parties who carried on a fraudulent business under the name Edison Chemical Company, organized a new corporation under the name Edison Ink & Chemical Company. I have notified their counsel

July 3, 1901.

William E. Gilmore, Esq.

No. 2

that we would expect them to have their charter changed so as to leave the word "Edison" out of the title of the new corporation, and that if they did not do so at once I would apply for an injunction against the new corporation also. I have little doubt, however, that they will consider discretion the better part of valor and amend their certificate of organization. The new corporation is doing no business so any delay in the matter will not be especially injurious.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. GILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy. & Treas.

CABLE "KURJIAN" NEW YORK

SALESROOMS,
135 Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street,
NEW YORK.



EDISON LALANDE BATTERY
AND MOTOR OUTFITS

Edison Projecting
Kinetoscope Films

Type "Q" Cell.
CAPACITY 150 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., Sept. 13, 1901.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the suits that you have heretofore brought against the so-called Edison Chemical Co., we are advised that the concern has been dissolved and is now known as the "Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., with offices at 31 Stone St., New York. The matter of further litigation as discussed between Mr. Edison, you and myself day before yesterday, is to be discontinued from this date.

Yours very truly,

WRG/IWW

W. E. Gilmore
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

W. A. S.

**Legal Department Records
Edison's Name - Case Files**

Thomas A. Edison v. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company

This folder contains material pertaining to suits brought by Edison in the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., the successor to the Edison Ink and Chemical Co. Two cases were initiated in January 1903. One involved charges of unfair competition; the other, trademark infringement. Another case initiated in October 1904 included the Edison Manufacturing Co. as a complainant. The selected items include the bills of complaint; affidavits; numerous letters exchanged between Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and Frank L. Dyer; and other correspondence regarding the progress of litigation. Also included is the decision dismissing the first suit, along with petitions, affidavits, and correspondence concerning related fraud proceedings brought by the U.S. Post Office against the chemical company.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Pres.

W. E. GILMORE, Vice Pres.

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secy & Treas.



Type "Q" Cell,
CAPACITY 180 AMPERE HOURS

Orange, N. J., Nov. 13, 1902.

Howard W. Hayes, Esq.,

Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I now enclose you the bill of complaint in the case of Thomas A. Edison versus the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., which Mr. Edison has looked over and which with some slight changes is satisfactory.

The change on page 8 is necessary, as Thomas A. Edison Jr. was employed by various interests with which Mr. Edison is connected, and he prefers to have this read this way. He has nothing to do with the support of Thomas A. Edison Jr. at the present time.

On page 9, beginning at the top, where Mr. Edison has noted about the ink tablets and the vitalizer, he says that he knows nothing about either of them and cannot say whether they are worthless or not; possibly it will be necessary for you to change this. Mr. Edison has never seen the tablets, nor has he inspected the so-called "Magne-Electric Vitalizer".

You will note a slight change in the affidavit that Mr. Edison is to sign.

If you will have these fixed up and send same back to me I will try and have Mr. Edison sign them tomorrow and then return them to you.

Yours very truly, *W. E. Gilmore*
W. E. GILMORE

Mr. Gilmore was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

THIS AGREEMENT made this ninth day of December, 1902, between THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., and the THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL COMPANY of No. 1 Stone Street, City and State of New York,

WITNESSETH, that:

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has designed and invented an instrument or appliance known as the magno-electric vitalizer, and

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company desires to manufacture and sell said device or invention, and

WHEREAS the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is willing to grant to said company the right to manufacture and sell the said appliance, device or invention,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the said company and the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., as follows:

1st. The said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., agrees to and hereby does sell and convey to the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company the right to manufacture and sell the said magno-electric vitalizer in the United States of America and elsewhere, and further agrees to and hereby does consent to the use of his name in the correspondence and advertisements of said company as the designer and inventor of the said magno-electric vitalizer, and agrees to and does hereby allow the said company to receive at its above address or elsewhere, as it may desire, all letters or inquiries; or any mail relating to the said magno-electric vitalizer which may be personally directed or addressed to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and agrees to give to the said company proper authority and authorization directed to the Post Office authorities to enable the said company to receive such mail; and the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. further agrees that the said company shall

have the right to sign and endorse his name upon cheques, drafts, or other instruments for the payment of money which may be drawn to his order by purchasers or would-be purchasers of the said magno-electric vitalizer.

2nd. The said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company, in consideration of the foregoing, hereby agrees to purchase from the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or from his assigns under this contract, the right to manufacture and sell the said magno-electric vitalizer, and agrees to pay to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or to his assigns, a royalty of \$2.00 for every vitalizer manufactured and sold by the said company, and the said company further covenants and agrees with the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and with his assigns, not to manufacture or sell the said magno-electric vitalizer, or any similar device or invention, except under the terms of this agreement; and the said company further agrees that it will give the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., due credit and recognition as the designer or inventor of the said vitalizer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this seventh day of December 1902.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

THOMAS A. EDISON, JR. CHEMICAL CO.

By W. L. Hemmington Mgr.

State of New York.)

City & County of New York.)

S. S.

On the sixth day of December came before me personally Thos. A. Edison, Jr. and W. L. Hemmington, Manager of the Thos. A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Chas. A. Shaw
Notary Public.

THIS CONTRACT made this *sixth* day of
December, 1902, between THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., and
~~WILLIAM~~ NEWTON BENNINGTON,

WITNESSETH, that:

WHEREAS, the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has
heretofore signed a contract or agreement with the
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company authorizing the lat-
ter to manufacture and sell his magno-electric vital-
izer under and pursuant to a certain contract bearing
date the *sixth* day of *December*, 1902, a copy
of which is hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and

WHEREAS, the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., desires
to assign his rights under the said contract to the said
William Newton Bennington,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of
one dollar lawful currency of the United States in hand
paid to the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr., receipt of which by
him is hereby acknowledged, the said Thomas A. Edison,
Jr., hereby sells, transfers and sets over unto the said
William Newton Bennington all his right, title and inter-
est in and to the annexed contract, and the said Thomas
A. Edison, Jr., further sells and conveys to the said
William Newton Bennington the right to manufacture and
sell the said vitalizer free from any payments or royal-
ties whatsoever, and the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr.,
further sells, assigns, transfers or sets over unto the
said William Newton Bennington all his right, title and
interest in and to the said device or invention, the
magno-electric vitalizer, and covenants and agrees with
the said William Newton Bennington not to manufacture or
sell the said vitalizer, and covenants and agrees with the
said William Newton Bennington not to sell or convey or
assign to any other person or persons, company, firm or
organization whatsoever, the right to manufacture or sell

66A
the said magno-electric vitalizer, and also covenants and agrees with the said William Newton Pennington not to manufacture or sell any similar article or device bearing the same or similar name.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF they have hereunto set their hands and seals this *sixth* day of December, 1902.

Thomas A. Edison
William Newton Pennington

State of New York.

City & County of New York.

} S. S.

On the sixth day of December 1902, before me personally came Thomas A. Edison, Jr. and William Newton Pennington, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

All changes checked by me made prior to this day
Chas. H. [Signature]
Notary Public.

New York Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison
Complainant

vs

In Equity.

Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Company
Defendants

State of New Jersey

Sasex County

Thomas A. Edison Jr. being duly
sworn according to law on his oath
says: I am of full age and reside at Newark in the State
of New Jersey. I was one of the incorporators of the
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company a corporation of the
State of Delaware. After the Edison Chemical Company of
that State was enjoined from using the name Edison some
of the persons interested in said Edison Chemical Company
came to me and induced me to sell them the use of my name
for a new company to be called the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Company, and to become one of its incorporators.
I received for the use of my name five thousand dollars
in the stock of the company and a salary of twenty five
dollars a month. This salary was paid me up to the sixth
day of December last. Since then I have made a contract
with the Company under which I receive a salary of ten
dollars per week and am guaranteed a yearly five per cent
dividend on my stock. I was also made vice-president
of the Company. I have been actively connected with the
affairs of the company ever since its incorporation as
general manager. I did not invent the Wizard Ink Powder
which the company advertises and sells, and did not

invent the so-called "Magne-Electric Vitalizer" which the said company advertises as my invention and sells extensively. The company has an office at No. 41 Stone Street in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and State of New York and carries on its business there. I make this affidavit for use in the motion for a preliminary injunction to be made in the above entitled cause as prayed for in the bill of complaint.

Sworn to and subscribed :
this eighth day of January :
A.D. 1903 at Newark before :
me. :

Fred'k C. Fischer
(deaf) *Notary Public*
for New Jersey

Thomas A. Edmonds

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison
Complainant

vs

Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Company
Defendant

In Equity.

To the Honorable the Judges of the United States
Circuit Court for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, complainant, a resident and citizen
of the State of New Jersey brings this, his bill of com-
plaint, against the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company
a corporation organized under the laws of the State of
Delaware, and defendant and citizen of the said state.

And thereupon your orator complains and says:

1. That on the fifteenth day of December, 1897 and
from then until the present time your orator was domiciled
in the United States and was, and still is, the owner of
a trademark for phonographs, phonographic supplies, kine-
scopes, kinoscope films, numbering machines, batteries,
X-ray apparatus, electromedical appliances, and other
philosophical and scientific apparatus then and still
used by your orator in commerce with foreign nations, to
wit: The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Re-
public of France, the Empire of Germany and many others,
consisting of the autographic name "Thomas A. Edison", the

words and letter ^d_A being formed in characteristic autographic script, with the loop of the first letter extending above and over the other letters constituting the mark; the essential feature of which is the word "Edison" formed in characteristic autographic script.

2. That on the fifteenth day of February 1900 your orator caused to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying your orator's name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise, to wit: scientific and philosophical apparatus, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to wit: phonographs, parts of phonographs, phonographic blanks, kinetoscopes, kinetoscope-films, numbering-machines, batteries, X-ray apparatus, and electromedical appliances, to which the said particular trademark had been appropriated; a description of the said trademark itself, with facsimiles thereof, and a statement of the mode in which the same was applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the said trademark had been used.

3. That the said application was accompanied by a written declaration verified by your orator to the effect that your orator had at the said time a right to the use of the said trademark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm or corporation had the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trademark was used in commerce with foreign nations; and that the said description and facsimiles presented for registry truly represented the said trademark sought to be registered; that the time of the receipt of said application was duly noted and recorded.

4. That the said trademark on the fifteenth day of February 1897 and from then until the present time, was

and is lawfully used as such by your orator in foreign commerce; that it is not merely the name of your orator; that at the time of your orator's said application the said trademark was not identical with a registered or known trademark owned by another and appropriated to the same class of merchandise, and did not so nearly resemble some other person's lawful trademark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public or to deceive purchasers.

5. That on the fifteenth day of February 1900 your orator paid into the treasury of the United States the sum of Twenty five dollars and then and thereafter complied with all regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of patents in regard to the registration of trademarks.

6. That thereupon such proceedings were had that on that nineteen day of June 1900 a certificate of registry of said trademark was issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, whereby your orator became entitled for thirty years from said nineteenth day of June 1900 to the exclusive right to use said trademark in connection with the said class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the said particular trademark had been appropriated as above set forth; to which certificate of registry or a duly certified copy thereof, here in court to be produced, your orator begs leave to refer.

7. That since the issue of the said certificate of registry your orator has been in the exclusive possession of the said trademark and your orator's exclusive ownership thereof has been acquiesced in by the public; that no person, firm or corporation has used or attempted to

use said trademark except as hereinafter set forth; that your orator, since the issue of said certificate of registry, has manufactured and sold large numbers of batteries, electromedical apparatus and other scientific apparatus both in the United States and in many foreign countries, having placed on them the said trademark and has invested large sums of money in building up said business and has spent large sums of money in advertising said trademark; that by reason of the superior quality and workmanship of said articles and of the money so spent as aforesaid in advertising the said articles they are associated in the mind of the public with your orator's said trademark, and that if said trademark, or a colorable imitation thereof, is placed on articles manufactured by others the public will be deceived and will purchase said articles under the belief that they have been manufactured by your orator.

8. That the defendants well knowing your orator's said rights to and ownership of said trademark and since the registration thereof, has without the license of your orator manufactured and sold in the Borough of Manhattan in this district a large number of batteries and electro medical apparatus called the "Magne Electric Vitalizer" upon every one of which was legibly placed your orator's said trademark or a mark so nearly resembling your orator's said trademark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public and to deceive purchasers, and threatens to continue such unlawful acts to a still greater extent; that the defendant since the issue of said certificate of registry has without the license of your orator reproduced, counterfeited, copied and colorably imitated your orator's said trademark and affixed the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those

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described in the said registration of your orator's said trademark, to wit: tonotterries and electromedical apparatus, and threaten to continue such unlawful acts to a still greater extent; to the great damage of your orator.

9. That this suit is a controversy between citizens of different states, your orator being a citizen of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware and that the matter actually in controversy in this cause exceeds the sum or value of Ten thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs.

And your orator therefore prays as follows:

1. That the said defendant may be required by a decree of this Honorable Court to account for and pay over unto your orator all such gains and profits as have accrued or arisen or been earned or received by the said defendant on account of said unlawful doings and all such gains and profits as would have accrued to your orator, but for the unlawful doings of said defendant, and all damages your orator has sustained thereby;

2. That the defendant, its associates, attorneys, servants, clerks, agents and workmen, may be perpetually enjoined and restrained by a writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, from directly or indirectly reproducing, counterfeiting, copying or colorably imitating your orator's said trademark and affixing the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those described in the registration of your orator's said trademark and from wrongfully using such trademark;

3. That your Honors will grant unto your orator a preliminary injunction, issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, its associates, attorneys, servants, clerks, agents and workmen, to the same purpose, tenor, and effect as hereinbefore prayed for, with regard to said perpetual injunction;

4. That the defendant be decreed to pay the costs of this suit, and

5. That your orator may have such other and further relief as the equity of the case may require.

To the end, therefore, that the said defendant may, if it can, shew why your orator, should not have the relief prayed for and may full, true and direct answer make, but not under oath, answer under oath being expressly waived, according to the best and utmost of its knowledge, information, remembrance and belief, to the several matters hereinbefore averred and set forth, as fully and particularly as if the same were repeated, paragraph by paragraph, and said defendant thereto generally and specifically interrogated, may it please your Honors, to grant to your orator a writ of subpoena ad respondendum issuing out of and under the Seal of this Honorable Court, directed to said defendant, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, commanding it to appear and make answer to this bill of complaint, and to perform and abide by such orders and decree herein as to this Court may seem just.

And your orator will ever pray etc.

Harold Hayes

Solicitor for and of counsel
with complainant.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

COUNTY OF ESSEX

vs

Thomas A. Edison being duly
sworn according to law on

his oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill of complaint named, I have read the same and the facts therein set forth are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas A. Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 23rd day of January,
1908, at West Orange.

Seal

J. F. Kunkle

Notary Public for New Jersey

Sir: You will please take notice that

of which the within is a copy, was duly filed and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the

District of 190 .
on the day.....
Yours &c,

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY,

Solicitor for.....

To.....

Solicitor for.....

Circuit Court of the United States,

District of Delaware
In Equity, No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant,

vs.

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,

Defendant.

Copy
ANSWERING AFFIDAVITS OF
DEFENDANT

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY,

~~Solicitor for Defendant~~

No. 95 Broadway,
(Borough of Manhattan),

New York City.

To

Solicitor for.....

Due and timely service of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted, this.....day of
.....190 .

Solicitor for.....

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

District of Delaware

THOMAS A. EDISON

Complainant

Against

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY

Defendant

I hereby consent and agree that the annexed affidavits of W.L. Bennington, Thomas A. Edison Jr., and C.F. Stilwell, verified January 30th, 1903, (service of copies of which I hereby admit), may be filed herein and read by the defendant on the hearing of complainant's motion for a preliminary injunction now set for February 9, 1903, *reserving right to ask for more time to file answering affidavit*

Howard, New Jersey

January 31, 1903

Wm. B. Whitney

Solicitor for Complainant

[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
District of Delaware

----- x
THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant :

against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,

Defendant
----- x

State of *Massachusetts*)
County of *Worcester*) ss:

W.L. DENNINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

I reside at Passaic, New Jersey, and am a Director in and the General Manager of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein.

About the 1st of November, 1902, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company put upon the market, and has since manufactured and sold, and Electric Therapeutical appliance under the trade name of the Magna-Electric Vitalizer, and has stamped thereon an exact reproduction of the autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., the Vice President of the defendant company, which was written by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. for the purpose in my presence. I make a part of this affidavit a specimen of the said Vitalizer which is entitled in this suit, and was marked by me as Exhibit A on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey.

An application for a patent for the said vitalizer was filed in the United States Patent Office on January 14, 1903, by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., who has

[ATTACHMENT]

transferred to this defendant the right to manufacture and sell the device under the patent, when issued, and has also given it the right to use his name in connection therewith. I make a part of this affidavit, a duly certified copy of the Petition, Specification and Oath executed on December 18, 1902, filed in the matter of the application for the said patent, which is entitled herein and was marked by me as Exhibit B on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned as in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey.

Except on its said Vitalizer, as above set forth, and in circulars relating to the said Vitalizer and certain circulars advertising its fountain pens and ink tablets, the defendant has never used the autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., or any signature resembling in any way the alleged trade mark of the complainant, upon or in connection with any goods or articles of any kind made or sold by it.

So far as I am aware, and I believe and therefore allege, the complainant has never used his alleged trade mark on or in connection with, and has never made or sold, any electro-medical apparatus, which has the same descriptive qualities as the said Vitalizer or which in any way resembles the said Vitalizer or with which the said Vitalizer competes in the market or for which it could be mistaken or confused; and has never used his alleged trade mark on or in connection with, or made or sold, any batteries which have the said descriptive qualities as the battery cells in the said Vitalizer or which in any way resemble the battery cells in the said Vitalizer or with which the battery cells in the said Vitalizer compete in the market or for which they could be mistaken or confused.

I am familiar with the signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr., and have been familiar therewith since the or-

[ATTACHMENT]

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organization of the defendant company in July, 1903. I make a part of this affidavit, two signatures of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., which are entitled herein and were marked by me as Exhibit C on January 28, 1903, in connection with an affidavit entitled in this suit but erroneously captioned in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, and which I know to be his genuine signatures.

I am informed and believe, and therefore allege, that the signature of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., has been substantially identical with that of Exhibit C for a number of years and ever since a date prior to the 15th day of December, 1897, and to the registration by the complainant of his alleged trade mark, and that the signature so far as the name "Edison" forms a part thereof, does, and on the dates mentioned did so nearly resemble the essential feature of the alleged trade mark registered by the complainant in the United States Patent Office, on July 19, 1900, that the said Registered Trade Mark is invalid.

The complainant's moving papers in the above entitled case were served, as I am informed and believe, on the Delaware Trust Company, the registered agent of the defendant, at its office in the City of Wilmington, about one o'clock on the afternoon of January 24, 1903. They were forwarded by the said Delaware Trust Company to the defendant at its office in the City of New York by registered letter dated January 26, 1903, and were not received at the said New York office till the morning of January 28, 1903. It was then found impossible to secure an affidavit from Thomas A. Edison Jr. in time to file on January 29, 1903.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 30th day of *June* 1903

W. L. Bennington
Chas. Bennington
Notary Public

[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
District of Delaware

----- x
THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant :

against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,

Defendant :
----- x

State of New Jersey) *Yule*
County of Essex) *ac*
ss: *Wingate*

THOMAS A. EDISON JR., being duly sworn, deposes
and says as follows:

I reside at ~~Atlantic~~ *Parade*, New Jersey, am one of the
Incorporators and the Vice President of the Thomas A. Edison
Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein, and have already
made an affidavit on behalf of the complainant.

The autograph signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr.
stamped on the Magno-Electric Vitalizers made and sold by
the defendant company is an exact reproduction of my signa-
ture made by me for that company, with the exception of the
loop of the first letter which extends above and over the
other letters of the name, the said signature is substantially
identical with the signature I have used for a great many
years and from a date prior to the 15th day of December, 1897,
and prior to the registration by the complainant of his
alleged trade-mark on June 19, 1900; and, with the exception
of the said loop, and particularly so far as the name
Edison, or Edison Jr., forms a part of the name Thomas A.
Edison Jr., stamped on the defendant's said Magno-Electric
Vitalizer, I had, prior to December 15, 1897, and ever since
have had, the right to use the same in the characteristic

[ATTACHMENT]

autograph script there employed and shown.

I was employed by the complainant in his various interests at different times and am familiar, in a general way, with the business done by him between the years 1897 and 1900, both inclusive. So far as my knowledge goes and as I believe, the complainant had never, on or prior to June 16, 1900, used the registered trade mark referred to in the bill of complaint herein on or in connection with any article of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of the defendant's said Magno-Electric Vitalizer, and could not, on the date of his application for the registration of the said trade-mark, appropriate the same to, or register it for, merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of the defendant's said Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 30 day of *July* 1900 (*Sp'd*) *Thomas A. Edison Jr.*

Alex Cameron

Notary Public
~~Essex County~~
City of New York

AC

by c



[ATTACHMENT]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
District of Delaware

-----X
THOMAS A. EDISON :

Complainant :

against :

No. 236

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL :
COMPANY, :

Defendant :

-----X
State of New York,)
City and) ss:
County of New York,)

O.F. STILWELL, being duly sworn, deposes and says
as follows:

I am forty-two years of age, reside in Newark,
New Jersey, and am an electrician.

My sister was the first wife of the above named
complainant, and the mother of Thomas A. Edison Jr., the
Vice-President of the defendant Company.

For a period of twenty years immediately pre-
ceding the year 1895, I was intimately connected with the
complainant and with his various business enterprises; and,
since 1895, owing to my continuous connection with the
electrical business and my interest in the complainant's
family, I have taken a more than ordinary interest in the
inventions of the complainant as they have been made public
and in the various articles of merchandise which have been
made and put upon the market by the complainant or under
his name. I am also familiar with the Magneto-Electric
Vitalizer made by the defendant Company.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the
complainant has never made or sold any Electromedical
appliance or battery which is of the same, or substantially
the same, descriptive properties as those of the said Magneto-

[ATTACHMENT]

Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein, and has never made any article of merchandise similar to or resembling the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer or with which it competes in the market or with which it could be confused or mistaken. To the best of my knowledge and belief, also the complainant never, prior to February 15, 1900, used the word Edison, in characteristic autograph script as shown and referred to in the certificate of trade-mark registered by him on June 19, 1900, and referred to in the bill of complaint herein, or otherwise, on or in connection with any Electromedical appliance or battery of the same, or substantially the same, descriptive properties as those of the said Magno Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein.

The only Electromedical appliances or batteries made or sold by the complainant, or which have appeared on the market under his name, since 1895, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a battery known on the market as the Edison-Lalande Battery, and certain X-Ray apparatus, all of which, as I am informed and believe, have been made since about the year 1895 by the Edison Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation of which the complainant is the President, at Orange, New Jersey, and possibly a Nickel-Iron Storage Battery, but I am not sure that this latter, the storage battery, has yet been placed upon the market. I mark as Exhibit D, and make a part of this affidavit, a trade circular of the said Edison-Lalande battery. None of these articles resemble, or are in any way similar to, or of substantially the same descriptive properties as those of, the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer or of the battery cells contained therein.

I have read a copy of what purports to be an affidavit of Joseph F. McCoy, verified on January 23, 1903, and filed herein on behalf of the complainant. I am the

[ATTACHMENT]

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C.F. Stillwell referred to therein. I deny positively that, on the second day of December, 1902, or at any other time, I gave the said Joseph F. McCoy the information regarding the connection or relations of Thomas A. Edison Jr. with the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company which is set forth in the said affidavit, or any information relating to the business or pecuniary relations of Thomas A. Edison Jr. with the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company.

I have never had any connection with, and no pecuniary interest whatever in, the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, the defendant herein.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 30th day of January, 1903. (Signed) C.F. Stillwell

Ralph S. Rind

Notary Public

New York County

Seal

[ATTACHMENT]

The Edison-Lalande Battery

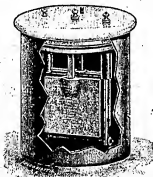
TYPE "AA" CELL

MARINE AND TRACTION GAS ENGINE MODEL.

Liquid-Tight Steel Enamelled Jar.

Capacity, 300 Ampere-Hours.

Price, Complete, * * * * \$3.50



Size over all, 7 1/4 x 10 in.

Price of Renewal Parts.

1 Copper Oxide Plate (capacity, 1 charge).....	\$.55
1 Zinc Plate (capacity, 1 charge).....	.55
2 Zinc Casside Soda (capacity, 1 charge).....	.35
Bottle Heavy Paraffine Oil, (1 charge).....	.07

Form No. 110.

C. F. Stittwell
Jan 30 1893
C. F. Stittwell

Edison-Lalande

Batteries * * *

FOR GAS ENGINES, SLOT
MACHINES, FAN MOTORS,
RAILROAD SIGNALS, PHO-
NOGRAPHS, X-RAY OUTFITS,
ELECTRO-MEDICAL USE, and
FOR ALL OTHER CLASSES
OF WORK.

FOR SALE BY

STANLEY & PATTERSON,
General Electrical Equipment Supplies
93 LIBERTY STREET,
Brook Store, Union Store,
32-34 FRANKFURT ST., 319 FOURTH AVE.
NEW YORK.

THE LABORATORY
OF
THOMAS A. EDISON, JR.,

NEW YORK.

1-6-03

Agreeable with my understanding with
Mr Randolph - I shall in the future devote
every effort in my power to recover and to
wipe out all contracts where they use my
name - and will endeavor to do right
and shall not make any new contracts
or allow anyone to use my name -

Thomas A. Edison

This agreement made this *eightth* day of *June* 1903, between Thomas A. Edison Jr. of the City of Newark in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, of the first part, and Thomas A. Edison of the Township of West Orange in said county and state, of the second part;

Witnesses: That the first party in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR to him in hand duly paid by the second party, and other valuable considerations, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the second party that he, the first party, hereafter will not use his name Thomas A. Edison Jr., or any part thereof, in any business enterprise that may in any way compete with any business in which the second party is interested directly or indirectly, whether individually or as a stockholder of a corporation or otherwise in any part of the world; and will not directly or indirectly authorize any such use of his name or any part thereof by any person, firm or corporation, and will not directly or indirectly use, or authorize the use of his name or any part thereof in any way that may directly or indirectly affect the business or professional reputation of the second party in any part of the world,

And the first party hereby further covenants that he will hereafter use his best endeavor to procure the cancellation of any agreements heretofore made by him, giving or attempting to give, any right to the use of his name or any part thereof in connection with any business enterprise, and will, at the request of the second party, assist the second party and all corporations in which the second party now is, or ~~herein~~ ^{hereafter} may be, pecuniarily interested in any litigations that may arise on account of the use of his name or any part thereof, by any person, firm or corporation

claiming a right to use the same by reason of any such contract or contracts.

And the first party hereby covenants that he will not hereafter become directly or indirectly interested in any business enterprise that is similar to, or competes with, any business in which the second party now is, or hereafter may be, pecuniarily interested, or which is, or may be, based on any invention or inventions of the second party, either in the United States or, in any other part of the world.

The first party hereby covenants that he will not hereafter become directly or indirectly interested in any business enterprise, nor authorize the use of his name or any part thereof, in connection with any business enterprise in any part of the world during the continuance of this contract that in the opinion of the second party is illegitimate or illegal or that will tend to bring the name Edison into disrepute.

The second party on his part hereby covenants and agrees that, so long as the first party observes and keeps the said covenants and agreements, and each of them, he, the second party during his life time, will pay to the first party the further sum of thirty five dollars each and every week, said payments to be mailed to the first party at the Post Office at Newark, New Jersey.

It is further agreed that the second party shall at all times have the right to restrain by injunction any breach or breaches of this agreement by the first party.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered:	:	
	:	Thomas A. Edison Jr.
in the presence of	:	
Howard W. Hayes	:	

[ATTACHMENT]

TO THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL COMPANY,
New York City.

Gentlemen:--

If my name still appears as a stockholder
of record of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, I
hereby consent, as such, to a winding up of the Company's
affairs provided, however, that in the event of any reorgan-
ization which may be effected, neither the name "Edison" nor
"Edison, Jr." shall be referred to or made use of in any way
whatever either directly or indirectly.

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Edison

In presence of:

Beatrice Willard

C O P Y.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison Jr.,
Caldwell, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Confirming the conversation of this date between Mr. Franklin Everhart, Mr. W. L. Bennington and yourself we beg to say, speaking for the company and for ourselves individually, that in the future you are to receive from THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL CO., \$10.00 on Saturday of each week. You are also guaranteed a dividend of 5% on your holdings of the stock of THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL CO., the same to be paid quarterly, - Feb. 1st, May 1st, August 1st and November 1st.

Yours very truly,

Everhart.
Bennington.

B/M

P. S. — This contract to be binding for one year with the option of renewal by either party.

Decem^{ber} - 6th - 1903 -

State of New Jersey :
 : ss
Warren County :

Thomas A. Edison, being duly sworn according to law on his oath says: I am the complainant in the foregoing bill named. I have read the said bill and the facts therein set forth. So far as they relate to my acts to the matters within my personal knowledge are true; as to the other facts therein set forth, I believe them to be true.

I am a resident of West Orange, in the State of New Jersey and am an inventor by profession, having made many inventions, and the last of them set forth in the bill of complaint comprising some of the more important ones I have made. I have made many others. I have taken out phonograph patents both in the United States and in all the other countries of the world where patent laws are in existence, covering those and other inventions.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is my son. He was employed by me until he reached the age of twenty-one, since then he has been in no regular business; he is partially supported by me. I never knew of his making any practical invention and do not believe that he ever did. If he did I would have known of it. I have heard from time to time of his selling the use of his name to persons who then attempted to use it in order to defraud the public and in so doing they were trading on my reputation. I am satisfied that he did not invent any ink tablet and that he did not invent the "Magne Electric Vitalizer" which the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company advertises. I am satisfied that this last mentioned device is worthless and should be classed among what are known as quack medicines and that it is

only a scheme to get money from the public for a worthless article. A great many so called Electric Belts and Electric Bandages and similar devices have been from time to time put on the market, but they have all proved valueless. From the facts which appear in this case I am satisfied that the persons who are back of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company itself, are attempting to defraud the public by selling as my invention the so called "Wizard Ink Tablet" and also the said "Magne Electric Vitalizer". I have been in no way connected with inventing or devising either of these, and any such action on their part is a great injury to me, as placing on the market an article which I have not invented tends to make the public believe that I am the inventor of these inferior articles. This is of great importance to me in my business as an inventor that my name and business reputation should be protected and that the passing off of these inferior articles as my invention should be stopped at once.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this day of
at Stewartville.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

THOMAS A. EDISON,

Complainant,

v.

THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL

COMPANY,

Defendant.

IN EQUITY.

No. 235.

The questions for decision arise on a general demurrer to a bill brought by Thomas A. Edison, a citizen of New Jersey, against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company, a corporation of Delaware. The bill, among other things, alleges:

"That your orator is an inventor by profession and is engaged in the manufacture of various articles invented by him, and in the manufacture of various commercial articles by the use of machinery and methods invented by him; that he has taken out numerous patents in the United States and other countries of the world and is well known as an inventor throughout the business and scientific world; that among his other inventions he invented the phonograph; the incandescent light system; the quadruplex telegraphy; the telephone transmitter; the fluoroscope; the mimeograph; the kinetoscope; the magnetic concentration of ore; the phono-phlex system of telegraphy; and the nickel-iron storage battery; and also many other inventions of less importance; that he has taken out many patents for the said inventions and improvements thereon, both in the United States and other countries throughout the world; that on account of his numerous inventions and his reputation in the business and scientific world the use of his name in connection with any invention or any manufactured article greatly enhances the value of that article in the public mind; that his business practice in regard to his many inventions and the patents taken out covering the same, has been sometimes to sell the inventions and patents outright, sometimes to dispose of the same to corporations in which he became interested, and sometimes to manufacture or sell or use the inventions

himself in his own business; that he maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and developing, under his supervision, his various inventions, and also for the production of new industrial processes and inventions; that a considerable part of the value in the public mind of his inventions depends upon the reputation that he has built up with the public as an inventor of useful and valuable devices and processes, and that if the public should consider that the devices and processes invented by him were of little value, the income that he would derive from the selling or working the devices and processes invented by him would be very materially decreased. . . . That on account of the various electrical, mechanical and other inventions and discoveries of your orator your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name 'Wizard', and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliance or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator."

It appears from the exhibits that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was one of the original incorporators of and a subscriber to the capital stock of the defendant, taking 250 shares of the 500 shares with which the defendant was authorized to commence business; the other two original incorporators and subscribers being Franklin Everhart and Gardner W. Kimball, taking respectively 247 and 3 of the remaining shares. The Bill further alleges:

"That immediately after its organization the defendant herein proceeded to sell and manufacture ink tablets under the name 'Wizard Ink Tablets', and are continuing so to do; and also are manufacturing and selling to the public a device called a 'Magne-Electric Vitalizer' and advertises the same extensively throughout the public prints, which said advertisements are so worded as to falsely and fraudulently lead the public to believe that your orator is the inventor of the said device, while the truth is that your orator is in no way connected with the invention of the said device and has no knowledge of it, but charges the same to be worthless and to be simply a means for obtaining money from the public for a worthless article by the misuse of your orator's name and by taking advantage of your orator's reputation as an inventor, and your orator presents as exhibits in

connection with this bill three advertisements of the said alleged device out respectively from the New York Sunday Herald of November 9, 1902, New York Sunday Sun of November 9, 1902, and Ainslee's Magazine (a monthly magazine circulating in the United States) for the month of November, 1902, marked 'Exhibit B', 'Exhibit C' and 'Exhibit D' respectively. That after your orator's attention was called to the said advertisements in Ainslee's magazine, your orator caused a letter to be written to the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., Chemical Company asking for their advertising matter, and in reply a letter was received dated October 24th, 1902, the printed and engraved heading of which shows the advertising of the Wizard Ink Tablet above referred to, and your orator presents as an exhibit with this bill of complaint the said letter from the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company dated October 24th, 1902, marked 'Exhibit E'. That your orator has a son named Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who is now about thirty years of age; that your orator's said son was employed by your orator in your orator's various interests for a short time; that since that time your orator's said son has had no regular occupation, but as your orator is informed and believes, partially supports himself by trading on his name and by selling the use of his name to various unprincipled persons, who use the said name for the purpose of defrauding the public; that your orator's said son while he was in your orator's employ made no practical inventions, and your orator is satisfied that he has made no invention since that time."

The bill further alleges that the above mentioned son of the complainant has sold to certain persons, stated to have had connection with the incorporation of the defendant, including the above named Franklin Everhart, the use of the name Thomas A. Edison, Jr., "for the purpose of enabling the said persons to defraud the public by the use of the name Edison," and "that your orator's said son has never invented any ink or ink tablets and has never invented any such device as that described as 'Magne-Electro Vitalizer' in the said advertisements or any similar device." The bill further alleges:

"That the said actions of the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company and its officers, agents and

employees deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor by passing off on the public said ink tablets and Magneto-Electric Vitalizer as the invention of your orator when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of the same; which injury and damages to your orator cannot be adequately compensated for by an action in a court of law."

The complainant includes in his prayers one for an injunction as follows:

"That the said defendant, its officers, attorneys, agents and employees may be restrained by the injunction of this court from using the name Edison in connection with or as a part of its corporate title or in connection with its business, or its letter heads or advertisements circulated or published by it; and from using the word 'Wizard' in connection with the said ink tablets manufactured and sold by it and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of or in any way connected with the said ink tablets so sold or manufactured by it and from holding out in any way that your orator is the inventor of, or in any way connected with, the said Magneto-Electric Vitalizer so sold or manufactured by it and that a provisional or preliminary injunction may be issued restraining the said defendant, its officers, attorneys, agents and employees as aforesaid during the pendency of this suit."

Reference is made to a suit heretofore brought in this court by the complainant herein against the Edison Chemical Company, a corporation other than the defendant herein, in which a decree was entered prior to the filing of the present bill. The parties, however, were different, and the decree was entered by consent. That case cannot operate as an estoppel against this defendant nor in any manner prejudicially affect it. The bill nowhere alleges that the complainant manufactured or sells any articles resembling those manufactured and sold by the defendant, or that those manufactured or sold by the latter are in their appearance or nature such as to indicate that they were manufactured by the complainant. There is no charge of unfair competition

in trade or of violation of a trade-mark. Briefly stated, the bill proceeds on the assumption that, the value of the complainant's inventions largely depending upon his widespread reputation as a scientist and unusually successful inventor of valuable devices and processes, any fraudulent practices by the defendant causing the public to believe that worthless or inferior articles, devices or processes made or sold by the defendant were, contrary to the fact, made or sold by the complainant, not only are a fraud upon the public but injuriously affect the complainant's reputation and income and constitute a wrong which should be restrained in equity at his instance, there being no adequate remedy at law. The above assumption requires as one of its essential constituents that it should appear from the bill and exhibits made part thereof, that the defendant has resorted to some fraudulent means causing or tending to cause the public to entertain such false belief. The articles which the complainant charges the defendant with fraudulently passing upon the public are a device known as a Magno-Electric Vitalizer and certain ink tablets called and put forth by the defendant as Wizard Ink Tablets. Aside from the exhibits, the bill clearly does not sufficiently charge any fraudulent practice by the defendant tending to deceive the public with respect to the origin, ownership or control of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. While the bill avers that the advertisements relating to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer "are so worded as to falsely and fraudulently lead

the public to believe that your orator is the inventor of the said device," an examination of the exhibits containing those advertisements does not bear out the averment. In Exhibit B it is stated that,

"The Magno-Electric Vitalizer is the invention of a son of the Wizard of Menlo Park and one of the first great products of the skill of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., a young man who bids fair ~~in~~ in older years to be a worthy successor of his world famed father. * * * It is being placed on the market by Mr. Edison's own company, the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 19 Stone St., New York."

Exhibit C, referring to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, says:

"Its inventor is none other than Thomas A. Edison, Jr., son of that great wizard who has given to the world so many wonders. * * * Mr. Edison, Jr., who has been termed a true son of his father, has long been laboring on the problem which he has finally solved with the Magno-Electric Vitalizer/ * * * It is being placed on the market by Mr. Edison, Jr.'s own company, The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 16 Stone Street, New York."

Exhibit D states:

"The Wizard of Menlo Park has, indeed, been a Moses in his time. But he could not accomplish everything, and he left one room in the House of Science in which Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has labored and experimented for years in perfecting the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. * * * It Is Being Placed On The Market by Mr. Edison's own Company, The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co., 16 Stone Street, New York."

These advertisements, as exhibits in support of general charges of fraud effected through advertisements, must be taken as qualifying and limiting such charges to the contents of the exhibits made part of the bill; and when so taken I fail to find in any of them any statement calculated to cause an ordinarily prudent and intelligent person to believe that the Magno-Electric Vitalizer therein was invented, manufactured or sold by the

complainant, but, on the contrary, much to exclude such a belief. There is nothing in any of them to confuse or confound, in the mind of any such person, the complainant either with his son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., or the defendant, with respect to the production and sale of the device. Exhibit E is a letter received from the defendant in reply to a letter caused by the complainant to be written to the defendant asking for its advertising matter. In this exhibit the letter-head of the defendant sets forth in bold type its name-- "The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co."; and locates its factory at Cambridgeport, Mass., and its office and salesrooms at 31, 33 & 35 Stone Street, New York. The bill states that the complainant "maintains and carries on a large and well equipped laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey." The letter-heading of exhibit E discloses a connection of the word "Wizard" with ink tablets, and refers to the defendant by its proper name as "Manufacturers of the Celebrated Wizard Ink Tablet." The bill alleges that this heading "shows the advertising of the Wizard Ink Tablet above referred to." But there is nothing in exhibit E connecting the word "Wizard" with the Magnco-Electric Vitalizer, nor does the bill in any manner base upon exhibit E any charge of fraud so far as that device is concerned.

The next question relates to the use by the defendant of the word "Wizard" in connection with the ink tablets manufactured and sold by it. Does the bill sufficiently charge any fraudulent employment of that term

by the defendant causing or tending to cause the public to believe that such tablets were manufactured or sold by the complainant ? The bill alleges that by reason of his inventions and discoveries "your orator has for a long time past been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name 'Wizard', and that said name Wizard has been for so long a time associated with in the public mind with your orator, that the said name, if used in connection with any new device, appliances or invention, is at once associated in the public mind with your orator," and "that immediately after its organization the defendant herein proceeded to sell and manufacture ink tablets under the name 'Wizard Ink Tablets', and are continuing so to do," and "that the said actions of the said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company and its officers, agents and employees deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor by passing off on the public said ink tablets and Magneto-Electric Vitalizer as the invention of your orator when the same have not been invented or manufactured by your orator, and your orator is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of the same." The above statements, together with exhibit E above referred to, include all the allegations relative to the use by the defendant of the word "Wizard". It is unnecessary and would be improper to consider in this suit the allegations relating to the use of the name "Wizard" by the Edison Chemical Company, a corporation other than the defendant, and by certain individuals named in the

bill, in connection with the manufacture and sale of ink, ink tablets and ink powder. The bill does not aver that the complainant is the only person who has "been referred to in the public press and by popular usage by the name Wizard," or that such name has been associated in the public mind with the complainant exclusively; or that such name had not, before and during the time of the occurrence of the several matters set forth in the bill, been used in connection with one or more articles of merchandise; or that the defendant at any time stated or advertised that the ink tablets it was selling were manufactured by the complainant. On these points the bill should have been clear and explicit. The nature of this suit peculiarly required particularity of averment. As before stated, it does not involve the violation of a trade-mark, or any unfair competition in business. If sustainable at all, it must rest on the ground of fraud. A demurrer does not admit the truth of general allegations of fraud, but only the facts set forth as constituting the alleged fraud and all reasonable deductions from them. So, too, where a bill avers a legal inference which the facts stated therein do not justify, a demurrer while confessing the facts will not be considered as admitting the correctness of the inference. It is true that it is alleged in paragraph 13 that "the said actions" of the defendant "deceive and defraud the public and greatly injure your orator's reputation as an inventor," &c. Fraud upon the public and injury to the complainant thus appear to be a deduction or inference made by the complainant from "the said

otions". The allegations to which "the said omissions" have reference do not include any direct, positive and definite charge of fraud. So far as the defendant is concerned it does not appear that the charge of fraud under the bill as framed is anything more else than an unauthorized inference. But I am unwilling, especially in view of the liberality with which amendments are allowed in the United States courts, that the dismissal of the bill should be based solely on the foregoing considerations. Wholly aside from them the bill is fatally defective. As before stated, it has nothing to do with trade-marks or unfair competition in business. Putting the case made by the bill and demurrer in the most favorable light for the complainant, and disregarding the objections above discussed, it amounts in principle to this, viz., that the defendant by advertisements or otherwise knowingly and falsely informs the public to the detriment of the business reputation of the complainant and consequent impairment of his income, that the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, and ink tablets, in which the defendant deals, are of the manufacture of the complainant; notwithstanding the fact that the latter is in no way connected with the manufacture or sale of such articles or devices. But the bill does not charge the defendant with menace, intimidation or coercion of any kind toward customers of the complainant, or with any direct attack upon his property or conduct of his business; nor does it allege that the acts complained of have created or, if repeated, will create any liability

on the part of the complainant to thirdpersons. Further, the case as presented is, indeed, one only of constructive, indirect or implied libel or defamation by the defendant of the business reputation of the complainant and consequent diminution of his income. To hold that on the facts admitted by the demurrer the complainant is entitled to the relief he prays would establish a dangerous precedent, calculated to produce confusion in the business world, open wide a door to fraud and result in much greater evil to the public than that suffered by the victims of the defamation. In *Adrianco, Platt & Co. v. National Harrow Co.*, 98 Fed. 118, Judge Cox used language peculiarly appropriate in this connection, as follows:

"The doctrine upon which the bill relies is an exotic of recent origin which has received but scant favor in the courts of this country. The moment it becomes a recognized branch of our jurisprudence courts of equity will be urged persistently to intrude into the affairs of trade and dictate the language in which merchants shall advertise their wares. It will foster a system of vexatious judicial parentalism which will create more evils than it will cure. Commerce needs no such factitious aid."

The case now in hand, being one merely of libel or defamation of business reputation, unaccompanied by threats, intimidation or coercion, or by any direct attack upon property or conduct of business, or by any direct or indirect creation of liability on the part of the complainant, is not within the equitable jurisdiction of this court. While the decisions are somewhat inharmonious, I am satisfied by an overwhelming weight of authority that this court has no jurisdiction to enjoin the publication of a mere libel or slander, and, consequently, no

authority to grant the relief prayed. It is unnecessary to discuss the authorities on this point. To cite a few of them is sufficient. Prudential Assurance Co. v. Knott, 10 Ch. App. Cas. 142. Boston Dist. Co. v. Florence Mfg. Co., 114 Mass. 69. Whithead v. Kitson, 119 Mass. 494. Francis v. Flinn, 118 U. S. 385. Kidd v. Morry, 28 Fed. 773. Baltimore Car Wheel Co. v. Benis, 29 Fed. 95. New York & R. Cement Co. v. Coplay Cement Co., 44 Fed. 277. Fougerez v. Murbarger, 44 Fed. 292. Ballist v. Cassidy, 104 Fed. 704. Marlin Fire Arms Co. v. Shields, 171 N. Y. 384. I find nothing in Lewis v. Welsbach Light Co., 81 Fed. 904, Farquhar v. National Harrow Co., 102 Fed. 714, or Edison v. Hawthorne, 106 Fed. 839, all decided in this circuit, inconsistent with the conclusion reached.

The demurrer must be sustained and the bill dismissed with costs.

(sgd) EDWARD G. BRADFORD, J.

March 24th 1904.

A TRUE COPY.

Attest:-

WM. G. MALAFFY,
CLERK.

By *W. G. Malaffy*
Deputy.

Edison Jr. Chemical Co.

March 30, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myer, Fla.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

In the trade-mark suit against Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company, I am to-day in receipt of an opinion from Judge Bradford overruling the demurrer, and requiring defendant to answer or plead by the May rule day. The opinion is technical and would not interest you.

This decision assures us that the case will now go ahead and be heard on the merits. I have telegraphed you to this effect to-day.

Yours very truly,

FID/AM.

Howe & Hummel

TELEPHONE 1201
1202 FRANKLIN
1203
CABLE ADDRESS "LENIENT"

COUNSELORS AT LAW

A. H. HUMMEL,
& STEWARD
DAVID HAY,
JOSEPH F. HOSKINS,
NATHANIEL COHEN,
A. H. HOFFENBURGH.

5/3.

NEW YORK CITY SUBURBAN BUILDING,
ENTRANCES, LEONARD AND ELM STS. GROUND FLOOR.

New York, April 22nd, 1901.

Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,

Dear Mr. Dyer:-

In re Thomas A. Edison.

The bill of complaint and affidavits in the suits of Thomas A. Edison c. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, brought in the United States Circuit Court, District of Delaware, so well as the opinions of Justice Bradford, in those cases, and Vice Chancellor Pitney in the suit brought by the Edison Storage Battery Company and Thomas A. Edison v. The Edison Automobile Company of Washington, have all received my most careful consideration, and I return them you by separate ^{separate} post.

In the affidavit submitted in the Delaware suit brought against the Edison Chemical Company, I find that various persons, particularly one Cornivus, offered for sale ink, representing it was patented by Thomas A. Edison. This, however, appears to have occurred in 1901, and under our system of criminal jurisprudence, a two years statute of limitations would prevent any criminal prosecution being had for this offence.

No criminal action can be maintained against the defendants for the acts set forth in the suit of Thomas A. Edison v. The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, unless it be clearly shown that the persons connected with the company, or anyone in its employ, counterfeited or made use of a trademark belonging to Mr. Thomas A. Edison; or made use of an imitation of the trademark of Mr. Thomas A. Edison; or if anyone sold or

Howe & Hummel

TELEPHONE 4401 FRANKLIN.
4402
CABLE ADDRESS "LENIENT."

COUNSELORS AT LAW

A. H. HOWE,
B. STEINWART,
DAVID MAY,
JOSEPH C. HILL,
HUTCHINS COHEN,
A. H. RAFFENBURGH.

5/3.

NEW YORK OFFICE: SUDBURY'S BUILDING,
107 N. 2ND ST. AND 2ND ST. WAY,
ENTRANCES, LEONARD AND N. 2ND STS. GROUND FLOOR.

F. I. D. -----2.

New York April 22nd, 1904.

offered to sell any article with a trademark which untruly indicated the place of manufacture or persons manufacturing the article so sold or offered for sale.

The most serious question which appears is whether the name Thomas A. Edison, Jr., now used on the article sold, is similar to the signature of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Sr. Of course, if the signature used is a palpable imitation of the one of Thomas A. Edison, Sr., the mere addition of the word, "Jr.," does not affect the criminal responsibility of the person making use of such signature. But if the signature of "Thomas A. Edison, Jr." is the actual writing of the younger Edison, we cannot well criminally charge that the Chemical Company is adopting a signature or trademark similar to that of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

To summarize, any person offering any article for sale as having been patented or the result of an invention of our Mr. Thomas A. Edison, when such article was not his invention or patent, is guilty of a misdemeanor; as if a person imitating or using the trademark of Mr. Thomas A. Edison. It all depends on our proof as to how far the imitation imitates. If our proof on that score is undeniable, a criminal prosecution may be successfully maintained, and we will be prepared to proceed on the criminal case whensoever you shall determine. It will require at least two days to properly prepare the papers for presentation to a local

Home & Hummel

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A. H. HUMMEL,
S. STEINWARTZ,
DAVID MAY,
JOSEPH F. MOSE,
NATHANIEL COHEN,
A. H. KATZBURGER.

5/3.

COUNSELORS AT LAW

NEW YORK OFFICE: 50 NASSAU ST. BUILDING,
ENTRANCES, LEONARD AND ELLIOTT STS. GROUND FLOOR.

F. I. D. -----3.

New York, April 22nd, 1904.

police magistrate for a warrant under section 364 of our Penal Code, and it will be necessary for Mr. Thomas A. Edison to personally attend, as under our constitution a defendant is entitled to face his accuser on criminal proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Hummel

Orange - N. J.
May - 10th 1904

J. F. Randolph - Esq.
Orange - N. J.

Dear Sir -

Your favors of the
10th inst received - and in reply beg to say - that
owing to an accident received sometime ago -
I am unable to walk as my foot was crushed
quite seriously - In view of this affliction it
will be several weeks before I can go out
of doors - therefore I cannot comply with your
request - however if Mr Dyer desires to see
me I am always at home at 34 Mt Vernon
ave - Orange - If Mr Dyer desires perreay
in his interview - kindly inform me at what
time and what day he can come here and
I will try and see that no one is at home -
although I cannot promise this as I am
only a visitor here -

Yours truly
Thomas A. Edison

Edison vs Edison Jr.
Chemical Company, No. 236.

May 25th, 1904.

Charles N. Butler, Esq.,
1318 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Butler:-

I have read the answer filed in this case, and assume that you have filed the replication. A comparison of the signature of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. as it appears on the Bill of Complaint, and the alleged trademark used by the defendants shows beyond any question, that they are not using the former signature, but are, in fact, imitating our trademark. But, at the same time, if the suit has got to be handled as a straight action on a trademark, I see very little hope of success, first, because personally, Mr. Edison is not in the manufacturing business but does so manufacturing through corporations, not parties in the suit, and second, because neither Mr. Edison nor any of his corporations are now manufacturing electro-medical apparatus. Perhaps, in view of these facts, we had better be rather cautious in pressing the matter. I have felt that my strongest chance was in securing a fraud order, denying the use of the mails to the defendants, and I am working on this matter now. Of course, if

No. 2 Charles N. Butler.

I should succeed in this direction, the trademark action can be dropped.

Yours very truly,

ELD/ARK.

CHARLES N. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
CABLE ADDRESS/PENVEL PHILADELPHIA

228 Lindell Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

256
Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey.

May 25, 1904.



Dear Sir:-

Edison v. Edison Mr. Chemical Co. 2356.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and, acting on the maxim of Aaron Burr that it is unwise for a lawyer to do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow, I have not filed the replication, which is not required until June 6th.

I agree with you that the trial of the case on the present bill might be hazardous, particularly if it could be shown that Mr. Edison has not personally been manufacturing or selling goods for a considerable period of time.

My personal view has been that a single suit might readily have been brought in the first instance to restrain the several fraudulent acts of a related character being practiced by the Chemical Company, as it seems to me that a charge of fraud in a bill would clearly be sustained by the absolute counterfeiting of Mr. Edison's signature and, having established the fraudulent act and intent, a court would have little hesitation at signing a decree sufficiently comprehensive to stop the whole business. All of the several acts, the use of the term "Wizard", and the use of complainant's autograph, and the use of complainant's name in the name of the defendant corporation, show, to my mind, a deliberate fraud such as it is in the special province of a court of equity to restrain.

Page 2.

My view is that in the present case a replication should be filed and the case allowed to sleep, while a new bill should be drawn charging infringement of trade name, unfair trade, and fraud. While the decisions are not satisfactory, there is reasonable support for the view that a person or corporation has an abstract right to restrain a use of a name which results in confusion and injury, and where not only the name has been adopted but as well the autograph and a pseudonym, the evidence of fraud would appear to be clearly sufficient to warrant the intervention of a court of equity.

Yours very truly,

Charles N. Butler

May 26, 1904.

During the conversation between Mr. Dyer and Thos. A. Edison Jr. Mr. Edison said that he did not feel favorable to the Thos. A. Edison Jr. people, except for the fact that he was anxious to get the money they were paying him, \$250. dividend on the stock. He said that a man named Bennington had induced him to assign a contract whereby he was to receive a royalty of \$2.00 on every machine made and in return Bennington gave him \$5000. worth of stock and guaranteed 5 per cent dividend. He said that Bennington told him that the Company did not intend to push the manufacture of this article and for this reason he assigned the contract, but as a matter of fact, he says that Bennington wanted to do him out of his royalty and intended to promote and push the manufacture. He said that he has received the \$250. on the stock yearly and that he is vice-president, a stockholder and director in the corporation. He said that the communications of patients which the Company holds out as being referred to Thos. A. Edison Jr. personally for his advice, that he has never seen any of them, but he says that he can have his representatives in New York. He further says that they managed to get hold of a man who looked like himself and had ~~in~~ him in the office and represented him to the public as being Thos. A. Edison Jr. He said that he had not seen this himself, but had others go there and they told him that the man there looked very much like him. He said that at the last meeting of the corporation, the reports showed that they had sold 44,000 vitalizers during the year ending April 1.

Mr. Dyer made a proposition to Mr. Edison that if we offered him a sum equal to that which he was receiving from the company, namely \$250. yearly, he would come in and help us wipe them out of business. He expressed his willingness to do this and said that he had no use for the people in New York as they had done him on one or two occasions and he had reason, ^{to believe} that they would do him again. He said that he had access to the books of the company and that it was within his power to wipe them out of business. Mr. Edison understood that Mr. Dyer would make this proposition to his father and if he would agree to it, they would make this arrangement. He said that he wanted to get away from the people in New York and wanted to get back with the people here and said that if this arrangement was made he give us all his information and would ~~give us~~ co-operate with us in wiping them out of business.

Harry S. Hatten

Correct
Eugene L. Hatten

[ATTACHMENT]

A man by the name of Edwin P. Smith of 72 Broad Street, first came to me about three or four years ago and he told me that he had a man by the name of Frank Eberhardt who had some perfume tablets, ink tablets and such things. I knew that it was a crooked game from the start and that he wanted me to become connected with the company. Mr. Eberhardt came up to the office at 72 Broad Street and wanted to know how much I would ask to become connected with the company bearing my name. At that time I did not know that there was an Edison Company, and they took pains not to let me know. After a few days, I found there was such a company and I told them my terms, etc. (my brother was a witness) and they went ahead and organized the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company that day in the office. Their proposition was that I was to get five thousand in stock and was to be Vice President and a director. The magno electric vitalizer was not suggested until about eight months afterwards. At that time I was in Bernardsville. The company went on for about a year, making these ink, perfume and bluing tablets, and everything was done in a small way and they did not do much business. After about a year, I suggested the electric vitalizer, and they made this arrangement with me. About December 1902, I suggested the vitalizer. I simply sketched that on a pad and they got some one to draw the patent papers. They got up the details and wrote out the application papers. I was in Newark at the time and made a new contract with the Edison Jr. people, under which I was to get a royalty of two dollars for each vitalizer made and sold.

[ATTACHMENT]

-2-

This contract was made on December 6, 1902, and on the same day I made another contract with Mr. Bennington in which I assigned the first contract to him for the sole consideration that he guarantee me two and ^{hundred} fifty dollars a year, being five percent on my stock. Mr. Bennington assured me at the time this contract was made with him that I would make more money by accepting his proposition of two hundred and fifty a year than if I allowed the original contract with the company to stand. He also told me that the company did not intend to push this article. He was an officer and he always told me that the company was not doing anything. Eberhardt was the originator of the whole thing. As a matter of fact, the company started in and did a very successful business. For the year 1902, they showed sales amounting to about \$4,000 vitalizers. They simply put me in on account of the name to start off with, but I did not know what the crowd was, and the business that they were in at that time I believed was legitimate and I thought it was a chance to make some money.

I never made any representations and never was engaged in any interviews. From the time they began to make the vitalizers I had no active connection except as vice president. Mr. Townes did not know what kind of people he was with, but they gave him quite some stock. I have had no active connection with them and they ran the business.

Willis G. Townes President, 1 Broadway,
Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Vice President,
Secretary Fillingham,
Treasurer and Gen'l Manager, Bennington.

They have an office at 14 & 16 Stone Street. They employ about eight or ten stenographers, and a lot of men work around

[ATTACHMENT]

-3-

there. They have a regular legal department, a couple of lawyers, and three or four doctors, and have a woman doctor to attend to the female patients. I answered some of the letters when it first came out. I have not answered any letters within the last year, and I have never adjusted any of the instruments and nothing to do with it at all. The vitalizers are made at Cambridgeport. I have seen not less than 500 letters where people have been cured by them. I know that all of the statements they are making are illegitimate. After I saw the character of the business, I wanted to get out. After the company was enjoined, he made it a point not to tell me that there was another Edison Company, and if I had known that I would have never gone into it and would have seen the whole scheme. Eberhardt was in the company that was enjoined. Mr. Bennington is a pretty clever man and he has unquestionably made all kinds of money out of this. He sells the vitalizers up to eighteen dollars apiece and all over the country. They have five thousand testimonials in one of their books. I know when we first started out, I took one dozen pieces of leather and we cured three people. Mr. Bennington has made lots of money out of it. Mr. Towne is a well-to-do man, but I know Bennington is not a reputable man and his brother was not (W.L.B.). The contracts are way out of proportion. I am the inventor by the application and they are selling all these things on my name, and see the proportion they are getting and what I am getting. I was broadly the inventor of the vitalizer, but I never worked out the details; they worked out the details. When they first started up, they got a signature, which was taken from a phonograph or

[ATTACHMENT]

-4-

some other place and it was so similar to my father's signature that I said it will never do, but they insisted upon giving it a try until somebody kicks. I told them I did not like it, and I discovered what they were after. I think then you brought a suit, but they kept right on. I went over one day and I told them that they would have to out it out, and if they did not that I would get out of the business. They have not used it from that time on. They told me that they did it for me and did not want me to be disconnected with the company. They sent a man out the other day to see me. They are not handling the thing the way they agreed to, and I thought they were reputable men and that they would not hold me out to the public as a man directly responsible for the thing. The whole thing was misrepresentations, and they took pains not to let me know that there was another Edison Jr. Company in existence, and if I had known that fact, I would not have entered into the contract. When I signed the affidavit for Mr. Hayes, I had the idea that I was really not the inventor. Whenever I wrote to Bennington or Eberhardt, they would send me the same kind of a letter, and further their attorney wrote me a letter that there was an injunction against them, and therefore could not do any business. This, I understand, was not true. It is not true that I attended to all cases, interviewed people, and have a laboratory in Newark. Bennington is the owner of a number of race horses, and I believe is interested in a few other schemes similar to the vitalizer.

Edwards

Mrs Frank H. Dyer -
Orange - N. J.

63 Doeld Street
Orange - N. J.
June - 2nd 1909

Dear Mrs Dyer -

Regarding

our conversation of last Thursday -
concerning The Edison Co. Chemical Co.
I thought I would write and ask
if you intend doing anything in
the matter -

Being an official of the above
named Company I am liable to
be called upon to sign certain
papers at anytime - This I do not
care to do if you have any intention
of taking up the matter you spoke
about - Whatever I may do from
now on - might make matters

more complicated than they are at the present time - to accomplish our purpose -

I received word yesterday - that certain parties connected with the Company wished to see me on something very important - I have no idea what this is - but no matter what it may be. I will refuse to act until I learn of your intentions -

The courtesy of an early reply may prove of mutual advantage -

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

63 Dodd Street
Orange-N.J.
June-9th 1904

Dear Mr Dyer-

As you requested- I wrote last evening for a list of the Directors of the Chemical Co. and expect an answer by tonight- and will forward you same at once-

As I have placed myself entirely in your hands Mr Dyer- and about to sever my connection with these people over in New York- I cannot of course- ask anymore favors of them- from now on- and must look to someone else for assistance-

From information received this morning- I consider it imperative- that I should leave Orange as soon as possible- and isolate

earliest moment-

As you have agreed to assume the same obligations as those of the Chemical Company - I cannot see that it will make much difference to you one way or the other - at the same time it will be doing me a great favor and undoubtedly advance our cause a great deal - incidentally benefitting you financially -

According to my agreement with the Chemical Co. there is a dividend payment of \$62.50 due me on Aug. 1st and also one on Nov. 1st - or \$125.00 for the two payments - This amount is sufficient to settle everything for me and enable me to leave Orange at once - I will be willing to accept this amount

cs

myself where I am not known and where it would be a difficult matter for anyone to find me - This can be easily arranged and at the same time keep in close touch with you -

I have no desire to see these Chemical Company people - and I have very good reasons to believe they will come over here most anytime now - therefore making it necessary for me to act at once - I am ready at a moment's notice to vacate here - but before going it is necessary for me to settle up a few matters and that is one reason why I take this liberty of writing these few lines to ascertain if you will agree to what I have to say, and to learn your decision at the

(13)

and consider the dividend end of my agreement as ended for all times to come - upon receipt of same - Therefore making the payment of \$10.00 a week your only obligation to me in the future.

I trust you can see fit to grant this request and appreciate the fact that it is not entirely for myself - but for our mutual interest - I do not care one-half as much about the financial end of this affair - as I do about winning our suits - and no matter what it may cost me - I will leave nothing undone to help you in every way in my power - and I haven't the slightest doubt in the world of our ultimate success.

I may add that one reason why I want to leave here - is

that I rather mistrust the party with whom I am now living - I have no doubt he overheard our conversation of yesterday -

Another thing I would like to learn from you Mr Dyer - Before Mr Hays died he told me about a certain Phonograph stock - which Mr William Holzer has in his possession - and which he (Mr Hays) wanted to obtain and requested me to use my influence in procuring - At that time Holzer was in Europe and I could do nothing - I expect Holzer to arrive in America within a few days - and if father or whoever wants this stock is still desirous of obtaining same - I will devote my best effort to procure it for them -

Kindly let me know Mr Dyer

your decision in this matter -
and if favorable will at once
start for Greenwood Lake - under
the name of E. A. Thomas -

Trusting to hear from you
soon - I am

yours very sincerely
Thomas A. Edison

Orange - N. J.
June - 8th 1904



Dear Mr Dyer -

Confirming our conversation of yesterday - I agree to accept whatever terms you have or may suggest regarding the Chemicals. I do not care if I lose everything from a financial standpoint - as long as I can see that by doing so it will bring me closer to my Father -

However it is my intention to leave Orange tomorrow or Friday as I mentioned in my letter of yesterday - and will not

are for a few weeks.

One thing is quite certain - I intend to leave Orange within a day or two - no matter what happens and although I have no funds - I am not one who would let that stand in my way.

Will see you then - Mr Dyer - in two or three weeks and probably I will be in a better position to take up this Chemical Co matter with you and push it to the bitter end.

Trusting this will be satisfactory to you - and that this little question of financial assistance - will be forgotten - I am

Yours truly

Thomas A. Edison

return for two or three weeks.

Of course I would like very much to settle up a few matters before leaving - but as you paid yesterday it will be probably a week before you can do anything for me - I must look somewhere else to help me out - though this will be a hard matter now that I have severed my connection with the people who usually assist me on just such an occasion as this -

I appreciate your position in the matter Mr Dyer - and realize that until certain necessary papers are signed - which would prove my sincerity in this matter - you can't take me further steps - Under these circumstances I think it advisable to leave matters as they

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Petition of Thomas A. Edison
for an order denying the use of the
mails to the Thomas A. Edison
Jr. Chemical Company of New York
City for gross fraud and misrep-
sentation. } Before the HONORABLE
POST MASTER GENERAL.

HONORABLE H.C. PAYNE,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

S I R : -

Your petitioner, Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn
Park, West Orange, County of Essex, New Jersey, respectfully
represents:

1. That your petitioner is an inventor and manu-
facturer; that he maintains at Orange, New Jersey, a large
and well equipped laboratory, in which experiments are con-
ducted for the perfection and development of his inventions;
that he, or corporations in which he is interested, main-
tains at Orange, New Jersey, and elsewhere, large manufac-
turing establishments by which his inventions are commer-
cially exploited; that he has been engaged as an inventor
and manufacturer for more than thirty years, and in that
time has built up a good reputation in the scientific and
industrial world; that the public generally, have much
confidence in his inventions and in manufactured products
made at his factories:

2. That the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company
is a Delaware corporation, doing business at Nos. 14 and
16 Stone Street, New York City; that said corporation does
a mail order business entirely, and makes extensive use

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON

of the United States mails; that the said corporation is the successor of a former corporation called the Edison Chemical Company; that on July 15, 1901, an injunction was granted by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against the said Edison Chemical Company restraining the said company from the use of the name "Edison" in any way calculated to deceive the public; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company was thereupon formed to carry on the business of the said Edison Chemical Company; that the man particularly interested in organizing the Edison Chemical Company and the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, was one Franklin Everhart of New York; and that the Post Office Department has had occasion recently to deny the use of the United States mails to other companies in which the said Franklin Everhart was interested.

3. Your petitioner presents herewith affidavits of Thomas A. Edison, of Thomas A. Edison Jr. (two affidavits) of Jos. F. McCoy, of George A. Hadden, of Jordan M. Israel, of Mrs. Mary Cladek, and of George H. Guy, together with certain exhibits referred to and identified by said affidavits, from which it appears, as your petitioner avers, that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, is and has been engaged in an illegitimate, fraudulent and deceptive scheme for imposing upon the credulous public, and particularly upon persons incapacitated and made desperate by disease, and that the said scheme is maintained and made possible by the instrumentality of the United States mails. Specifically, the scheme adopted and practiced by the said company is the following:

(a) By means of interviews in the daily press, (see affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibits E, F and G) purporting to have been had with your petitioner's son, Thomas A. Edison Jr., the public was advised that the latter had "discovered a new curative force" for the treatment of disease, and had embodied the same in a device called the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer; that the said alleged invention had been examined and endorsed by medical men "in New York, and in all of the large eastern cities", as "one of the greatest boons of the age"; that by means of the said alleged invention, many diseases heretofore regarded as incurable (such as consumption and Bright's disease) might be cured; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. was and is a young man of remarkable inventive and scientific abilities; that the said alleged vitalizer was and is personally distributed by him; that the correspondence relating to the same was and is personally attended to by him; that he was and is actuated solely by humanitarian, philanthropic and unselfish motives, apparently with the sole purpose in life of devoting his talents and skill to the relief of suffering humanity; that he had to be very cautious not to allow his alleged invention to get into the hands of unscrupulous persons, who might seek only to make money out of it; but that finally he had been able to start a company of his own - The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company - by which the said vitalizers were put on the market and sold without profit. Regarding these interviews, it appears from a circular issued by the said company, (affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit J) that the articles in question were bona fide news items and not advertisements, and that the newspapers publishing them had first "caused a searching and scientific investigation to be made" to verify their

truth. In addition to these alleged interviews, the so-called vitalizer has been and now is, extensively advertised by the said company in magazines and other publications published in this country, and circulated through the United States mails, of which the Post Office Department will no doubt take judicial notice.

(b) Numerous inquiries were and are made daily to the said company by persons suffering from disease, asking for information concerning the said vitalizers, and, in many instances, describing their special symptoms, and in response thereto, pamphlets are sent through the mails to the inquiring correspondents of which several samples (see affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibits A, B, and C), and accompanying letters are submitted herewith, (see affidavits of Jos. F. McCoy, George A. Hedden, J.M. Israel, and Mrs. Cladek). This literature tells the same story of Mr. Edison Jr.'s scientific and inventive skill, of his interest solely in the cure of the unfortunate; of his personal efforts to look into each case and to regulate the vitalizers accordingly; of his actual refusal of \$750,000. rather than to let his invention get into unworthy hands; of the remarkable cures by one and the same instrument; of at least twenty different diseases of the nerves, brain, stomach, lungs, bowels, and most of the human organs, of discoveries made by him in the realm of science which have been "confirmed" by men of note, like Professors Loeb, Koch, Pasteur, and Lord Kelvin, and of his continued efforts in battling with and overcoming disease.

(c) In order that Mr. Edison Jr.'s personal interest in each case may not be lost sight of, reference by the company is generally made in answer to prospective purchasers

(as in the cases of Messrs. Hedden and Israel and Mrs. Gladek) to the fact that "Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form the instrument which he considers to be necessary for the proper treatment of your case", and in at least one instance (letter to Hedden) the assurance was made that if the instruments were purchased, the order would be brought "directly to the attention of Mr. Edison, and will secure for you his personal supervision when your Vitalizers are adjusted to meet the needs of your case". If, however, a correspondent is able to resist all the alluring promises which are thus held out to him, or is unable to purchase the vitalizer as recommended, a circular letter is then sent to him (affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit E) from which the following quotations are made, and which need no comment:

"Write to us about your own ailments, and let us give you our free but expert advice. You will never again have such a sure opportunity to conquer your complaints as Mr. Edison's skill and genius now offers to you. When the leading scientist of the age bends his great intellect to the task of preventing and curing disease, and having discovered the Vitalizer GIVES the fruit of his genius to the sick and ailing for a trivial \$8.00 - the bare cost of manufacture - do you think that you, as a prudent and thoughtful person, can afford to ignore Mr. Edison's philanthropic gift?"

.

"Mr. Edison has asked us to direct your attention to the several new attachments he has lately added to the Vitalizer."

.

"As Mr. Edison is taking an earnest and personal interest in all patients, he requests us to ask of you the courtesy of a reply to this communication."

(d) In order to hold Mr. Edison, Jr. still more prominently before the public, as a scientist, inventor

and philanthropist, the said company has recently undertaken the publication of a monthly paper, called "The Magnet" (second affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., Exhibit M), which is represented as being edited by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., in which numerous references to the said Edison Jr. are made, describing the reading of a paper by him before the "Electrical Society of New York", and a debate between him and Doctor Leffingwell Hatch, a surgeon employed by the King of England and the Emperor of Germany; his invention of a new electrical cure called the "Dynamic Energizer", which can be used by "every member of the family" from 10 to 65 years of age; a reiteration of his theory on the subject of disease, and answers by him to correspondents on miscellaneous topics.

(e) Finally, in order that Mr. Edison Jr. may, if possible, be connected even more closely with the vitalizers themselves, what purports to be his signature, is stamped upon them and appears on the several representations of the vitalizer, shown in the several exhibits referred to and elsewhere therein.

4. Your petitioner avers that the said scheme as above outlined, and as practiced by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company through the United States mails, is fraudulent throughout; that it has no basis whatever in fact; that the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. is a young man of no scientific or inventive attainments; that he never represented himself as such; that the statements attributed to him in the alleged interviews and in the publications of the company are false and fraudulent, and that such statements were never made by him; that he has no interest whatever in the said company; that he never had any direct

interest therein; that he never gave any advice to patients in any case; that he takes no interest in patients; that he never sees the correspondence of the company and never had anything to do with it; that he never regulates the vitalizers; that he never was offered \$750,000. for the vitalizer, or any other sum; that he never refused such an offer; that he is not the editor of "The Magnet"; that he has and had nothing to do with that paper; that he never heard of it nor saw it before signing his affidavit; and, finally, that the signature stamped on the said vitalizers is not his signature, but that of his father, the present petitioner.

And your petitioner avers that his said son, Thomas A. Edison Jr. was gotten hold of solely for the use of his name by designing persons, who had previously been enjoined from the use of your petitioner's name, as stated in paragraph 2 of this petition, and that the only connection which the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. ever had with the said vitalizer, was to suggest to the company the advisability of marketing an electric-medical battery, and in outlining the general construction thereof; that the said Edison Jr. never was more than a mere figure head in the company, and never received more than \$35. per week from the company, although, your petitioner avers on information and belief, the said company by its false, fraudulent and illegitimate scheme has sold many thousands of said vitalizers to the public and has defrauded the public out of several hundred thousand dollars thereby.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that an order may be issued by the Post Office Department denying the use of the United States mails to the said Thomas A. Edison Jr.

Chemical Company for gross fraud and misrepresentation,
and that the several post masters throughout the United
States be instructed not to forward any mail matter to the
said company which may be deposited at their respective
offices, or to accept for transmission through the United
States mail, any matter which may be deposited by the said
company for such transmission.

And your orator will ever pray:

Very respectfully,

Thomas A Edison

Orange, New Jersey,

August 27, 1904.

Frederic L. Ames
Of Counsel,
Orange, New Jersey.

State of New Jersey, }
County of Essex, } ss.:

Thomas A. Edison, having been first duly
sworn on oath doth depose and say;

That he is the above named petitioner; that he
has read the said petition; that the facts stated therein
of his own knowledge are true, and that the facts stated
therein on information and belief, are believed to be true.

Thomas A Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before me }
this 27 day of August, 1904. }

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public N. J.

[ATTACHMENT]

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition :
of Thomas A. Edison for an order : Before the HONORABLE
denying the use of the mails to :
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical :
Company of New York City for : POST MASTER GENERAL.
gross fraud and misrepresentation.:

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison.

State of New Jersey, :
 : ss.:
County of Essex. :

Thomas A. Edison, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he resides at Llewellyn Park, West
Orange, New Jersey, and is an inventor by profession; that
he has read the affidavit of Thomas A. Edison, Jr. entitled
in this petition and verified on the *20th* day of *August*
and the several exhibits referred to therein; that the
said Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is the deponent's son and is
now about 31 years old; that his said son has never shown
any ability as an inventor or electrical expert; that de-
ponent believes his said son incapable of making any inven-
tion or discovery of merit; that for several years prior
to 1898 his said son was employed by deponent in a purely
clerical capacity, but in that year the said son left his
employ, and so far as deponent is informed and believes has
had no regular employment since that time nor done any work
but has supported himself by the sale of his name to a
number of persons who have sought thereby to trade on de-
ponent's name and reputation.

Deponent further says that one Franklin Everhart
and certain associates in the year 1901 organized a company

[ATTACHMENT]

known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation; that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware upon deponent's application, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter heads or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels upon the goods sold or offered for sale by it, except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that deponent was in no way connected with said corporation or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it.

Deponent further says, on information and belief, that when the said injunction was granted the said Everhart, and his associates, in order that they might have a claim of right to the use of the name "Edison" approached deponent's son, the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. and persuaded him to sell the use of his name for a consideration; that this was done by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr., and thereupon the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and has since been actively engaged in the business of making and selling an alleged electro-medical appliance, called the Magno-Electric Vitalizer; that the said Company in its pamphlets and literature represents the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer as a cure for nervous troubles, brain troubles, muscular troubles, stomach troubles and bowel troubles, including nervous dyspepsia, heart disease, malaria, typhoid, Bright's disease and other kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, nervous prostration, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, deafness, blindness, con,

[ATTACHMENT]

sumption, pelvic derangement, and other complaints and ailments.

Deponent further says that the statements contained in the pamphlets issued by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company and referred to in the said affidavit of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. as exhibits A, B, and C, are misleading, unscientific and absurd, and have been skillfully and ingeniously gotten up by the use of high sounding phrases and mysterious allusions to scientific matters to deceive unscientific and ignorant persons.

Deponent further says that the signature of Thomas A. Edison Jr. used by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company as a trademark on the said Vitalizers and shown for example on the cover and on pages 10, 22, 31, 37, 43 and 47 of the said exhibit C, is not the signature of deponent's son, Thomas A. Edison Jr., but is a copy or counterfeit of deponent's signature, with the letters "Jr." added thereto somewhat like a scroll.

Deponent further says that by reason of the advertisements and objectionable methods of doing business adopted by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company, a large number of persons have been led to believe that deponent is connected with that company and is the inventor of the said Magneto-Electric Vitalizer; and to this extent deponent has been greatly injured and annoyed; that deponent has received a large number of letters from persons throughout the United States in which deponent is referred to as the inventor of the said Vitalizer, as shown by the attached copies of letters or postals hereto annexed from D.H. Tucker, M.D. of Longstreet, La., from John Mullen of Buffalo, N.Y., from Charles R. Paris of Stilwell, N.D., from A.M. Carpenter of Clinton, Mont., from Mrs. F.W. Brodie of San Diego, Cal., from C.J. Wells of Harbor Springs, Mich., and from J.W. Donovan of Norwalk, Cal., and marked respectively, A, B,

[ATTACHMENT]

C, D, E, F and G.

Deponent further says that by reason of the pamphlets issued by the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company and the unfair methods of doing business adopted by that concern, many persons throughout the United States have been led to believe that any business with which the name of deponent's son may be connected, must necessarily be legitimate, as appears from the annexed copies of letters which deponent attaches hereto, from G.P. Gale of Brooksbury, Ind., from G.M. Hoover of Bucyrus, O., from Miss Annie McCarthy of Augusta, Ga., from H.E. Franklin of Westerly, R.I., from George I. Lidgerwood of Chicago, Ill., from A.W. Griebel of Temple, Texas, from S.P. Lee of Portland, Oregon, from H. Goodridge, of Fairmont, Neb., from Elizabeth Walling of Cambridge, Mass., and from B.W. Marshall of Hendersonville, N.C., and marked respectively, exhibits H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q.

Thomas A. Edison

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
day of August, 1904.

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public of N.J.

(Seal)

[ATTACHMENT]

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition }
of Thomas A. Edison for an order }
denying the use of the mails to }
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical } Before the HONORABLE
Company of New York City for }
Gross fraud and misrepresentation. } POST MASTER GENERAL.

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr.

State of *New York* }
County of *Orange* } ss.:

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Affidavit of Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. having been first duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he resided in Orange, N.J. until about *sixth* day of *June* 1904, and was Vice President and a Director in the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, but that on or about the day last mentioned he resigned the said offices in that concern; that the signature of deponent to this affidavit is the true and genuine signature and handwriting of the deponent as he is, and always has been accustomed to write the same; that in writing said signature it is not, and never has been, his custom to make a loop connected with the initial letter "E", nor to make said letter "T", nor the rest of the name in any other manner than as in the signature attached to this affidavit. Deponent further says that he has read the annexed advertising pamphlets of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company attached hereto as exhibits, and respectively marked A, B and C, and made a part hereof; that the statements in said exhibits contained to the effect that deponent has a Labora-

[ATTACHMENT]

tory, or Laboratories, in which he has conducted, or is conducting experiments (Exhibit A, pp. 8, 12, 21; Exhibit B, pp. 4, 10, 35; Exhibit C, pp. 6, 12) are without qualification false; that deponent never had a Laboratory of his own and has not conducted any experiments, nor done any work in any Laboratory since the year 1896, when he did some work for his father in the latter's Laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey; that he has never conducted any Laboratory experiments whatever for the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company; that all that deponent ever did in connection with the so-called Magnco-Electric Vitalizer advertised by the said company, was to suggest the idea of a portable medical battery, which others on behalf of that company perfected, and for which an application for patent was made in his name at the request of said company, in order, as deponent, now believes, to connect the name of "Edison" with it; that deponent has not spent any time at the office of said company, or been in any way actively connected with said company's business since on or about the *first* day of *August* 1903; that at no time did deponent ever do anything more for the company than odd jobs of clerical work; that the statements contained in the said exhibits in so far as that they assert that deponent gave any advice to patients, examines any correspondence, or that communications from patients were referred to him personally for advice, or has any personal connection with the business since the day last mentioned, (Exhibit B, pp. 43, 52, 53, 57; Exhibit C, pp. 45, 54, 55, 59) are unqualifiedly false and untrue; nor does deponent ever remember having had any interview whatever with any prospective patients or purchasers of Vitalizers, or given advice thereon, or had any communication with patients referred to

[ATTACHMENT]

him personally for advice; and deponent further says that his knowledge of the treatment of diseases whether by drugs or electricity, amounts to practically nothing. Deponent further says that the statements in said exhibits contained, (Exhibit A, p. 7; Exhibit B, p. 9; Exhibit C, p. 11) with reference to foreign patents is untrue and false, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and deponent is not aware that any foreign patents have ever been applied for on said Vitalizer, nor has deponent any remembrance of signing any papers for such foreign applications. Deponent further says that the statements in said Exhibit A, p. 7, to the effect -

"that he was importuned by friends, upon whom he had personally tested the Vitalizer, to allow the world to share the benefits of the discovery, but he steadily persisted in his refusal, until as time went by, he found himself at the head of his own Laboratories and plant - the now well-known Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company",

and similar statements in said Exhibit B, p. 9 and Exhibit C, p. 11, are without qualification false; that deponent never tested the said Vitalizers personally upon any friends, or any one else; that he was never importuned by friends or any one else to introduce the same to the public; that he has no Laboratories nor plant; but that the said Vitalizers are made by the wholesale at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and as deponent is informed and believes, are shipped directly to purchasers without being tested and without any regulation. Deponent further says that the signed statement appearing on page 5 of Exhibit C, was never written by him, nor has he any recollection of having signed the same, and he believes that his name was signed thereto by some one unknown to deponent and without his knowledge or consent. Deponent further says that the statements con-

[ATTACHMENT]

taind in said exhibits B and C, pages 9 and 11 respectively, to the effect that he was offered the sum of \$750,000. for his patent rights on the said Magno-Electric Vitalizer are without qualification false, and that the statements to the effect that he refused the said offer are also false and untrue. Deponent furthermore states, that the efforts clearly made in these exhibits to create the impression to the public that deponent is a person of high skill and scientific attainments, an inventor of high order, actuated solely by humanitarian and philanthropic motives (Exhibit A, pp. 8, 11, 12; Exhibit B, p.p. 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 44, 50, 51, 57; Exhibit C, p.p. 5, 6, 9, 15, 17, 18, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 46, 52, 53, 58, 59) are without qualification false, misleading and untrue; deponent states that he never held out any pretensions to scientific attainments or inventive skill; that he is in no way responsible for the false and misleading statements contained on these exhibits; that those statements were made without his knowledge or consent; and that deponent has nothing whatever to do, and never had anything to do with the commercial exploitation of said Vitalizers.

Deponent further states that he has read a certain letter dated May 4, 1904, written by the said company to one Mrs. William Gladek of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in which the said company says that :

" in the opinion of our medical experts, as well as of Mr. Edison, your complaint is due to a rheumatic nature".

Of this, deponent says he never had and never gave such an opinion, and knew nothing whatever of the case thus mentioned; that he never heard of Mrs. Gladek and never saw any letter written by her to the company, and that he never saw the letter from the company to Mrs. Gladek until a few days prior to the signing of this affidavit.

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Deponent has also read a letter dated May 5, 1904, written by said company to Jordan M. Israel of Rahway, New Jersey and in which appears the following statement by said company:

"Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form, the above mentioned instruments, as he agrees with our medical officer regarding the advisability of treating your case by this means. He asks us to tell you if you will use this diagnosis form and the enclosed envelope when ordering a set of Vitalizers, that he will personally superintend the regulation of your instruments".

Of this deponent says that the foregoing statements contained in said letter to Israel are each and every one of them in every respect false and untrue, and deponent never heard of the case in question until a few days before signing this affidavit, and made no requests of said company in regard thereto, and sent no message or messages to the addressee of said letter.

Deponent further states that he has read a letter from the said company of June 20, 1904 to George Hedden of 96 Sixth Avenue New York City, in which the statement is made:

"Mr. Edison has indicated on the enclosed diagnosis form the instruments which he considers to be necessary for the proper treatment of your case, and he asks us to explain to you that Insole Electrodes are preferable to the Knee or Ankle Electrodes, because they enable the patient to direct the curative current of the Vitalizerto every part of the lower limbs, instead of only to the affected parts. He also asks us to tell you that by means of the regular set of Vitalizers you will be able to treat your Dyspepsia, to tone up the nerves and to greatly improve the health of the entire body by their use".

On this deponent states that each and every one of these statements so far as they relate to him, is without qualification false; that he never heard of Mr. Hedden until the letter in question was called to his attention a few days before signing this affidavit; that he never considered

[ATTACHMENT]

case, nor considered any case, and that he never requested the company nor any individual to convey any opinion of his to Mr. Hedden, nor to any other patient. Deponent further says that the statements in the said letter to Hedden that his order would be brought "directly to the attention of Mr. Edison (deponent) and will secure for you his personal supervision when your Vitalizers are adjusted to meet the needs of your case", is also false, untrue and misleading; that no orders were ever brought to deponent's attention, nor were any Vitalizers so far as deponent knows, ever adjusted, to meet any particular case.

Deponent further says that he has read a letter from the said company dated June 18, 1904, to J.F. McCoy of Rahway, New Jersey, in which the statement is made that a certain set of Vitalizers "were regulated to meet the individual needs of your (McCoy's) case, under the personal supervision of Mr. Edison"; deponent says that this statement is without qualification false, that he never personally regulated Vitalizers for Mr. McCoy, nor any one else, that he never personally supervised the regulation of Vitalizers for any one, and that so far as deponent knows, no Vitalizers were ever regulated by any one, but as deponent has previously stated, the Vitalizers were sold by the company without any regulation or adjustment.

Deponent further says that the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company is, and has been for years past, against the protest of deponent, in various ways seeking to convey the impression to the public, and to the company's customers, that his father, Thomas A. Edison, is and was connected with the business of that company; that this appears among other things by the use of the term "Mr. Edison" in letters above mentioned, as well as elsewhere; that deponent recalls protesting on one occasion against the use of a signature

[ATTACHMENT]

reproduced upon an advertisement and goods of said company, on account of the fact that the same imitated almost precisely the signature of his father, the same having been taken from a facsimile of his father's signature on a photograph. Deponent further says that the signature appearing on the fly leaves of Exhibits B and C, hereto annexed, are substantial copies of deponents signature; that the signatures which appear on the cover of Exhibit A and upon the Vitalizers themselves, as illustrated, as for example, on the cover of Exhibit C and on pages 10, 22, 31, 37 and 43 of Exhibit C, are not deponent's signature, but are copies of the well-known signature of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, Deponent presents herewith, a pamphlet of the Edison Manufacturing Company, made a part hereof, and marked Exhibit D, on the cover, of which appears a facsimile of the true signature of deponent's father, from which a comparison with the counterfeit thereof fraudulently used by the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company may be made.

Deponent further says on information and belief that thousands of letters have been received by the company making inquiries concerning the Magno-Electric Vitalizer and to which responses are generally made similar in tone to those addressed to Mrs. Cladek and Messrs. Israel, Hedden and McCoy, above referred to; that if no response is received by the company to such letters, it is the practice of the company to address to the hesitating correspondents, a circular letter of which a copy is attached hereto marked Exhibit E; deponent further says that the statements in this Exhibit to the effect that deponent requested the company to direct any ones attention to the alleged new attachments and that he (deponent) "is taking an earnest personal in-

[ATTACHMENT]

terest in all patients" and "requests
the courtesy of a reply to this communication" are without
qualification false and untrue.

Deponent further says that at or about the time
that the said company first put the Magno-Electric Vital-
izer on the market, a great many alleged interviews with
deponent appeared in the daily press, being telegraphed
from New York; deponent attaches hereto and marks Exhi-
bit F, a letter to deponent's father from J.F. McCreery
of Hinton, West Va. together with a newspaper clipping
referred to, a letter marked Exhibit G, to deponent's
father from Carl M. Wilson of West Superior, Wis. together
with a newspaper clipping referred to, and a letter marked
Exhibit H to deponent's father from Mrs. Mary Clark of
East Toledo, Ohio, together with a newspaper clipping
referred to; deponent also attaches hereto and marks Ex-
hibit I, a copy of the New York Evening News of August
14, 1903, containing an alleged interview with deponent;
and deponent says that all of the said alleged interviews
referred to in said Exhibits F, G, H and I are false and
without a shadow of foundation; that deponent had no in-
terviews with newspaper men, nor authorized any publica-
tion of his views regarding the Magno- Electric Vitalizer,
nor did he ever entertain the opinion expressed in the
said alleged interviews; but deponent on information and
belief says that the said alleged interviews were prepared
by some one unknown to deponent and deponent's name was
used in connection therewith, without his knowledge or
consent.

Deponent also attaches hereto a circular of the
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company marked Exhibit J
in which reference is made to the several newspapers in
which interviews were alleged to have been printed, but

[ATTACHMENT]

in no case did deponent give any interviews regarding the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, or express the opinions with which he is credited therein.

Deponent further says on information and belief that the entire scheme underlying the operation of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company originated and has been carried on by one Franklin Everhart and his associates; that the said Everhart, as deponent has since learned, was the controlling spirit as well as the owner of a former company, known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation, that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the United States Circuit Court, District of Delaware, upon application of Thomas A. Edison, deponent's father, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title, and also from using the name "Edison" on its letter heads, cards, circulars, or other advertisements, or labels upon the goods so sold or offered for sale by it, except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that the complainant, Thomas A. Edison, was in no way connected with the defendant corporation, or with its business, or with the articles or goods sold, or offered for sale by it. Deponent further says that about the same time, the said injunction was granted, he was approached by the said Franklin Everhart, who asked deponent, in substance, how much he wanted for his name (deponent's) to be used in the title of a proposed new corporation; at that time deponent had no knowledge that there had been in existence, the said company known as the Edison Chemical Company, or that Everhart was connected with it; deponent says that shortly thereafter, he made an arrangement for a small consideration to lend the use of his name and subsequently, he, with certain associates of the said Everhart, became in-

[ATTACHMENT]

corporators of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, of which the said Everhart is an officer, and as deponent believes, a stock holder. For about a year or a little more, the said Edison Jr. Chemical Company continued in a small way, the business of selling ink, perfume, and bluing tablets, the formulas for which had been purchased from the Edison Chemical Company, until sometime in November 1902, when deponent suggested the Electric Vitalizer, making a rough sketch thereof on a pad, and the company getting up the details and causing the application for a patent thereon to be prepared, and which was duly signed by deponent.

Deponent further says that on December 6, 1902, he entered into an agreement with the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, giving that company the right to manufacture and sell the said Magno-Electric Vitalizers, and to use his name in connection therewith in consideration of a royalty of \$2.00 for each and every Vitalizer manufactured and sold by the company. A copy of this agreement is attached hereto and marked Exhibit K. Deponent further says that at the time of executing the agreement last referred to, he was approached by one Newton Bennington, who, deponent is informed and believes, was and still is, one of the largest stock holders of the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company; and the said Bennington represented to deponent that the company would not manufacture said Vitalizers, but would still limit itself to the manufacture and sale of ink, perfumes and bluing tablets; and acting upon these false representations, deponent was persuaded to enter into an agreement with the said Bennington on December 6, 1902, (copy attached hereto and marked Exhibit L) and under which deponent assigned all his rights in the said contract with the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company to the said Bennington,

[ATTACHMENT]

and received in consideration therefor, the guarantee of said Bennington that a 5 per cent dividend would be paid deponent regularly on deponent's stock in the said company, of which deponent then owned \$5,000. worth par value, but which was later sold; and deponent says that at no time while he was connected with the said company did he receive therefrom more than \$35. per week, which deponent now believes was paid to him solely for the use of his name, since deponent, for at least a year prior to his severing all connections with the said company, was not called upon to do any work therefor.

Deponent further says that since about the time the said company began manufacturing and selling the Vitalizers, or shortly thereafter, deponent has had no active connection with said company, except to hold the offices as Vice President and a stock holder, the management and conduct of the company having been carried on by the other officers; that deponent is informed and believes that in the New York office of said company, a man (not of the name of Edison) is employed bearing more or less of a resemblance to deponent, and who is pointed out by the officers of said company to purchasers and other inquiring parties as "Mr. Edison"; that all these practices are without the consent or approval of deponent.

Deponent further says on information and belief that the motive of the said Everhart in getting him into the company, was on account of the similarity of his name to that of his father, and that the whole course of conduct on the part of the said company clearly indicates an intent to trade upon the name and reputation of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, who is a well-known electrician, electrical inventor and scientist, and to lead the public to be-

[ATTACHMENT]

lieve that deponent's father is in some way connected with said company, or at least fully approves of deponent's former connection therewith, and of the efficacy and alleged scientific standard of the said Vitalizers.

Thomas Edison Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
day of *20th* August 1904.

Minard B. Hager

Justice of the Peace

(Seal)

[ATTACHMENT]

IN THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Affidavit in support of petition
of Thomas A. Edison for an order
denying the use of the mails to
the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical
Company of New York City for
gross fraud and misrepresentation. }
Before the HONORABLE
POST MASTER GENERAL.

Second affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr.

State of New Jersey,)
County of ~~Orange~~.) ss.:

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Second affidavit of
Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

Thomas A. Edison Jr. having been first duly
sworn on oath doth depose and say as follows:

I have already executed an affidavit in this
case on even date herewith. I attach hereto a paper called
"The Magnet" dated July 15, 1904, Vol. No. 1, No. 1, and
marked Exhibit M, which is represented as being edited by
myself. This representation is false and fraudulent.
I am not the editor of this paper, nor of any other paper;
I never heard of the paper in question, and never saw a
copy of it, until today. The paper purports to be publish-
ed at the "Edison Laboratories, New York". The only Edison
Laboratory that I know of is that of my father at Orange,
New Jersey. So far as I know the Thomas A. Edison Jr.
Chemical Company has no laboratories in New York. In
the paper in question (page 1) appears an article en-
titled "Public Meeting to Discuss the Edison Vitalizer,
wherein it appears that at a meeting before the Electrical
Society of New York, I submitted a paper relating to the
Magne-Electric Vitalizer. This article is absolutely
false, as I never read any paper before any society what-

[ATTACHMENT]

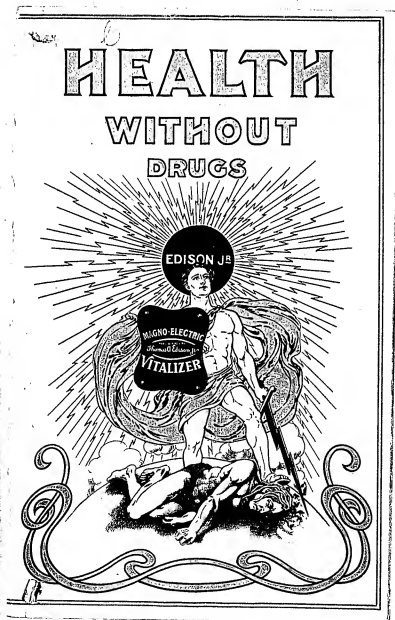
ever. I know nothing whatever about the incident that the article in question purports to describe. The paper also contains an article (page 1) entitled "Edison Jr.'s New Invention, A Masterpiece", and describes a so-called "Dynamic Energizer" which it claims that I invented. This article also, is absolutely false and untrue. I never invented the Dynamic Energizer and know nothing whatever about it. On the second page of the paper in question appears an article entitled "Edison Vitalizer Revolutionizes Medicine". The statements in this article which purport to quote opinions of mine, are false and fraudulent. I never made the statements contained in this article and never entertained the opinions referred to therein.

Thomas A Edison, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before)
me this *21st* day of August, 1904.)

Minard S. Hazard
(deaf) *Justice of the Peace*

[ATTACHMENT]



[ATTACHMENT]

To relieve suffering is a
Noble achievement;
To prevent it, a
mighty triumph.
Thomas A. Edison



COPYRIGHT, 1904

SIXTH EDITION (REVISED)

[ATTACHMENT]



This is all the preparation necessary before employing the Magno-Electric Vitalizer for the treatment and cure of disease.

INDEX.

[illegible]

[ATTACHMENT]

INDEX (Continued)

[illegible]

The Simple, Yet Scientific Theory of the Edison Vitalizer

I have established the fact that every nerve impulse is electrical. This discovery has been confirmed by Professors Loeb, Koch, Pasteur, Lord Kelvin and other investigators. Every nerve in the human body generates and stores up vital electrical energy.

Health depends upon the continuance of the power to generate and store up the form of electricity which the body needs.
A definite quantity of electrical force is contained in the nerves.

If this quantity is lessened, or lost, disease at once develops.

The largest and most important nerve in the human body is the Spinal Cord. It is *Dynamo—the Power Station—* of the system.

In the Magna-Electric Vitalizer I have constructed an instrument which can supply exactly the same kind of electrical force which naturally exists in the healthy Spinal Cord.

The Vitalizer acts as a Governor and Regulator. If the Spinal Cord needs more electrical energy, the Vitalizer supplies it. If the Spinal Cord contains too much force and the patient is irritable and nervous, the Vitalizer subdues the current and soothes the body into rest.

The Micaizer, therefore, is what its name implies—a Life Giver—a Regulator—a
color of Health and Vigorous energy.

[illegible]

SINCE the discovery of Chloroform, which at one splendid wave of its sceptre raised forever from the world the curse of Pain, there has been no such wonderful or beneficent invention as that of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, which is Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s, gift to the world of men.

**THE
GREATEST
GIFT IN THE
WORLD**

There is neither presumption nor exaggeration of statement in the foregoing comparison, for if it was a glorious achievement to rid the world of preventable pain, it is no less admirable to free mankind from the curse and risk of swallowing unnecessary drugs.



No Smoking

100

YOU, yourself, may have taken medicine or drugs all your life, and to denounce the practice or to say that it is unscientific may seem to you to be ridiculous. Remember, however, that not many years ago no man believed his health assured unless, periodically, one of his veins was opened and he was "bled."

**MEDICAL
SCIENCE HAS
ADVANCED**

[ATTACHMENT]

HOW THE VITALIZER IS USED



Fig. 1
Spinal Anode.

CURRENT KILLS MICROBES

No. 65

ATLANTIC CITY,
March 27, 1910.
—
After a visit to
Dr. J. H. Allen,
of this city, I
was informed
that the
Magne-Electric
Vitalizer was
the only
instrument
that could
be used
for the
treatment
of the
microbes.
I have
therefore
purchased
one for
my use.

NO DANGER WHATEVER

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer, in its simplest form, consists of two instruments, each about four inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. The instruments are strongly covered in leather. On the surface are four metallic plates, or anodes, through which the curative force is communicated to the body.

The generating unit, or Spinal Anode, is always worn upon the spine. The other instrument, or Secondary Unit, may be placed upon any desired part of the body. The curative force passes from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, going through the body by way of the nerves. When the Secondary Unit has secured its full charge the Spinal Anode begins to act as an attractor, and the current slowly returns to its starting place. In this way a constant, gentle, oscillating current is kept up between the two instruments. This current, or force, is tonic, reconstructive and bactericidal. It has a marked influence upon cell growth and retards waste. It checks the deposition of lime in the arterial walls, thereby promoting functional and vital activity and arresting decay.

NO danger whatever attends the use of the Vitalizer. Some people are afraid to use electricity in any form, either because they have themselves experienced painful shocks, or because they have heard that electricity has been injurious to other people.

Nothing of this sort can happen with the Vitalizer. Patients need not be at all nervous about using the Magno-Electric Vitalizer for the treatment of their complaints.

NERVOUS patients are hereby given the personal assurance of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., that the Vitalizer never burns the skin, never injures the nerves, never gives shocks, and is never dangerous to wear. The Vitalizer can be worn during heavy thunderstorms without the slightest risk.

However badly shattered your nerves may be; however weak, irritable, or nervous you may have become, you will find nothing but rest and comfort in the Vitalizer. The instrument never irritates the nerves and never makes a patient's ailments worse. Its curative current is uniformly soothing and refreshing; it is able to stimulate the nervous system without causing reaction.

Ordinary electricity—such as that which is furnished by small, common batteries—usually acts upon the nerves as a strong poison, and should therefore, never be used for the treatment of nervous diseases. The pronounced natural objections which the human nerves have to the poison and torture of the ordinary current, is shown by the pricking, stinging, burning sensation which is felt when this common electricity is used.

THAT pricking, tingling sensation is PAIN, pure and simple, and is the nerve's way of telling the brain that something unpleasant and unwholesome is happening to them.

Anything that HURTS your nerves is a pretty good thing to let severely alone!

None of these unpleasantnesses attend the use of the Vitalizer. The curative current of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer differs altogether from the raw, rough, uncontrolled current obtained from common batteries. No pricking or stinging sensation whatever can be felt when the Vitalizer is worn.

ALWAYS SAFE TO WEAR

No. 67

ST. LOUIS, MO.,
April 28, 1910.
—
I received the Vitalizer
from Mr. J. H. Allen,
and with my usual
caution, I have
found it to be a
very useful
instrument for the
treatment of the
nervous system.
I have found that
the Vitalizer
does not
burn the
skin, nor
does it
cause
any
pain,
and
it
is
very
safe
to
wear.

COMMON ELECTRICITY DANGEROUS



Fig. 2
Spinal Anode.

GIVES NO SENSATION

[ATTACHMENT]



This is the way the Vitalizer is worn for the cure of Consumption or Heart Disease. One Vitalizer is placed over the lung centre on the spine, while the other is located on the chest, over the lungs, or heart.

GOOD results are insured when both units are used. When only a single Vitalizer is employed, its energy is automatically transmitted by the nerves, and its current cannot be guided. When both units are used the current can be sent from one to the other and is always under the control of the wearer.

Until certain points in connection with his foreign patents have been settled, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., considers it inadvisable to reveal the exact combination and arrangement of the metals and the manner of their connection in the new construction of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizeur. When it is said that, at present, storage batteries are made of lead and frequently weigh a ton, while the new battery of Edison, Sr., is made of nickel and graphite and weighs but eighteen ounces, enough may be said to show that the new battery is a great advance which has lately been made by scientists in the decrease of weight and increase of power. The junior Edison has solved the problem of compressing into a four-inch space a combination of materials weighing but three ounces, which can be so permeated with electrical energy that a cure of disease can follow at once, even when it is worn.

IT was only after considerable persuasion that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., consented to allow the Magno-Electric Vitalizer to be placed upon the market.

Again and again he was importuned by friends upon whom he had personally tested the Vitalizer to allow the world to share the benefits of the discovery, but for a long time he declined. Then a commercial syndicate, after investigating the powers of the instrument, offered Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., \$750,000 for his patent rights.

WHY TWO ARE WORN

No. 177
SANTA
BARBARA, CAL.
Feb. 18, 1932.
The physician says that brother had a mucous growth removed from his nose, the cause of the dropsical swelling in her limbs, and even stated that he was within two hours after he applied the Villalobos ointment to him that he could walk without any crutches. After the fourth day also more the Villalobos was commenced to improve the swelling in the limbs, and the following breakfast he was walking without any inapparent trouble. Medical treatment, however, was continued week after is able to get up and walk around. The swelling in the limbs has disappeared.
Sister Rob. Mrs. Anna

**STRENGTH
AND
LIGHTNESS**



Kato Electrode

**REFUSED
\$750,000 FOR
VITALIZER**

[ATTACHMENT]

**PRaised BY
THE
NEWSPAPERS**



For the Liver.

**ELECTRIC
BELTS NO
GOOD**

No. 89

WATERMAN, CAL.
FOR THE LIVER.
The man has been
in the hospital since
October. In the
winter he was
very ill. He was
very weak and
could not move.
He was very ill.
He was very ill.
He was very ill.

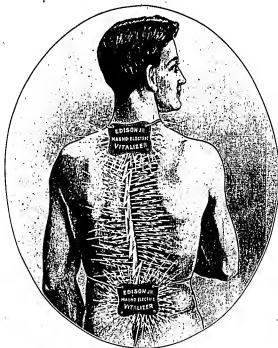
**COMMON-
SENSE
REASONS**

NEWSPAPER readers will remember the congratulatory comments of the press when young Mr. Edison refused the offer, because, he said, the syndicate intended to exploit the instrument as a mere commercial speculation, while he himself wished to place the Vitalizer within the reach of even the poorest patients.

In order to be able to place the Vitalizer in the hands of sufferers at the lowest possible price Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., decided to construct the instruments in his own laboratories and to distribute them through his own company—the well-known Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company. By this action patients are enabled to feel certain that their interests are thoroughly protected.

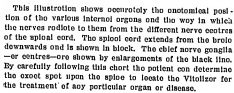
THE public has been so long deceived and disappointed by various "Electric Belt" devices that young Mr. Edison greatly feared his new invention would be confounded with these deceptive and useless appliances. The inventor's name should be, of course, sufficient guarantee to most people of the scientific value of the invention, but a few words of explanation will make apparent to every one the vital difference which exists between the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer and the various so-called "Electric Belts."

It is known that electricity always follows the path of the best conductor. Metal, for instance, is a much better conductor of electricity than the human body. Now, an electric belt is made of metal, and its shape is a circle. It follows, therefore, that any electricity which may be contained in the belt simply passes around and around the body, by way of the belt's hooks, wires and plates. The current never enters the body at all—cannot enter it, in fact—for the metallic belt holds it fast.



When the Vitalizers are placed thus, at the top and bottom of the spine, the entire system is benefited. The Spinal Cord is the Dynamo—the Power Station—of a man's body.

[ATTACHMENT]



THIS is believed to be the first time in the history of medical electricity that a successful method has been found of effecting the corrective stimulation of the brain cells. Scientists have long recognized the need of such a method, but it was Dr. Edgar W. Vitalizer, one of our country's best known brain specialists, who first conceived how to accomplish the direct treatment of the brain. It is now demonstrated that by wearing the Vitalizer the brain can be kept constantly clear and alert without danger of harmful strain. Nervous prostration need no longer possess fears for the busy man. The curative effects of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer are of such a character that the physiological balance which should exist between the brain and the circulation can be maintained. The Vitalizer is a simple, safe, and business man to use his brain with utmost concentration without danger of reaction. Nervous indigestion loses its terrors when the Vitalizer is worn.

No. 175

BRAIN IS STRENGTHENED



CURES NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

[ATTACHMENT]

ALL THE
NERVES
HAPPED



For Paralysis.

COMBATS
ALL
DISEASES

No. 179

NATIONAL POLICE
EMERGENCY

Many of us have heard that the Vitalizer is a device that is used to cure all diseases. This is a very old story, and it is true that the Vitalizer has been used for many years. It is a device that is used to cure all diseases, and it is a very old story. It is a device that is used to cure all diseases, and it is a very old story. It is a device that is used to cure all diseases, and it is a very old story.

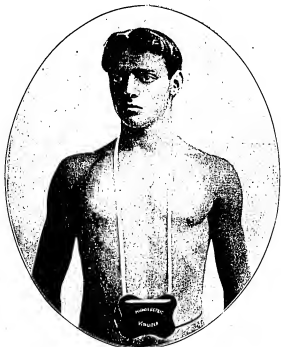
NERVES
CONTROL
HEALTH

SURGEONS and anatomists have accurately located the exact position and duties of every one of the "sub-stations" or ganglia of the spinal cord, so that we now know just what nerves start from them and what those nerves have to do. Thus, for instance, we know that the part of the spinal cord at the back of the neck contains the nerves which control the eye, tongue, jaws, lips and throat. Another, placed a little lower, controls the nerves which go to the heart and lungs, and in the same way we can locate the nerve centers of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the organs of generation and the various limbs and appendages of the body.

By applying the Vitalizer to any of these centres the organs which they govern can be treated scientifically and surely.

MR. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has effectively demonstrated the absurdity of pouring drugs into the stomach to reach troubles located in the head or legs. To treat rheumatism in the ankles by way of the stomach is like traveling to Washington by way of the Philippine Islands and the Klondike. The Vitalizer offers a direct, rational, and strikingly effective method of treating disease because it is first of all scientific and natural.

DISEASE is always due to the failure of some organ or part to do its work. The derelict organ does not derive its functional ability from the stomach, but from the special nerves which control the organ. The rational way to restore its powers of work, therefore, is to stimulate the nerve which governs it.



How the Secondary Unit is placed for the treatment of Constipation and Pelvic Derangements. The Spinal Anode is in a similar position on the spine.

[ATTACHMENT]



This illustration shows how one Vitalizer is placed on the spine for the treatment of the pelvic ailments of women. The other Vitalizer is located over the abdomen.

THE force given out by the Vitalizer is life itself to the sick and especially to the consumptive. The nerves respond to the new energy at once, compelling the heart to supply every cell of the lung with rich, healthy, stimulating blood. Disease cannot co-exist with health, and in the same way the microbes of consumption are unable to withstand the action of the Vitalizer's energy and life-force.

Pneumonia, the special scourge of the Winter, can best be guarded against by wearing the Vitalizer over the chest, so that its protective force passes through the lungs and chest cavity. If, however, the disease has developed, the Vitalizer should be used on the sides also.

Heart trouble is more often due to a lack of tone in the muscle than to any actual defect in the organ itself. By finding the proper place on the chart the Magno-Electric Vitalizer can be applied directly over the nerve center of the heart, thereby stimulating the organ and increasing its muscular power.



MALARIA, which is due to a microbe, or bacillus, which attacks the blood, is one of the things most surely benefited by the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. Its powerful bactericidal force can be centered upon the heart and lungs so that the blood is purified at its source. In cases where no fresh infection occurs an application of three days should put a permanent stop to the ravages of malaria. The regular use of the Vitalizer can prevent malaria.

Typhoid fever is one of the numerous diseases for which impure water drinking is responsible. The Magno-Electric Vitalizer can so strengthen and cleanse the blood stream of its wearer that germ life is destroyed.

**VITALIZER
CLEANSES
THE BLOOD**

No. 196

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 12, 1902.—
My husband has
been wanting your
MAGNO - E L & G
Tonic Vitamins
and I am sure that
delighted with the
result. After his
stomach was ruined
with strong medi-
cine and alcohol
and all hope of
any relief in this
world, he obtained
it by your medicine
the first day, and
to-day he appears to
be in perfect health.
I have no words left
in it that I even
hope my husband's
sight may eventually
be restored to him
by the use of it.

HEART DISEASE IS CURABLE

No. 83

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
March 25, 1932.—
The Vitamins came
safely. I have worn
them now a little
over a month. To
say that I am
pleased is putting it
mildly. I am a dif-
ferent woman. Dur-
ing the previous pe-
riod to this last I
was in bed for two
days and suffered in-
tensely. Now a
great deal and am
large, corduroy
skin. The last time
I had lost very little
palm compared with
the other time: was
in bed only one
day; had no chills
and very little con-

MALARIA AND TYPHOID

[ATTACHMENT]

**THE
PICTURE
OF HEALTH**

No. 186

SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH, Jan. 1, 1900.—I
am writing to you
because I feel your Vi-
talizer is the best
thing I have ever
used. I have been
suffering from
nervous prostration
of all my members and
have resorted to the
Vitalizer. It is the
best thing I have
ever used. I feel
better now than I
have for years. I
like all this and
would like to see
you. I am
very truly
yours,
J. H. HARRIS.

**A RATIONAL
METHOD OF
TREATMENT**

No. 23

CHARLESTON, S.C.,
March 10, 1900.—I
have used your Vi-
talizer and feel
better now than I
have for years. I
like all this and
would like to see
you. I am
very truly
yours,
J. H. HARRIS.

**VITALIZER
MAKES MEN
ENERGETIC**

THE man with a healthy spinal cord is as strong and active as any young man; his home life is happy, and he has a family of the finest, strongest children in town. He is known far and wide as a man of affairs and of excellent business judgment. His mental capacity is remarkable, and he is noted for being able to eat and drink whatever he likes, at any time.

That may seem to be a fancy picture, but it is merely a portrait of a man whose nervous system is healthy. The spinal cord is the governing nerve of the whole system, and to the body it is quite as important as the brain. The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Magneto-Electric Vitalizer produces a radio-active force that is to the nerves what the blood is to the body. It affords the best and most intelligent method of applying treatment to the spinal cord and thence to the nerves and organs.

THE immense therapeutic value of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer is excellently shown in the treatment of all maladies characterized by want of sufficient strength and especially in nerve troubles. The Vitalizer induces rest without reaction—a property possessed by no medicine. It repairs and leaves no scar. It subdues in expelling poisonous waste and restores all marred insufficiency. To the man or woman who is worn out by nervous exhaustion it brings marvelous results. It is restorative, constructive, sustaining. It conquers restlessness, and produces calm nerves, strength and functional efficiency. The regular use of the Vitalizer supplies that energy which enables the system to carry on successfully every bodily function—circulation, digestion, assimilation, secretion, nutrition and elimination of waste. In short, it bestows perfect health.

**Concerning Special
Diseases.**

BESIDES the diseases and complaints already enumerated there are some that are so widespread as to demand both special mention and special methods of treatment. The regular Vitalizer described in the foregoing pages is effective and easily applicable to the treatment of all those complaints and diseases which affect the body or trunk itself, but for the appropriate treatment of those affections which are manifested in the head, the arms and the legs, it has been found advisable to devise special forms of apparatus, as well as variations in the shapes of the instruments.

IT will readily be understood that while it is easy enough to place one Vitalizer—the Spinal Anode—on the back, and the other—the Secondary Unit—on the front of the body and to wear them in these positions under the clothes during the day, the method cannot easily be followed when it is desirable to direct the current through the legs to the feet, or through the arms to the hands. Again, there are certain complaints—such as Catarrh—which chiefly affect the unctuous membranes, and in order properly to reach such cases it is advisable to add to the treatment a remedy which will not only strengthen and improve the tone of the nerve supply of the parts, but will also act directly upon the inflamed and irritated membranes.

**TREATING
THE ARMS
AND LEGS**

No. 4

MINNEAPOLIS,
MICH.,
Jan. 1, 1900.—I
am writing to you
because I feel your Vi-
talizer is the best
thing I have ever
used. I have been
suffering from
nervous prostration
of all my members
and have resorted
to the Vitalizer.
It is the best
thing I have
ever used. I feel
better now than I
have for years.
I like all this
and would like
to see you. I
am very truly
yours,
J. H. HARRIS.

**NEED OF
SPECIAL
APPLIANCES**

No. 269

SAN ANGELO,
TEX.,
Aug. 12, 1900.—I
am writing to you
because I feel your Vi-
talizer is the best
thing I have ever
used. I have been
suffering from
nervous prostration
of all my members
and have resorted
to the Vitalizer.
It is the best
thing I have
ever used. I feel
better now than I
have for years.
I like all this
and would like
to see you. I
am very truly
yours,
J. H. HARRIS.

**TO REACH
THE
NERVES**

[ATTACHMENT]



A full description of the appliances will be found on page 48.

THE difficulties attending the construction of appliances and remedies which would meet all these conditions have been nearly insuperable, but the genius of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has overcome the obstacles successfully, and, as a result, there can now be offered to the public certain new and improved attachments to the Vitalizer which should be of deep interest not only to intending patients, but also to those who have successfully used the instrument.

The special complaints to which these new appliances are applicable are Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Catarrh, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Asthma, Neuralgia and The Dolourous, Deafness and all affections of the Ear; Blindness (other than total blindness) and all eye troubles; Vertigo, Impaired Memory, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Neuritis, Hemiplegia, and all affections of the nerves and nerve-sheaths of the head and brain. A remarkably successful instrument known as the Revitalizer has recently been added to the list. The appliance is intended exclusively for the use of men. Particulars concerning it can be obtained upon request.

In the following pages some of these diseases and complaints are described, and an account is given of the special forms of apparatus by which they are best treated:

Rheumatism.

THIS complaint is not only one of the most painful and wearing from which mankind suffers, but it is also the most general. Hardly any one escapes it. It numbers its victims among both old and young and up to the present time nothing has been found that will confer immunity from its attacks. It is the almost invariable affliction of those advanced in years, and by physicians it is recognized as the most intractable of complaints.

**SOLVED BY
EDISON JR'S
GENIUS**

No. 16

MOUNTAIN
VIEW CAL.
Jan. 18, 1964.
Since 1928
Segment wearing 2880
Yalliers my skin
is as smooth as a
baby's, which before
had been covered
with scales or dead
skin and was, after
wearing them con-
tinuously for six
months, I can say I
am much stronger,
sleep better and am
in much better ap-
proach to having
no further pain
in my legs than
winter with very lit-
tle suffering from
fasciitis.

CONCERNING THE RE-VITALIZER

No. 853

PHILADELPHIA,
PA.
March 7, 1901.—
I wish
to say that I am
very much pleased
with the Vitalizer. I
have had rheuma-
tism for many years
and found nothing
that did me any
good until I per-
cussed the Vitalizer.
I have used it for a
year and am greatly
improved. The Vi-
talizer will do all
desired for it.

MANY VICTIMS OF RHEUMATISM

[ATTACHMENT]

**SPECIAL
SECONDARY
UNITS**

No. 824

SEVENSTVILLE,
Pa. 38, 1901.
I have been
suffering from
rheumatism for
many years. No
other treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer. I am
now able to do
my work and
feel better than
I have for years.
No treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer.

**PRICE OF
RHEUMATISM
OUTFIT**

No. 846

FOURTH 112,
Nash, Ill. 1901.
I have been
suffering from
rheumatism for
many years. No
other treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer. I am
now able to do
my work and
feel better than
I have for years.
No treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer.

**CURED AFTER
FORTY
YEARS**

TO meet these conditions and to battle successfully against this insidious and most intractable disease Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. added to the regular Magneto-Electric Vitalizer special forms of Secondary Units, so that the curative currents could be directed more readily to the points at which their action was desired. In the treatment of rheumatism of the lower limbs it is particularly desirable to direct the current to the feet. This is now readily accomplished by the use of special Secondary Units made in the shape of insoles which fit inside the patient's shoes. Other Secondary Units are constructed in such shapes that they can be worn comfortably around the knees, the wrists and the ankles. A glance at the illustrations will give readers an idea of the appearance of these appliances and will show their practical character.

A FULL set of instruments for the efficient treatment of Rheumatism consists of a pair of Vitalizers, a wrist electrode and an ankle electrode. The price of this special outfit is \$18. How thoroughly these instruments are capable of doing their work is well attested by the following letter from a resident of Leithert, Texas. It will be noticed that the patient in question had suffered from chronic rheumatism for forty years.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER DATED MARCH 1, 1901.

I have derived great benefit from the use of the Vitalizers. That fact, however, being an obvious one, I shall not bother and sending you and have been told that I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. No treatment has helped me except the Vitalizer. I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. No treatment has helped me except the Vitalizer.

Locomotor Ataxia.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA stands like a threatening spectre behind every man who has led a careless life, but it should not therefore be assumed that only people of this class fall victims to the disease. It is, unfortunately, only too true that this insidious and terrible affliction finds many of its victims among those who have led lives that have been absolutely clean and blameless. Locomotor Ataxia is undoubtedly increasing among Americans, chiefly, it is believed, because of the exhausting demands made by modern business conditions upon the nerves of brain-workers. The first symptoms of Locomotor Ataxia show themselves in frequent stumbles and difficulty in walking. A person suffering from Locomotor Ataxia cannot stand up straight when his eyes are shut and cannot walk along a straight line.

UNTIL Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., invented the Vitalizer every one believed Locomotor Ataxia to be incurable. When the Vitalizer was first presented to the public many persons wrote asking if it would cure Locomotor Ataxia. They were told that many cases had been benefited, but it was pointed out to them that as the Vitalizer was not a quick cure-all, the inventor did not care to say that it would necessarily cure every case. In spite of this discouragement many persons purchased the Vitalizer to use as a remedy for Locomotor Ataxia.

Now, after two years' steady work with the Vitalizer, it can be definitely stated that a great many cases of Locomotor Ataxia have been cured by the instrument, while the majority have been greatly relieved.

**THE
MODERN
DANGER**

No. 622

KALAMAZOO,
Mich. 1901.
I have been
suffering from
rheumatism for
many years. No
other treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer. I am
now able to do
my work and
feel better than
I have for years.
No treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer.

**CURES
LOCOMOTOR
ATAXIA**

No. 822

OSAKA, NIPPON,
Japan, 1901.
I have been
suffering from
rheumatism for
many years. No
other treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer. I am
now able to do
my work and
feel better than
I have for years.
No treatment
has helped me
except the
Vitalizer.

**THE
TEST
OF TIME**

[ATTACHMENT]



In this illustration is shown the new Cerebral Centralizer, used for the direct treatment of the eyes.
A full description of this appliance will be found on page 54.

WHEN it is remembered that Locomotor Ataxia is caused by a total degeneration of the fibres of the spinal cord—the largest nerve in the body—and a rotting away of the centres of the nerves, it can be seen how difficult it must be to treat the disease by ordinary means. Even with the Vitalizer the obstacles have been so great that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has found it best to devise a special set of appliances for the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia. Many persons, of course, have been improved by the use of the regular \$8 set of instruments, and some have been cured, but it has been ascertained positively that much more rapid progress is made when special treatment is applied to the legs, arms and head.

THE full set of instruments for the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia consists of a pair of Vitalizers, two extra secondary-units made in the shape of insoles, an ankle electrode, a wrist electrode, and, in most cases, a lead electrode, or cerebral centralizer.

The set of instruments described in the foregoing can be supplied for \$22, when they are all ordered at the same time. If the head electrode is not desired, the remaining instruments can be obtained for \$18.

The Vitalizer cures Locomotor Ataxia by arresting the decay of the nerves. The curative and soothing current of the Vitalizer finds its way to, and is always carried by, the nerves, with the invariable result that the presence of the current in them produces a marked improvement in the general health. Usually the torturing pains which attend the disease are stopped, and the patient is again able to control the movements of his legs and feet.

**STOPS
DECAY OF
NERVES**

No. 825

NEWPORT, R.I.
JAN. 15, 1906.
About eight months ago I was afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia. I was unable to walk, and I was in great pain. I was advised to try the Vitalizer, and I did so. I was very much surprised at the result. I was able to walk again, and I was free from pain. I am now as well as ever.

**FULL
SET
NEEDED**

No. 675

FITCHBURG, MA.
JAN. 15, 1906.
About eight months ago I was afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia. I was unable to walk, and I was in great pain. I was advised to try the Vitalizer, and I did so. I was very much surprised at the result. I was able to walk again, and I was free from pain. I am now as well as ever.

**ABLE
TO WALK
AGAIN**

**BEGIN
TREATMENT
AT ONCE**

Paralysis.

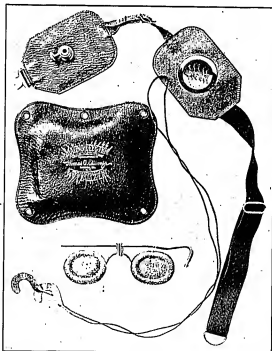
ALL that has been said of Locomotor Ataxia may be repeated in the case of patients afflicted by Paralysis, except that Paralysis is quite frequently caused by the pressure of a clot of blood upon the brain. In Locomotor Ataxia, too, the onset of the disease is gradual and insidious, while the suddenness of a paralytic seizure is best attested by the popular term of "A Paralytic Stroke."

Very gratifying results have been obtained by those who have used the Vitalizer for the treatment of Paralysis. Reference to our little book of testimonials will show that a great many people have been cured, while our records demonstrate that 85 per cent. of those treated have been benefited.

The most difficult cases to treat are those in which paralysis has existed for a long time and has affected the whole body. Even in these severe and obstinate cases we have seen marked benefit obtained from the Vitalizer.

TREATMENT for any particular case of Paralysis must depend largely upon the extent to which the patient is affected. If all parts of the body are involved, it is best to obtain an entire set of instruments, like those used for the treatment of Loocomotor Ataxia. This set costs \$22.

If the case is a mild one, affecting only one part of the body, unnecessary expense can often be avoided by beginning treatment with the regular \$8 set of Vitalizers. It should never be forgotten that it was this instrument which brought fame to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and that a great many cases of Paralysis have been cured by its aid. Try the \$8 set to begin with, and then add the other appliances if they are needed.



Set of instruments for the Treatment of the Eyes. The picture shows the Spinal Anode, the Cerebral Centralizer, the Bridging Wire and the Special Electrode to fit over the Eyes. The Secondary Unit, which resembles the Spinal Anode, is not shown. A bottle of Electrolytic Fluid is included in the set.

A full description of these appliances will be found on page 55.

[ATTACHMENT]

**WHICH
INSTRUMENT
TO ORDER**

No. 834

BENTONVILLE, ARK.
POL. 4, 1911.
I have been using this instrument for some time and find it most useful in the treatment of Paralysis.

**DON'T
USE
DRUGS**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
JAN. 1, 1911.
I have been using this instrument for some time and find it most useful in the treatment of Paralysis.

**CRUEL
MISTAKES
MADE**

WHEN paralysis has attacked the legs a pair of inside secondary units should be ordered for use during the day, and the ankle electrode for night wear. When the hands and arms are affected the wrist electrode should be selected, while if a clot of blood upon the brain is known to be the cause of the seizure, the Cerebral Contralator should always be ordered. This instrument guides the current through the brain and tends to cause absorption of the clot.

Remembering that Paralysis is a failure of the nerves, rather than a failure of the body, it can be seen that the only rational method of treatment is one which is directed to the nerves. Drugs are absolutely useless in the treatment of Paralysis. They are often used, of course, but it is safe to say that not a single case of Paralysis has ever been cured by Drugs.

Nervous Prostration.

THIS complaint, which is technically called Neurasthenia, is due to exhaustion of the vital nerve force of the brain and spinal cord. It is one of the most distressing of modern complaints and is particularly prevalent among clever, hard-working, thinking people. Many methods of treatment have been tried, but it seems to be an admitted fact that no reliable cure for the complaint was known until Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., invented the Vitalizer.

Unfortunately for those who suffer from the disease, there is a great deal of misunderstanding concerning Nervous Prostration, or Neurasthenia. All over the United States there are unhappy men and women who are denounced by their thoughtless acquaintances as "incurably lazy," "born idlers," "chronic loafers," etc.

NOW, only too often, these luckless people are entirely homeless in the matter. They can't help being worn-out, tired and "lazy." To say that a man was "born tired" has been regarded as a sneer, whereas it is frequently a terrible, overwhelming fact. A man CAN be "born tired," and will be acutely conscious of the fact as long as his case is untreated.

As a matter of fact, Nervous Prostration, or "Nerve Tired," is a chronic disorder, which deserves the same recognition and scientific treatment as any other disease. Every one has met those sufferers from "Nerve Tired." To them exertion is irksome, movement painful. Dr. Willard Morse, one of the best known writers upon nervous diseases, has said of these patients: "They yawn habitually, and it takes them a long while to get really rested."

A NIGHT'S rest that is amply sufficient to invigorate the average person, is insufficient for them. They never know the joy of feeling vigorous and full of strength. Dragging wearily about from day to day, a burden to themselves, a reproach to their relatives, and objects of scorn or ridicule to the multitude, they receive little or no sympathy. They are just simply "tired all the time."

"Now, in plain language, this is a disease. The patient may sleep well, eat well, digest well, and never complain of sickness. But, all the same, he is diseased. It is a malady of the nerve centers, which do not readily recuperate."

"The condition may be hereditary or acquired. The patient inherits it exactly as a tendency to other diseases is inherited. Or, on the other hand, the habits of our American life lead him to acquire it. Inquire into the case, and you find that as likely as not he is suffering from the sins of his parents."

**"BORN
TIRED"
NO JOKE**

No. 68

PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAN. 25, 1911.
I have been using this instrument for some time and find it most useful in the treatment of Paralysis.

**NERVE
TIRED
DEFINED**

No. 887

DENVER, COLO.
JAN. 1, 1911.
I have been using this instrument for some time and find it most useful in the treatment of Paralysis.

**IS
OFTEN
HEREDITARY**

[ATTACHMENT]



This picture shows the way in which the new Cerebral Centralizer of the Vitalizer is worn for the Treatment of Deafness.

A full description of this appliance will be found on page 52.

HIS father may have been drunken or vicious. His poor, faded, overworked mother under the most adverse circumstances, passed through the ordeal of pregnancy, childbirth and nursing. Under such circumstances how could it be expected that he would be otherwise than weakly and nerve-tired? As a baby he cries and frets. As a boy or girl, study is a burden and a bore. As a man or woman, ambition fails, enthusiasm and neurasthenia is paramount.

"The vigorous, athletic man or woman, with an abundance of vitality, looks on such people with contempt. But, in point of fact, this contempt should be changed into sympathy, while ridicule and ill-treatment should be replaced by helpful acts of kindness."



READERS who find that the conditions thus described resemble the symptoms from which they or their friends suffer, will be interested to know that Dr. Morse declares frankly that the Vitalizer offers a most rational and scientific method of treating "Nerve Tire". In the same article from which the foregoing paragraphs are quoted Dr. Morse says:

"Since observing the cure of an obstinate case of 'Nerve Tire' by means of this remedy, I have not lost any opportunity of advising and commending the use of the Vitalizer. And I have yet to see a 'tired out' patient who did not confess to 'feeling better', and who did not shake off the disorder effectually under the treatment, and gain vitality, strength and nerve-freshness."

"I consider that the value of the Vitalizer is incalculable in its worth, its scientific common sense, and its merit."

**PARENTS
MAY BE
AT FAULT**

No. 775

CALHOUN, N. H.
Jan. 24, 1906.
The
Vitalizer has cured
three cases
which were
considered
hopeless
and
which
were
now
being
used
to
cure
other
cases.

**HOPE
FOR
SUFFERERS**

No. 666

MILANSTON, N. H.
Jan. 24, 1906.
Your
Vitalizer has
cured
three
cases
which
were
considered
hopeless
and
which
were
now
being
used
to
cure
other
cases.

**PRAISE
FOR THE
VITALIZER**

HOW TO FIND RELIEF

No. 727

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Jan. 18, 1905.—
My grandson is also
wearing your Vitalizer
for Anthrax
Thrombosis, and I
am happy to say
that he has never
had an attack since
he began wearing it.
It does not cough
any more, keeps
better and with his
nails closed, and
feels much stronger
than ever.

CURE FOUND AT LAST

No. 823

CEDAR RAPIDS,
 IA.
 Feb. 25, 1961.—
 I am de-
 siring a great deal
 of benefit from the
 calomel treatment
 and am very pleased
 with it. I think it
 is "the thing."

REAL CAUSE OF ASTHMA

THE best way to treat nervous prostration is by means of the regular set of Vitalizer with the addition of the special Cerebral Centralizer. By means of this head electrode the current can be diverted to the brain, thereby stimulating the worn-out cells to new growth. Two months' treatment with the Vitalizer has been known to cure a case of nervous prostration which had lasted six years and had exhausted the skill of the best physicians in America and Europe.

Asthma and Bronchitis

IT is difficult to convince the average sufferer from Asthma that a cure for his complaint has been found, but if he will look upon the first page of our little booklet of testimonials, "What Others Say," he will find that scores of people report absolute cures of this distressing disease.

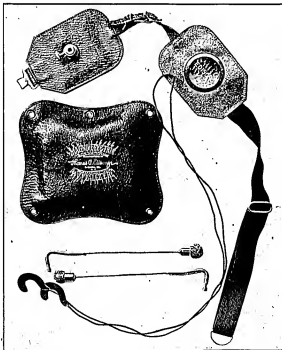
The fact of the matter is that a great deal of error has crept into medical practice in the treatment of Asthma. The cause of the disease has been attributed to accumulations of phlegm in the throat, as well as to catarrhal conditions.

Aside from the painful and distressing character of this ailment, sufferers from Asthma are always threatened with complications involving the heart and lungs. This diverts attention from the real trouble.

As a matter of fact Asthma is due to a nervous condition and nothing else.

A The sensitive nerves of the throat become irritated and inflamed, and the accumulation of phlegm—which is often regarded as the cause—is really only one of the results.

Instead of treating Asthma by inhalations of drugs to reach the mucous membranes, treatment ought to be applied to the nerves.



Details of the new appliance for the Direct Treatment of Deafness and ailments involving the ears and auditory nerves.

[ATTACHMENT]

**DOES NOT
SUPERSEDE
VITALIZER**

No. 663

H. CLEVELAND,
JAN. 21, 1901.
SIR: I have been
using the Vitalizer
for some time and
am very much
satisfied with the
results. I have
been a sufferer
from the eye
trouble for some
time and have
been unable to
read or do any
work. Since I
have used the
Vitalizer I am
able to do all my
work and am
very much
satisfied with the
results.

**CURES BY
RADIO-
ACTIVITY**

No. 793

PARADISE, CAL.
JAN. 20, 1901.
SIR: I have been
using the Vitalizer
for some time and
am very much
satisfied with the
results. I have
been a sufferer
from the eye
trouble for some
time and have
been unable to
read or do any
work. Since I
have used the
Vitalizer I am
able to do all my
work and am
very much
satisfied with the
results.

**WHAT
TO
SEEK**

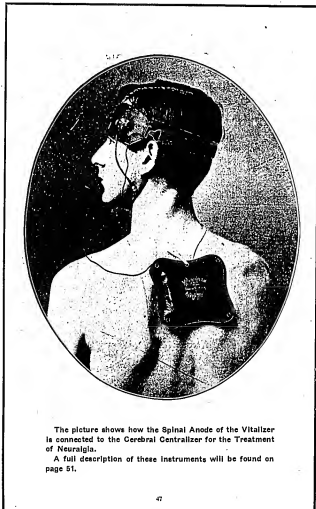
THE new eye instrument, on the other hand, is so arranged that the eyes and the optic nerves get the whole of the current, and the treatment, consequently, takes less time.

The same object is attained by the ear, catarrh and neuralgia instruments.

In this connection it should be remembered that it was the original \$9 Magna-Electric Vitalizer which made the country ring with the renown of the marvellous cure which it accomplished. The new attachments and accessories by no means take the place of the Vitalizer—they merely offer a more convenient and direct means of treatment to those whose ailments are of a character demanding constant attention and special methods of application.

THIS explanation of the purposes of the new appliances precludes the announcement that patients suffering from these troubles can now obtain special instruments which offer undoubtedly the best and surest means of treating Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh and Neuralgia yet discovered by science. By the application of the principles of radio-activity, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is able to produce electrical radiation of liquid remedies. In other words—when a sponge molded with a medicinal liquid is applied to the nostrils the new instrument is able to charge its vapor with electricity, so that the membranes of the nose receive the double benefit of electricity and healing medication.

IN the following pages will be found descriptions of the special sets of instruments designed for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness and Neuralgia.



The picture shows how the Spinal Anode of the Vitalizer is connected to the Cerebral Centralizer for the Treatment of Neuralgia.

A full description of these instruments will be found on page 51.

HOW CATARRM IS CURED

No. 794

HAZARDING, MICH.
Feb. 12, 1861.—
All
the things I bought
your Willmore I
was a nervous wreck;
suffering from lung
trouble, heart trou-
ble, asthma and
catarrh, and my
eyes were so weak
and dim that I
could not follow a
line. To-day I am
well and happy, and
seeing my eyes im-
proving from six to
eight hours a day.

**SOOTHING
CURATIVE
VAPOR**

No. 575

ALBANY, N. Y.
March 28, 1901.—Your
Vitalizer has cured
me of a sore cold
and strengthened
my lungs, which pre-
vious to its use was
very weak. The
DIAGNOSE—E. H. U-
THIO VITALIZER
has also regulated
my bowels. I was a
great sufferer from
Constipation, but
since I have been
taking it my bowels
are regulated, and
the relief is better
than it has been in

ATTACKS ROOT OF DISEASE

Catarrh

THE special set of instruments for the treatment of this complaint is illustrated on page 31, and the way in which the instruments are employed is shown on page 28. The band which passes around the head has upon its inner surface two Centralizing Batteries, which rest over the temples. From these extend flexible and adjustable metallic rods—or antennae—terminating in small hollow cones, which exactly fit the nostrils. In use, these cones are filled with absorbent cotton, which is moistened with the special Electrolytic Fluid. This liquid, when electrically volatilized, contains a new and valuable remedy for Catarrh.

When this instrument is adjusted to the head and connected with the Spinal Anode of the Vitalizer, a gentle and refreshing discharge of electrical force occurs at the cones. This force acts upon the moistened cotton, causing the radiation of an electrical vapor richly charged with the curative principle of the Electrolytic Fluid. As the patient breathes, this stimulating and disease-destroying vapor is drawn into the nose and air-passages, thus reaching the lungs.

IT seems hardly necessary to expatiate upon the certain benefits which attend this method of treatment. It is so entirely rational, so direct and so scientifically correct that it will appeal at once to any thoughtful person.

Catarrh, while one of the most common, is, nevertheless, one of the diseases which has proved most intractable to treatment. It is easy enough to allay temporarily the discharge from the nose, or to check the annoyance of mucous in the throat—but something more is wanted. The root of the disease itself should be attacked, and its cause removed.

LITTLE doubt exists in the minds of physicians and scientists that the cause of Catarrh is to be found in the impairment of the nerve supply of the affected parts. When the nerves are out of order the supply of blood to the tissues of the nose and throat is lessened, and the way is open for the attacks of disease. Health can only be found by restoring the tone of the nerves.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Vitalizer, by generating a force having a selective and beneficial influence upon the nerves, necessarily offers the best and most rational method of treating and curing Catarrh.

The various forms of internal Catarrh are, of course, best treated by directing the current of the regular \$8 Vitalizer to the particular organ or part which needs attention. It should be remembered that Catarrh of the stomach often originates from a neglected case of nasal catarrh.

Neuralgia

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer offers the only rational and reliable method of treating Neuralgia, because it is the only instrument capable of applying a soothing and curative force directly to the affected nerves.

The commonest form of Neuralgia is that which affects the head and face, although the disease may appear in any part of the body. Intercostal neuralgia, which affects the nerves lying between the ribs on each side of the body, is a particularly distressing and painful form of the complaint which was never treated successfully before the advent of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer.

Neuralgia has been defined as "The cry of the starved nerves for food." In other words, Neuralgia is nearly always due to an impoverished condition of the blood. People who suffer from anaemia—or lack of red blood—are the most frequent victims of the complaint.

**NERVES
AFFECTED BY
CATARRH**

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 1, 1904.
I commenced wearing your
Vitalisers about two
year ago, and am in
the very best of
health now, and I
know the Vitalisers
have earned me, for
I have never taken
a single dose of
medicines or made
use of anything be-
sides the Vitaliser.
I believe that will
cure any disease
that is believed for
them. I have re-
bounded with in-
finite. Edison's Vital-
iser.

THE CURE FOR NEURALGIA

No. 596

BEDFORD, OHIO.
Jan. 2, 1901.—
The
Neuralgia has entirely
left me. I have
been troubled for
years with Cramps
in the limbs, feet
and hands. That
trouble is growing
less, and I feel bet-
ter generally since
using your Vital-
izer.

STARVATION OF THE NERVES

RATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC

No. 697

STRACONE, N. Y.
Feb. 17, 1904.—
The Vitasans have
helped the pain and
difficulty in breath-
ing. I am very
much better than
I was when I com-
menced using the
Vitasans.

HOW TO TREAT DEAFNESS

No. 186

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22, 1901.—Within the last week I have heard the door-bell about three times, when in the room where it rings, and this has not happened for many years. My dreamers cover a period of about seventeen years.

**HELPS THE
AUDITORY
NERVES**

TOOOTHACHE often develops from Neuralgia and is, indeed, a form of the complaint. When a tooth is badly decayed and the inflammation has extended to the nerves, it is, of course, best to have the tooth extracted, but when the pain is purely of nervous origin, it can readily be controlled by means of the Vitalizer.

An examination of the pictures will convince any intelligent person that the method of treating Neuralgia, invented by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. is entirely rational and scientific.

Simplicity is the keynote of all the Edison inventions, and this device will be found marvelously effective in the treatment of the complaint for which it is intended.

Deafness

THE special appliances for the treatment of Deafness and all other derangements of the auditory nerves and organs, resemble closely those used for Catarrh and Facial Neuralgia. An illustration of the full set of appliances and the method of application is shown on 40&43

It will be seen from the pictures that the metallic rods, or antennae, terminate in small sponges, which are to be moistened with the special Electrolytic Fluid provided as part of the set. Patients may have their choice of antennae provided with sponges, or of similar rods with ball-shaped terminals, but it is decidedly best to have both. Deafness invariably involves the auditory nerves, as well as the internal parts of the ear itself, and while the moistened sponges are essential to the proper treatment of the ears, the electrical stimulation communicated by the ball terminals to the other branches of the auditory nerve is also desirable. For this reason it is best to add the ball terminals to the set.

IT seems to be generally admitted that there is no non-malignant complaint which is so distressing in its effects as deafness. Instead of being pitied for his affliction, the deaf man finds himself only too often an object of ridicule. A blind person will always find a hand stretched out to help him, but the patient upon whom has descended a complaint equally distressing—the loss of hearing—finds that thoughtless people make a mockery of the stumbling attempts to understand conversation, and, in consequence, life is embittered and made miserable.

Many attempts have been made to find a permanent and certain method of curing simple deafness, but until Thomas A. Edison, Jr., bent his inventive talents to the task, no great progress had been made. Ear trumpets, artificial ear drums and similar instruments, have all been employed, but, even when they have been successful, they have merely given temporary assistance to the hearing—they have not been able to remove the CAUSE in the way that is possible by means of the Magneto-Electric Vitalizee and its new attachments.

BRIEFLY, deafness is due to one of three causes—to disease or injury of the internal parts of the ear, to throat trouble, or to deficiencies in the auditory nerves.

The latter is the most common cause of deafness.

If the drums are broken, and the bones of the ear destroyed, no instrument yet invented can restore hearing.

When the air tubes leading from the throat to the ears are stopped up, or the auditory nerves lack tone, deafness may seem to be absolute, but the Vitalizer can—and does—act as a marvelous restorative and cure. Every part of the auditory tract can be stimulated and benefitted so that a permanent cure of the trouble may be expected.

DEAFNESS ALWAYS DISTRESSING

LITTLE FALLS,
JAN. 20, 1901.
I'm well you
MAGNO - N.E.C.
TRIO VITALIZER
nearly two months
it is about time
for me to inform
you of its great
value. Suffice it to
say that I could not
read without it.
have tried it on two
or three occasions
but found that
was relatively dan-
gerous to my health
the night. You
Vitalizer has done
more for me than
any doctor or other
medicine for three
years.

**PERMANENT
RESULTS
ATTAINED**

No. 604

ATHENS, GA.
Jan. 4, 1905

I
still improving.
Stomach is eating
well; can eat wh
I please and wh
I please, sweeten
I have not been a
to do for years.
I have also had a w
slight touch of de
Dress, hardly notic
able, and that
also better.

EVERY
PART
STIMULATED

[ATTACHMENT]

**NEED
FOR THE
VITALIZER**

No. 667

RAYON, OHIO.
I have
been using your Vitalizer
for the last three
months with great
results. I am now
able to read small
print and to do my
usual work. I am
very much pleased
with the results.
I am, Sir, your
sincerely,
RAYON, OHIO.

**EVEN
BLINDNESS
IS CURED**

No. 694

INDIANVILLE, TENN.
I have been using your
Vitalizer for the last
three months with great
results. I am now
able to read small
print and to do my
usual work. I am
very much pleased
with the results.
I am, Sir, your
sincerely,
INDIANVILLE, TENN.

**NO CASE
NEED BE
HOPELESS**

PATIENTS who wish to be cured of deafness will do well to remember that the condition of their general health plays a prominent part in the success of treatment. Deafness is always aggravated and increased when the patient's general health is poor. For this reason patients are currently advised to use the entire Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, instead of merely employing the appliance designed for the treatment of deafness. A Secondary Unit should always be obtained and the set made complete. When this is done the Spinal Audeo and Secondary Unit can be used at the top and bottom of the spine, for the general improvement of the nerves that govern health. The instruments should be worn in those positions whenever the ears are not being treated, so that the special appliance may be used under the best possible conditions.

Blindness

DISEASES of the eye are among the commonest, as they are the most intractable, of the complaints that afflict mankind.

It may be accepted as a fact that blindness cannot be cured when the actual organs of sight are destroyed, or when the optic nerves have been so injured as to be inefficient.

The Magneto-Electric Vitalizer, however, can and does, offer permanent relief and a reliable remedy when blindness is due to an impairment of the nerves governing the eyes, to corneal mechanical defects, or to the results of old age. We have seen the most marvelous results follow the use of the Vitalizer for the treatment of eye troubles, and for this reason Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr. wishes patients particularly to remember that no case need be considered hopeless until the Vitalizer has been used.

54

DO not decide too rashly that your case is incurable. Write Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., a full description of your symptoms, telling him the opinions of any opticians or oculists who may have examined you, so that he can decide whether or not the Vitalizer is likely to cure you.

It will be seen from the picture on pages 34 and 37, that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s new appliance for the treatment of eye troubles differs entirely from any instrument or method heretofore employed.

The new appliance consists of two sponge electrodes made in the shape of spectacles, which are connected to the centralizing batteries of the head-band by means of a flexible metallic rod. The sponges are moistened with a special fluid, which holds in suspension certain valuable remedies capable of being diffused through the nerves of the eye by means of electricity. The sponge electrodes press gently but firmly upon the eyelids, so that when the current is used, its mild, curative and soothing force is directed not only through the eye-balls, but also through all the branches of the optic nerve.

VICTIMS of Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis and nervous complaints are especially liable to gradual loss of sight, and remedial treatment for this complaint cannot be begun too early. If your sight begins to fail without adequate reason, this new attachment to the Vitalizer should be employed at once. It has never yet failed to arrest a case of this kind when used in time.

Cataract, formerly, could only be cured by an operation, yet by the use of the new Eye Vitalizer we have several times been successful in causing the growth to disappear without the necessity of surgical interference.

55

**GET
MR. EDISON'S
ADVICE**

No. 602

ROCHESTER, N.Y.
I have
been using your Vitalizer
for the last three
months with great
results. I am now
able to read small
print and to do my
usual work. I am
very much pleased
with the results.
I am, Sir, your
sincerely,
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

**SOOTHING
TO THE
EYES**

No. 705

INDIANVILLE, TENN.
I have been using your
Vitalizer for the last
three months with great
results. I am now
able to read small
print and to do my
usual work. I am
very much pleased
with the results.
I am, Sir, your
sincerely,
INDIANVILLE, TENN.

**VITALIZER
HAS CURED
CATARACT**

[ATTACHMENT]

ITS VALUE IN EYE TROUBLES

No. 973

WORCESTER,
MASS.
May 1, 1904.
On March 22nd I
received the com-
plete Ego Set and
have been using the
Vitalizers and eye
treatment accord-
ing to your direc-
tions. I find my
general health im-
proved by using
the Vitalizer, my
digestion and re-
circulation are
both better. The
left eye shows im-
provement.

**BOTH
UNITS ARE
ESSENTIAL**

No. 506

TYNCOMBIA, Ala.
 Hrs. 21, 1903-
 My case late began
 before the blood
 heard in St. Louis
 Chicago and Allen
 pronounced chronic
 bronchitis and
 returned in the
 fore and infeasible
 to the city of
 while retain
 medicine and doc-
 tors trying to cure
 relief, but found
 nothing to relieve
 my condition.
 Before using your
 Vitalizer I could
 not lie down to
 sleep, but now I do
 not cough or
 chloroform or any
 other to kill my
 dreadful pain. I
 dread my disease
 a death blow
 and I feel I can
 enjoy life.

ALL growths on the eyelids, especially granulated lids, irritated and inflamed membranes, and films upon the eyeballs, are quickly relieved by the special eye attachments to the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. The Electrolytic Fluid furnished with this special set of instruments has a remarkably soothing and healing influence upon the eyelids and usually effects a permanent cure.

In all cases of eye trouble special attention should be given to the general health, because the eye is affected by general weakness of the body more quickly than any other organ.

On this account all those afflicted with any weakness or defect of vision are strongly advised to use the entire Magno-Electric Vitalizer as an essential part of the special treatment given to the eyes.

IN the regular set of instruments for treating the eyes a Secondary Unit is included. The patient is thereby placed in possession of a full set of Vitalizers, by means of which he can treat his general health as well as the nerves of the eyes. This is done by wearing the Spinal Anode at the top of the spine and the Secondary Unit at the lower end of the spinal column. This method of application should be employed at night when the eye appliance is not in use, by which means steady and consistent treatment is brought to bear upon all the attendant symptoms of the case.

Weakness of the eyes in children, as well as in adults, is frequently the precursor of serious eye trouble. The Vitalizer is a most valuable protection in such cases, as it gently strengthens and stimulates the eyes.

Concerning Testimonials.

YOU will find some very interesting testimonials in the margins of this booklet, and if, in reading them, you will bear in mind the fact that we have never asked any one for a testimonial, we believe these remarkable voluntary endorsements of the Vitalizer will assume an even greater importance.

Every letter has above it a reference number, by which it can be identified. If you would like to correspond with the writers of any of these testimonials, send us the reference number, and we will tell you the name and address of its author.

Please remember that the testimonials printed in the margins do not constitute the five-hundredth part of those in our possession. We publish a booklet entitled "What Others Say," which we shall be pleased to send you if you will ask for it. It contains voluntary testimonials concerning most of the diseases from which mankind suffers.

About Guarantees.

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer is in no sense of the word a "Quack Cure-All," and, consequently, we do not wish to be understood to make the claim that the Vitalizer will invariably relieve or cure every case of sickness that presents itself. Some cases are utterly incurable from the beginning; others present themselves for treatment too late to secure much benefit.

People sometimes write to us, saying: "If you can positively guarantee to cure me I will buy the Vitalizer." Invariably we reply: "We cannot GUARANTEE anything of the sort. The power of life and death is not ours."

**READ
THESE
LETTERS**

No. 157

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11, 1938.—The backache I have received from the Vitallium is already wonderful. I had been confined to bed for about four or five weeks on the verge of nervous prostration, and now I am able to get around. It is wonderful how I have gained in strength, weight

**NOT A
QUACK
"CURE-ALL"**

No. 150

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
March 5, 1903.—
From the day that
your MAGNETIC
ELECTRIC VITA-
LIZER was ap-
plied my wife com-
menced to get bet-
ter and has con-
tinued to improve
up to the present
time. I think you
have shown a won-
derful cure. We
tried the most
eminent physicians
in the country, but
they could give
my wife no relief,
but your VITA-
LIZER has surely
done the trick.

**YOUR OWN
OPPORTUNITY
FOR CURE**

[ATTACHMENT]

VERY FEW ARE INCURABLE

No. 993

NEEDHAM, MASS.
I am glad to say
that I am cured of my
back pain. I have
been in pain for
years and have tried
many different
methods but have
not been able to
cure myself.

WHY WE REFUSE SOME CASES

No. 991

ALBANY, N. Y.
I am glad to say
that I am cured of my
back pain. I have
been in pain for
years and have tried
many different
methods but have
not been able to
cure myself.

THINGS WE DO GUARANTEE

NO reputable surgeon will ever GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to cure even the slightest injury, for he realizes that the element of uncertainty enters largely into all human undertakings. Individuals and their ailments differ widely, and it is necessarily impossible to tell in advance exactly how any particular patient will respond to the treatment. Our records show that up to the present time we have been able to benefit or cure 85 per cent of those who have used the Vitalizer. We always decline to treat patients we do not believe we can help, so you see that if we undertake your case the Law of Probability is heavily against your being classed among the incurable 15 per cent. minority.

WHILE we decline to descend to the quick deception of false promises of "A Sure Cure," there is one guarantee that we WILL give, and that is that we will devote expert, scientific and conscientious attention to the treatment of your case. Mr. Edison's whole energy is centered upon the success of the Vitalizer. His one object is to prove to the world that he has discovered a power that conquers disease. This can best be done by curing his patients, and so you may feel absolutely sure that every resource of medical and electrical skill will be employed in the task of curing YOU.

IF you fail to receive immediate benefit from the Vitalizer, do not rush to the conclusion that the instrument is powerless in your case. Write to us and tell us the facts. We are not infallible. Vitalizers are made according to the patient's own description of the symptoms, and sometimes these are unconsciously minimized or exaggerated. Our voluntary testimonials show what the Vitalizer has done and can do.

58

APPECIATING the fact that if his invention became the property of unscrupulous persons the cost of the Vitalizer might be made almost prohibitive to many people, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has determined to manufacture the Magno-Electric Vitalizer himself and to make its price so low there should be no person in the world who need be without it. The complete curative appliance, consisting of two Vitalizers—a Spinal Anode and a Secondary Unit—and the necessary attachments to fasten them to the body, can be purchased for eight dollars.

ASINGLE Magno-Electric Vitalizer can be supplied for five dollars, but, as its current cannot be guided without the second unit, it is unsuitable for invalids. The Magno-Electric Vitalizer is always charged in pairs, and although single instruments can be sold to take the place of lost or damaged units, thinking persons will see the manifest advantage to be gained by purchasing the complete installation in the first instance, and will not order single instruments for unaided use.

MINUTE directions for the use and adjustment of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer accompany each set of instruments. There is also furnished an anatomical chart of the human body, showing just how and where to apply the Vitalizer for the cure of each disease or complaint. In special cases Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., usually sends the patient carefully planned individual instructions for the use of the Vitalizer.

59

MODERATE COST OF VITALIZER

No. 859

NEEDHAM, MASS.
I am glad to say
that I am cured of my
back pain. I have
been in pain for
years and have tried
many different
methods but have
not been able to
cure myself.

ALWAYS CHARGED IN PAIRS

No. 602

NEEDHAM, MASS.
I am glad to say
that I am cured of my
back pain. I have
been in pain for
years and have tried
many different
methods but have
not been able to
cure myself.

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION IS SENT

[ATTACHMENT]

**EXPERT
HELP
FOR YOU**

No. 626

STOCKTON, CAL.
Dec. 25, 1907.
Your
Magno-Electric
Vitalizer will not
only help me, but
will also help my
wife and child. I
am sure of it, for
my wife's health
has been so poor
for some time
that she has
been unable to
do any work.
I am sure of it,
for my wife's
health has been
so poor for some
time that she has
been unable to
do any work.
I am sure of it,
for my wife's
health has been
so poor for some
time that she has
been unable to
do any work.

**HOW TO
ORDER THE
VITALIZER**

No. 630

PARSONS, VA.
Dec. 25, 1907.
I have
been using
your
Magno-Electric
Vitalizer for
some time, and
I am sure of it,
for my wife's
health has been
so poor for some
time that she has
been unable to
do any work.
I am sure of it,
for my wife's
health has been
so poor for some
time that she has
been unable to
do any work.

THE Magno-Electric Vitalizer is sold only by duly authorized agents and by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s own company. Orders for the Vitalizer and remittances may be sent to The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, Nos. 14-16 Stone Street, New York. If you are suffering from any disease not mentioned here, write to the Company at the above address, and the fullest information will be given to you, as well as an expert opinion of your case. Remember that there are very few diseases which the Vitalizer cannot reach through the health highway of the spinal cord.

In ordering the Vitalizer, or any of the attachments, fill out the diagnosis and order blank, which will be found on the last page of this booklet, tear it out, and forward it to us with your remittance. Usually it takes about two days to regulate a set of Vitalizers for each patient.

All our instruments are carefully regulated and tested before they leave the laboratory, and a record is kept of each set. In order to assure prompt and responsible delivery we make shipments by Express whenever possible. We will prepare the expressage on all orders amounting to \$15 or more.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
**The Thomas A. Edison, Jr.,
Chemical Company,
Nos. 14-16 Stone Street,
NEW YORK,
U. S. A.**

PRICE LIST.

THE MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER.....	\$6.00
Comprising of one Special Anode and one Secondary Unit. This is Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s original invention, and is the essential part of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., method of treating diseases. More than 8,000 Vitalizers are now in use all over the world.	
RHEUMATISM SET (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$16.00
Comprising of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Special Unit, Control Unit, Cathode wire, Rheumatic Fluid and drop dispenser. A slight remittance is made when all the electrodes are ordered at once. In some cases it is difficult to find the patient who suffers from Rheumatism. In some cases it is necessary to repeat or continue unit may come. When these instruments are used judiciously and according to the directions even the most chronic case should yield to the treatment.	
CATARACT SET (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$16.00
Comprising of Special Anode of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Cathode wire, Rheumatic Fluid and drop dispenser. When all the electrodes are ordered at once, a slight remittance is made. This set offers the most natural and direct way to treat cataracts that has ever been devised.	
NEURALGIA SET (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$16.00
Comprising of Special Anode of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Cathode wire, Rheumatic Fluid and drop dispenser. When all the electrodes are ordered at once, a slight remittance is made. This set offers the most natural and direct way to treat neuralgia that has ever been devised.	
DEAFNESS SET (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$16.00
Comprising of Special Anode of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Cathode wire, Rheumatic Fluid and drop dispenser. When all the electrodes are ordered at once, a slight remittance is made. This set offers the most natural and direct way to treat deafness that has ever been devised.	
EYE SET (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$16.00
Comprising of Special Anode of Special Anode, Secondary Unit, Control Unit, Cathode wire, Rheumatic Fluid and drop dispenser. When all the electrodes are ordered at once, a slight remittance is made. This set offers the most natural and direct way to treat eye diseases that has ever been devised.	
THE REVITALIZER (includes the Magno-Electric Vitalizer).....	\$10.00
This special apparatus is designed especially for men. Write for particulars.	
INSOLE SECONDARY UNITS.....	\$5.00
Comprising of one Special Anode and one Secondary Unit. This set is used in connection with the Vitalizer and is used to treat the feet. They may only be used with the Vitalizer, and are never returned to us. In ordering above give date of order.	
WRIST ELECTRODE.....	\$3.00
Comprising of Rheumatic Fluid and a bridging wire. The wrist electrode offers a convenient and direct way to make the current to the wrist and hand. It is used in connection with the Vitalizer and is used to treat the wrist and hand. They may only be used with the Vitalizer, and are never returned to us. In ordering above give date of order.	
ANKLE ELECTRODE.....	\$3.00
Comprising of Rheumatic Fluid and a bridging wire. The ankle electrode offers a convenient and direct way to make the current to the ankle and foot. It is used in connection with the Vitalizer and is used to treat the ankle and foot. They may only be used with the Vitalizer, and are never returned to us. In ordering above give date of order.	
KNEE ELECTRODE.....	\$3.00
This instrument is recommended by a bridging wire and has the same appearance, construction and function as the ankle electrode. It is intended for the knee joint. The knee electrode cannot be used with the Vitalizer.	

[ATTACHMENT]

When filled, send us this page with your remittance.

ORDER FORM

Date, 190

To The Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Co.,
Nos. 14-16 Stone Street,
New York, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed you will find to the
value of dollars, for which

please send me the instruments indicated below:

MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER, (\$5.00)

RHEUMATISM SET, (\$15.00)

CATARH SET, (\$15.00)

NEURALGIA SET, (\$15.00) Separate Terminals

DEAFNESS SET, (\$15.00) Separate Terminals

EYE SET, (\$15.00) Ball "

INSOLES, Per Pair, (\$5.00) Size

WRIST ELECTRODE, (\$3.00)

ANKLE ELECTRODE, (\$3.00)

KNEE ELECTRODE, (\$3.00)

HEAD ELECTRODE, (\$6.00)

TOTAL \$

(Please an X against those you desire, or write "PAIR" as the case may be.)

I wish to have the package addressed to

Mr. Name

..... Street

..... City

..... State

NOTE—Whenever possible we send goods by express. If one dollar least with order, we
a guarantee of good faith, we will send instruments C. O. D., if desired.

DIAGNOSIS FORM ON OTHER SIDE

PRINTED BY EDWARD STANTON, JR., 125 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

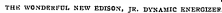
[ATTACHMENT]



JULY 15, 1904.

A watchful Russian agent, however, learned that in a recent test it was proved that a person taking six drops of Vitalizer daily undergoes greater fatigue and privation on a smaller allowance of food than would otherwise be possible. Besides increasing the endurance of a soldier fully sixty per cent, it also makes the soldier provides absolute protection against malaria, rheumatism and other ailments produced by exposure. The instrument is also said to confer pronounced immunity to many diseases, while greatly stimulating the mental and physical powers of the wearer.

Under these circumstances, it is said that Russia's representatives con-



THE WONDERFUL NEW EDISON, JR. DYNAMIC ENERGIZER

Edison Vitalizer Revolutionizes Medicine

Subscription price, one dollar a year. Single copies ten cents.

VOL. I. JULY 15, 1904. NO. 1

The keeper in this case, we are glad to say, can be considered a fixture, for it consists of the 60,000 fast friends which the Vitalizer has won for itself the past two years. We are proud of the fact that the "keeper" of THE MAGNET assures it a satisfactory circuit, both in the electrical and the ordinary sense. We are prouder still of the fact that this powerful guardian of THE MAGNET'S strength has been obtained through merit, fair dealing and honest desire to relieve human suffering.

My response or the public to my
tation was phenomenal, and as a
t, I now number my patients and
spondents by the thousand.
most happily been successful in
striving to health five United States
ctors, while scores of Congressmen
have been helped by the Vitalizer.
y patient I have cured has formed
nucleus of a new group of pleased
nists, until I hope, before long, to
the Vitalizer in general household
all over the country. There is no
that the use of drugs is harmful
unscientific. Every dose of physic
n takes makes him worse, where-
the Vitalizer acts as a powerful
tonic, and never causes reaction.

[illegible]

to the magnet. The magnet is attached to much for one proof of the value developing what may seem at first to be a foolish set of experiments. The thousands of ways today this electric power is utilized, the magnetic bar, buy strawberries in baskets very cheap, because the magnets get very little for labor. The man who tacks them together uses a magnetic tack hammer. This magnetic tack hammer picks up the tacks in one second, and the man drives the tack in the basket as fast as he can with the magnet to the heads of the tacks and strike the basket. The great steel works where Aristo is made, powerful magnets are used to carry the hot plates from place to another. The magnet lifts the hot, soft metal without denting or marring it and drops it down

Mosquitoes Spread Malaria

In places where mosquitoes are abundant malaria will always exist. You may not be able to afford to drain all the mosquito swamps in your neighborhood, but you can purchase a set of Magno-Electric Vitalizers, which will safeguard you equally well.

"Two weeks later, replying to a letter we had written to her, Mrs. Jones wrote:

"I am well and strong. Never cough at all now; breathe free and easy, and work all the time and enjoy life. I was told that I am cured! Lots of people wonder at it. I wish I could tell every suffering one how I was cured of Asthma in its worst form. My case baffled the skill of the best physicians in the country. I have been told to try the Lord, but thank the Lord, I am now (at end of week) Your Vitalizers saved my life."

"Naturally, Mr. Edson is very proud

If you, or any of your friends, suffer from Asthma, or Brochitis, or from any disease of the throat and lungs, you are strongly advised to write once to the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, Nos. 14 to 16 State Street, New York. Interesting literature on this subject will be sent to you free.

"I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for twenty-five years, but, thank God, I am now free from all trouble, and perfectly cured," writes Geo. H. Hough, of 2227 Elm street, Oakland, California, in a letter to Mr. Edison. His address is: I have now been wearing your \$4.00 Vitisizers for three months, with wonderful results. About a month after the commencement of the wearing of the Vitisizers I had a fit, and this, and two or three more, were the only symptoms, in all it have had for the last three months. In the three months previous I had in the neighborhood of twenty fits, and was thereby rendered almost helpless, and had nearly lost my mind.

money your care provided, they must first see you dead—must first support a dreadful loss and must know that the life of their companion has been taken away by death.

Has this phase of human economies ever occurred to you before? If it has, have you ever thought that a system of Health Insurance would be as effective and twice as efficient?

Health Insurance means: insuring or securing health—making health secure—by averting sickness, pain and disease.

It has been definitely proved that the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer maintains the health of its wearer, because it keeps the Spinal Cord in proper condition.

The man or woman who expends \$5.00 for a set of Mr. Edison's Mega-Electric Vitalizers not only obtains a remedy for the life-to-day but procures also, for the ailments of the future. The Vitalizer protects and insures Health, and health is the very Keystone of Life.

Thousands of people all over the United States and Canada have learned by experience that the Vitalizer affords absolute protection from the ordinary trying life of life. They have written—entirely of their own accord—grateful letters to Mr. Edison, praising and endorsing the Vitalizer. Among these patients who have suc-

When men of this mental calibre endorse the Vitalizer does it not occur to you that in ignoring Mr. Edison's invention you are neglecting a remedy of obvious value? The Vitalizer costs only \$3.00 a bottle, and it banishes all doctors' and druggists' bills for at least a year.

Full particulars concerning the Vitalizer and Mr. Edison's other inventions can be obtained by writing to The Thos. A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., 14 Stone street, New York.

Aug. 29/04

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I am just leaving for Washington to see the Post Office authorities in reference to the Edison Jr. Company. I hope to obtain an order to show cause addressed to the Company and giving them say two weeks or a month in which to show that a fraud order should not be issued against them. It seems likely that during this time they will use every effort to see you with a view of getting some kind of a statement from you. Please do not see any body or talk to any body about the case, or write any letters about it, or make any statements or affidavits.

By keeping absolutely silent your position will be a dignified one, and they will not be able, in my opinion, to make an effective reply to any of our statements.

If you would like to have me do so, I can send up a man who can be at your service, and who will be able to effectively prevent any one from seeing you that you do not want to meet.

Please let me hear from you regarding this sug-

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq., 2

gestion, because I expect to return from Washington on Wednesday
and will then carry it out, if you do not object to it.

Yours very truly,

HEB/PM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County

New York

Aug 30 1895

August - 30 - 1895

Mr. Frank H. Dyer -

Edison Laboratory
Orange - N. J.

Dear Mr. Dyer -

I hope you will

please pardon this intrusion upon your time - but a certain matter of importance to myself has prompted me to communicate with you - trusting you will give it your earnest and kind attention -

I sincerely trust you will not consider this in the nature of a complaint - on the contrary this is very far from my intention - for I feel greatly obligated to my father for making such a contract with me - but as long as there exists an agreement between us - and I fulfill its conditions - I expect my father to do the same - and it is upon this I wish to write you -

No doubt you are aware that I depend entirely - at the present time - for my living - on the weekly income from father - and such being the case - I am naturally anxious to receive this income promptly - so I can meet my expenses on the day they are due - Your Mr. Randolph evidently does not appreciate my position - or if so - uses his own time and judgement in the matter of forwarding me this remittance - for on many occasions too numerous to mention - I have

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

been caused a great deal of trouble and unnecessary expense by his negligence -

I absolutely cannot depend upon him to send my checks on Saturday when it is due - he sends it whenever he sees fit as I can easily prove to you as I have all envelopes - but if you investigate you will find all checks are dated on Saturday even though he does not mail it until the following Thursday or Friday - which is often the case -

About five months ago I even offered to pay any clerk in his office so much a week just to remind him that my check is due - but never received any answer - I don't know how many dozens of letters I have written to him about it - but I guess I will make this my final appeal -

I expect to leave here on next Tuesday - and if you will kindly ask Mr Randolph to send me my check so I can have it by Saturday (30th) I will certainly be very much indebted to you Mr Dyer -

Have you done anything in the Chemical Co. matter as yet? They are a bad lot of people and the sooner they are broken up the better - I have no doubt of the ultimate result of your efforts - the only question in my mind is - is our initial attack going to place them on their guard in such a manner that it will take a long drawn out fight and a difficult one for us to break through their defense - I firmly believe that they will concede

Valley House

Greenwood Lake



C. M. TEN EYCK
PROPRIETOR

Orange County

New York

to any action the Government may decide upon without a fight- but I also believe the Company will still remain- even though it has been relieved of its main asset "The Vitalizer" - I may be wrong and I hope I am- but it seems to me that we should leave the Government as an aid of last resort- for if the Government should decide against us- they will introduce this fact in their defense in any other action or actions we deem proper to take- I hope Mr Dyer you will pardon the above statements or whatever you may call them- but I am more ~~anxious~~ anxious to wipe out this Company than any one living- hence my enthusiasm -

Trusting you are enjoying good health- with very kind regards- believe me.

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edison

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

August- 31st 1904 -

Mr Frank L. Dyer -
Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind favor of the

29th inst. received here today. I immediately phoned to your office in Orange - but found you had left there - I hardly think it necessary to send a man up here - as I expect to leave here on Tuesday morning. No one but yourself will know my whereabouts - will keep you posted just where I am - you can rest assured that I understand perfectly the importance of silence in this matter and as I have placed myself in a position subject to your command - I will do as you request to the best of my ability and power.

Would like to see you on Tuesday - although not important - but if I can arrange a meeting somewhere outside of the Edison laboratory on that day - I would like to have a talk with you -

I suppose by this time you have received my letter of yesterday - I might mention that the last mail has arrived and I have received no letter from Randolph - making it twelve days since I received my last check. I am very sorry this matter has to come up just now - but I assume Mr Randolph is sufficiently acquainted with the conditions of my contract with my father - to realize the seriousness of



Valley House

Greenland Lake



C. H. TEN EYCK
PROPRIETOR

Orange County

New York

his personal negligence -

I most sincerely hope that your mission to Washington has proved a successful one - and that you will keep me posted as to the progress made - we have simply got to win this case now that we have started - for failure would mean much to me. I wish to say Mr. Dyer that the principle reason why I so willingly consented to join my father's forces in a fight against these men - was - because I realized and appreciate the great injustice they have done me and to the name of Edison - and not because that by taking this step - it would bring me closer to my father - however if my action has accomplished such an end - it most certainly will be very agreeable - as that has been my most earnest wish for years - I am in this fight for principle and not for the purpose of advancing a more intimate friendship with anybody - though as I said before - if a closer friendship to my father results from the step I have taken - no one living could appreciate a thing more -

With very kind regards - and hoping to hear from you soon - believe me -

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edison

Sept. 2, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Returning to my office this morning, I have your letters of the 30th and 31st. ults., the former of which Mr. Holden read me over the telephone yesterday.

Your position in reference to payments under your contract is entirely correct; you are entitled to receive your check on the date it is due. Mr. Randolph tells me that any delays in connection with this matter must be due to an oversight in the room where letters are mailed. I have urged upon him the importance of sending your check promptly each week, and I hope that you will not have occasion for any future annoyance. If, however, your check is not received promptly in the future, I suggest that you write to me and I will look it up.

Regarding the Edison Jr. case, I had a very satisfactory interview with the Post Office authorities in Washington on Tuesday. They agree with me that the concern is plainly fraudulent, and if their mail has not been already out off, I think it will be in the course of a day or two. The hearing on the case I expect will be set for the 13th inst., and at that time I will go

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Req.... 2

to Washington and expect to secure the fraud order. My hope is that it will be broad enough to forever cut off the company from using the mails no matter what may be the character of goods advertised by them. It is also possible that the postal authorities may take steps against these people criminally, in order to break up a gang which has been evidently operating successfully for a long time. I offered to do everything in my power to assist this work and I said that you also would be glad to give them any information at your disposal.

I will be at the Laboratory Tuesday, and will be glad to see you at that time, if you will drop me a line where to meet you.

Yours very truly,

FLD/AM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 7th - 1904

Mr Frank L. Dyer -
Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

I received your very

kind favor of last week and am glad to know of the progress made in the Chemical Company case. On account of my foot I am still unable to put a shoe on with any degree of comfort. so think I will remain here until the end of the week.

No one has ventured to come up here as yet to see me - and I guess if my ~~over~~ instructions are closely followed. it will be a difficult matter for any one to see me anyway -

Allow me to tender you my most sincere thanks for the magazines you sent me. I have enjoyed reading them very much indeed.

With very kind regards - and trusting I may hear from you soon again. I am
yours very truly
Thomas A. Edwards

Sept. 9, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

W. S. Mayer, Esq.,

P. O. Inspector in Charge,

Post Office Building, N. Y. City.

My dear Sir:-

I am writing to Mr. Edison Jr. to-day asking him to give me the address of Franklin Everhart, and when I receive the information I will let you know.

Upon reconsidering the statement dictated this morning by the Assistant U. S. Attorney, I think it would be impossible for us to maintain that T.A.E. Jr. was not the inventor of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer, for the reason that the company was shrewd enough to have him sign the papers for a patent application on that device. That fact, however, does not, in my opinion alter the case in any respect whatever. The fraudulent character of the representations concerning Edison Jr., is the point on which the case turns. An ordinary person reading the literature issued by the company, would certainly suppose that the young man was remarkable, not only for his scientific attainments but for his philanthropic and humanitarian ideals. It seems to me that when we consider the facts that these same people were enjoined from using the name "Edison Chemical Company", ^{that} they then persuaded

W. S. Mayer, Esq..... 2

the young man to sell his name in order to use the name "Edison" under a semblance of right, that in exploiting the device the public is misled and deceived, and finally that the trade-mark used is a copy of Mr. Edison Sr.'s. signature, the case is simply permeated with fraud.

I realize, of course, that difficulty of a criminal prosecution, and personally I will be entirely satisfied with a fraud order, if it can be made effective.

Yours very truly,

FJD/SM.

Sept. 9, 1904.

Edison Jr. Case.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. has been duly received, and I am sorry to hear that you are still unable to get about. When I saw you last month you said that you knew where Franklin Everhart was. My recollection is that he was someplace in New Hampshire. I wish you would advise me definitely on this point, and let me know when you last heard from him. Can you also suggest how I can positively connect Newton Bennington with the Edison Jr. Chemical Co?

Yours very truly,

FLD/MM.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 17th - 1907

Frank L. Dyer - Esq.

Orange - N.Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

your letter of the
9th inst. was read upon my return here yesterday -
trust you will pardon delay in answering same -
Regarding Mr Franklin Everhardt's whereabouts -
I can only say I knew where he was about a
month ago - but since then I have indirectly
been informed he has changed his location and
no one seems to know where he is - I have
heard nothing from him -

Regarding your question about W.M. Bennington -
I think there will be no trouble in connecting
him with the Chemical Co. - About August
20th ulta - I thought I would again send in my
resignation - so as to be sure there could be
no mistake about them - although I sent them
in sometime last June - The enclosed registering
return receipts, signed by their clerk - satisfies
me that they received them and to further confirm

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

The enclosed letter speaks for the itself - I think this letter from Bernington - tells pretty near how closely he is identified with the Company and I am glad I have it to show you -

I trust matters are progressing nicely with you and that I shall hear from you soon again -

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

P.S.

When I received this letter from Bernington - I telephoned him that I expected to start West the morning following the receipt of his letter - and there will be no chance to see me until my return which will be in four or five months - Have heard nothing from him since -

[ENCLOSURE]

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK



New York.

AUG. 30, 1904 189

Mr. Thos. A. Edison Jr.,
c/o Valley House,
Greenwood Lake,
Orange Co., N. Y.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

I am indeed surprised to be in receipt of your two letters of recent date, bearing your resignation as Vice President and Director of this Company.

In reply permit me to say that I regret this occurrence very much, as I feel that it will be quite a hinderance to me.

Although I have had a great deal to contend with and have been handicapped very much through the absense of both my brother and Mr. Everhart, I have been devoting the greater part of my time and working hard to make a success of the Company. I have now arrived at a stage where, with your co-operation, I think I shall be more than rewarded, as the business is certain to be made entirely profitable. The Company is to be well financed, and the stock should, in time, be made very valuable.

If you expect to remain at your present address for a while longer, kindly let me hear from you by return mail, or 'phone me, and I will run up to see you.

Yours very truly,

W.A. Burroughs

W.N.B.

M/G.T.

Sept. 16, 1904

Edison Jr. Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. has been received enclosing letter from Mr. Bennington of August 30th last. I am very glad to get this letter from Mr. Bennington, as we are anxious to connect him as closely as possible with the Company, and this seems to do so.

The hearing on the case took place yesterday at Washington before the Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department. The Company was represented by a lawyer from New York named Zearing, if I got the name correctly, and also by Mr. Sparks who represented himself as head of the Correspondence Department. The latter was a pretty shrewd individual. The presentation made by the Company, did not impress me as being either convincing or honest. Of course, you came in for a good measure of criticism, as the argument was made that all the statements attributed to you in the various literature were in fact made by you and your repudiation of the statements was a source of pain and surprise to the

Thomas A. Edison, Jr..... 2

Company? Your affidavit, however, makes your position entirely clear. Of course, a point was made as to your statement in the affidavit that you resigned in June and your second resignations were produced, which were dated after your affidavit was signed. Your letter now clears up this point, as I note you sent in your resignation twice. I thought possibly the matter might have been overlooked by you. Two letters were also produced written by you to patients, one of whom was the wife of Senator Burrows.

Sparks said that you assisted in preparing the pamphlets of the Company and also drafted the replies to patients. Were these statements correct? Regarding the "Magnet", it was claimed that you knew all about this paper and wrote your name for them under the title. Is this so? They admit that the paper is fraudulent, but said that it was put out by mistake, that it was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arnold with the corroboration of Sparks, that the objectionable articles were written by Arnold, and that the paper was sent out through the Mailing Department before any of the officers had occasion to see it.

Of course, the Company promises to all sorts of things in the way of reformation. They said that if the Post Office Dept. objects to anything they would cut it out.

The argument was made that the Vitalizer was a very merit-

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.... 3

orious thing, that the Company was honestly managed, that its officers were prominent business men, that its stock was held by many persons throughout the country and that Everhart had nothing whatever to do with the management of the concern, except as a director. They appeared to be very much surprised to be told that Everhart was dishonest and promised to "throw him out". Of course, the whole presentation of the case by the Company was specious and without foundation.

I feel that the Post Office Department will grant the fraud order and if that is done the Company will immediately resort to the Courts. I am convinced, however, that it is very important that you should go to Washington with me and see the Post Office authorities. The man in charge of this matter, Mr. Lawrence, is a young man, very much interested in it and anxious to break up the Everhart-Bonnington gang. If you went down with me to see him, I am sure that he would be convinced that all that we have said is perfectly true.

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I shall therefore expect you here Monday morning and we will then go down to Washington in the afternoon.

Yours very truly,

ELD/AM.

Sept. 16, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Melville Church, Esq.,
908 G - Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Church:-

Upon reflection I am very strongly convinced that the most potent exhibit that we can produce to the Post Office Department is Thomas A. Edison Jr. He can talk with Mr. Lawrence freely, and the latter, I think, will have no difficulty in convincing himself that the representations concerning the young man could not honestly have been believed by any one, and that such representations must have been made fraudulently. Edison Jr. can also talk freely with Mr. Lawrence regarding the entire scheme, and may bring out some further points of iniquity. He writes me to-day that he did in fact resign from the company in June, but that as his letter was not acknowledged, he sent another one by registered mail. This second resignation was produced at the hearing yesterday. This explanation at least clears this point.

He also sends me a letter from Bennington in which the latter acknowledges receipt of the resignations with surprise and regret and says:

"Although I have had a great deal to contend with, and have been handicapped very much through the absence of

Melville Church, Esq.... 2

both my brother and Mr. Everhart, I have been devoting the greater part of my time and working hard to make a success of the Company. I have now arrived at a stage where, with your cooperation, I think I shall be more than rewarded, as the business is certain to be made entirely profitable. The Company is to be well financed and the stock should, in time, be made very valuable."

I think that this letter from Mr. Bennington fully supports our contention that he and Everhart are the real men behind the company and that the officers and other directors, however reputable they may be, probably know very little about it. In pursuance of my idea, I will try to have Edison Jr. go to Washington with me on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst, so that we can see Mr. Lawrence on Tuesday morning. Will you be in your office at that time? I presume nothing will be done before then. It might be advisable for you to ascertain if Mr. Lawrence will be in Washington on Tuesday, but I would not refer to the possibility of Edison Jr. coming down at that time, because as you know it is pretty hard to get hold of him.

Yours very truly,

FLD/HK.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 22nd - 1904 -

Mr Frank L. Dyer -

Edison laboratory

Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -



I thought I

would drop you a few lines informing you that I arrived here safely. On account of a disabled boat I was compelled to drive a few miles - but outside of this - my rather eventful journey came to a close without further incident -

I am this day writing down to a friend in N.Y. who I want to obtain the information regarding the different Western offices of the Chemical Co. - I am not absolutely certain I can obtain what I desire - but you can rest assured I will leave no stone unturned to get what I want. I will do my best and I guess that is about all anyone can do -

In speaking about Miss Mott the clerk over at the Chemical Co. I appreciate the fact that she would be an invaluable acquisition to our forces - To approach her upon such a subject is a matter that requires very careful thought and I consider it a very delicate proposition - However I will try and plan some method by which we can win her over - but before doing so I will submit

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

it to you. For legal reasons I would not care to proceed in a matter of this kind - unless I have full written authority from you - to proceed subject to your approval of plans I set before you. This authority Mrs. Dyer - is only for personal protection - as my position in this Chemical Co. case - is a mighty delicate one - and at all times I want to know just exactly where I stand.

Since I have become an enemy to the methods employed by the Chemical Co. in their efforts to pay dividends to their numerous stockholders - I have been placed in some very embarrassing positions - and although I anticipated some annoyance - I little expected as much as I have am now receiving - while I have been away there appears to have been several parties anxiously seeking my scalp - under such circumstances you can imagine these days are very trying to me - and I will be very glad when it is all over -

My nurse informs me that my foot is in a pretty bad condition and that it will be absolutely necessary for me to rest it for two or three weeks - I knew it was quite bad - but I am not at all discouraged - and am mighty glad to get back here in as well a condition as I did -

Kindly tell Mrs. Dyer that I have made inquiries regarding Turkeys - and will see what I can do for her - also about eggs -

Enclosed please find the statement which you

Valley House

Greenland Lake



Orange County

New York

requested -

With kind regards - believe me -

Very sincerely yours

Thomas A. Edison

Going

Ticket on the Erie	1.75
carriage from Pompton to Paterson	10.00
supper in Paterson	1.00
carriage from Paterson to Orange	6.00
breakfast in Orange	.75
	<u>19.20</u>

Returning

carriage from Sterling Forest to West Haver-	4.00
	<u>23.20</u>

Received

<u>10.00</u>	
<u>13.20</u>	balance due

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

September - 22nd - 1904

Frank L. Dyer - Esq.
Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

your very kind

favor of the 21st inst came duly to hand - I
enclose you "Power of Attorney" signed as
requested -

I would like to ask you a point - Suppose
I am served with papers in a civil action -
answerable in twenty days from date of service -
I place the papers in the hands of an attorney -
to take the case - he prepares the case - but
overlooks the date the matter comes up - Twenty
three days have passed and I am notified I
am in contempt of court - my attorney having
failed to notify me - and overlooked by myself -
Having paid a certain sum to this attorney to
defend me in this action - have I no redress
on account of my attorney's negligence? It
seems to me a mighty poor law that would
deprive me of the privilege of holding this
attorney responsible - as I placed the matter

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

entirely in his hands. Kindly advise me
at your earliest convenience what you would do
in this case - and I shall be very much
indebted to you -

My foot is bothering me quite considerable
but I guess in a few days or so - it will not
be quite so painful - I caught cold in it according
to my nurse and that was the whole cause of the
trouble -

Do you expect to go down to Washington on
Tuesday?

With very kind regards - I am

yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

Enclosure _____

Sept. 23, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 22nd. inst. has been received, and I am glad that you reached Greenwood Lake safely. If you take good care of your foot I am sure that it will come out all right.

Is the girl that you spoke about as clerk at the Chemical Co. named Martin or Mott? I understood you to say that her name was Elizabeth Martin.

Since there can be no doubt, I think, in the mind of any honest man that the scheme of the Chemical Co. is fraudulent and immoral, you will not only be justified in doing so, but I think it is your duty to adopt every legitimate method for exposing the company to the proper authorities. In this I include your obtaining any possible information from Miss Mott that may throw light on the Company's affairs. As soon as you have formulated some scheme for properly approaching her, outline it to me, and I will advise you whether in my opinion it can be effectively carried out. Regarding your position with respect to the company, you must expect that the officers and stockholders will of course

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Esq. 2

invests his money in a fraudulent concern, he cannot reasonably look upon it as a safe venture. You are doing your full duty in this regard, and should at least be supported by that thought. I suggest, however, that you do not write any letters to anybody about the company or your relations to it.

I have prepared a statement as outlined by you, in payment of which I enclose check for \$13.20.

Kindly acknowledge receipt, and believe me,

Yours very truly,

FLD/AM.

Enc.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed
to my wife - will you kindly mail it for
me from Orange-N.Y.

September - 27th - 1907

Frank L. Dyer. Esq.

Orange-N.Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -



Yours very

kind favor of the 23rd mat received together
with enclosure - for which I thank you very
much indeed -

I note fully what you say - and will
do all in my power to help you in every
way -

I am very sorry indeed I did not
receive my check from Mr Randolph today -
as I had promised to settle a little matter
purely today - On account of only three
mails being received here a week - I will
not receive it until next Tuesday - I
cannot understand why he cannot mail
it on a Friday as well as Saturday - his
excuse about his mailing department dont
go with me as I can easily prove ^{that} it is
his own fault -

I hope soon to be in a position - whereby it will not be necessary for me to depend upon my contract with my father for a living - as soon as I am in this position - and there is any neglect in the pending of my check - I will consider my contract with my father broken as it has been many many times before - it has been a source of a great deal of worry to me - as there is absolutely no dependence upon it in the least - but heretofore I have been in no position to act - and have no right to do so now - as it is all the income I have -

My foot is improving right along and I hope to be able to get around in a few days -

With very kind regards - I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

Enclosure

P.S.
The name of the clerk at the Chemical Co. - is
Miss Elizabeth Mott.

Sept. 28, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 22nd. and 24th instants have been received returning the power of attorney, for which I thank you. I have mailed the letter addressed to your wife as you request.

I have just had a talk over the telephone with Mr. Lawrence which has somewhat upset me. Mr. Lawrence tells me that the answering papers were filed by the Chemical Company to-day, and I am to have copies of them to-morrow. He says, however, that practically nothing is added in the answer that was not submitted at the argument. This being so, I would not be particularly apprehensive, because the only justification in support of the Vitalizer at the argument was the fact that so many letters of recommendation had been received by the company. Mr. Lawrence, however, said that the company had submitted an additional vitalizer representing that it was one that they manufactured and sold as a Spinal Anode and this, he said, was more or less complicated. Personally, I have no doubt if this device is different from the vitalizers which I have examined, that it was manufactured for the particular

Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Esq. - 2

purpose of this case. I can see, however, from Mr. Lawrence's tone that his mind is more or less unsettled about the case. I will therefore go to Washington to-night to see what can be done.

Regarding the case to which you refer where you have been prejudiced by the negligence of your attorney, I beg to advise you that the laws of New Jersey provide that:

"If a solicitor or attorney shall neglect or mismanage any cause in which he is employed, he shall be liable for all damages sustained by his client."
(Laws, Session of 1903, chapter 247, Section 5).

The same act, (Section 112) also provides that:

"If in any action judgment shall pass against either party by reason of the failure of the attorney of such party to file any proper pleading, the court or a judge shall on application within one year after the entry of such judgment open said judgment and permit a proper pleading to be filed upon terms, if in the opinion of the court or judge injury or wrong has resulted or may result from such failure."

In the State of New York, the law is substantially the same. Usually, however, in the case of a judgment entered by reason of the neglect of an attorney, the application to have it re-opened is made within thirty days from its date, which is the usual time to take an appeal. If the aggrieved party waits for the full term of one year, the opening up of the case is discretionary with the judge, and the application may be denied.

In your case, therefore, prompt steps should be taken to have the judgment set aside.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 3

If you will advise me more definitely, I may be able
to be of assistance to you.

Yours very truly,

TEJ/AM.

U.S. POST OFFICE DEPT.

RE.

P E T I T I O N

of

THOMAS A. EDISON

Affidavit of Robert Rafn.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the petition of
Thomas A. Edison for an order denying
the use of the mails to the Thomas A.
Edison Jr. Chemical Company of New
York City for gross fraud and misrep-
resentation. }
Before the
HONORABLE POSTMASTER
GENERAL.

Affidavit of Robert Rafn.

State of New Jersey, }
County of Essex. } ss.:

Robert Rafn having been first duly sworn
on oath doth depose and say as follows:

I am a subject of the King of Norway, and am
an electrical engineer by profession, and a graduate from
the Technicum Mittweida in Saxony, Germany. After gradu-
ating from that college I took a course in electrical
engineering at the Technical High School in Darmstadt,
Germany. Since the Spring of 1899, I have been employed
in the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, New Jersey,
in connection with experiments relating to electrical
engineering and electro-chemistry. During almost this
entire time, I have been experimenting, practically con-
tinuously, with primary and secondary batteries and elec-
tro-chemical problems in general, and I have had occasion
to observe and determine the capacity of numerous and var-
ious battery combinations. I have made a careful examina-
tion of two small primary cells, called the Magneto-Electric

Vitalizer, which I understand were manufactured and sold by the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company of New York City. One of these Vitalizers is marked "Spinal Anode" and the other is marked "Secondary Unit". Both of these Vitalizers are identical in chemical make-up, and mechanically also, except that the leather used in connection with the Spinal Anode is somewhat thicker than that used with the Secondary Unit. Each of these batteries comprises two distinct elements, or couples, each formed of a plate of copper opposed to a plate of zinc, and separated by a sheet of blotting paper approximately a ~~thirty~~ second of an inch in thickness. These paper sheets appear to have been saturated with salt water, for, although perfectly dry when I examined them, they contained crystals of common salt (sodium chloride). On the underside of each of these batteries are four contact plates, or disks, two for each couple, one being connected to each copper plate, and the other to each zinc plate of each element. These contact disks are made of zinc, nickel-plated. On the inside of each Vitalizer, is a padding of loose felt, the sole purpose of which appears to be to give body to the device. In the case of the two Vitalizers, which I thus examined, the layers of absorbent paper between the copper and zinc plates were quite dry, and it was therefore impossible to state positively what solution was used, but I am satisfied that common salt water was employed. This constitutes the simplest and commonest galvanic couple known in the art. As a matter of fact, the first known battery suggested by Galvani was one making use of copper opposed to zinc in a solution of sulphuric acid. In making use of these Magneto-Electric Vitalizers

therapeutically, I understand that they are worn next to the skin with the contact plates in engagement therewith. Assuming the sheets of blotting paper to be sufficiently damp, there would be a very small flow of current between the contact plates of each element, the circuit being closed through the body of the wearer and the flow of current being only about one inch and a half. It would be practically impossible to keep the sheets of blotting paper damp for any length of time, and they would dry out in the course of a few days. In fact, with the two Vitalizers which I examined, the sheets of blotting paper were entirely dry, and when in this condition, I was unable to detect any current whatever with a sensitive galvanometer. I ascertained that if one of the sheets of blotting paper is fully saturated it becomes substantially dry in less than two days, and hence inoperative; and this is true when the leather enclosing case is sealed, after the blotting paper is moistened.

Upon making careful observations with the Vitalizer, I ascertained that when the sheets of paper were completely moistened with hydrochloric acid, there was a flow of current through a short circuit between the contact plates of each element of about 250 mil-amperes, or one-quarter of one ampere; after one minute, the current had dropped to 30 mil-amperes - (three one-hundredths of an ampere); after two minutes, the current had dropped to 21 mil-amperes; and after three minutes, the current had dropped to 13 mil-amperes, etc. These results were secured on a short circuit, but if the Vitalizers were used therapeutically, the flow of current would be very much less. I have ascertained that the resistance of a circuit formed by two contact plates of the size of those on the Vitalizer,

brought in contact with the human skin and separated at the distance between the contact plates on the Vitalizer, is more than 10,000 ohms when the skin is dry, and from one thousand to five thousand ohms when the skin is moist. A cell of one volt (that secured when copper is opposed to zinc) would therefore force a current of one ten-thousandth of an ampere, or a tenth of one mil-ampere, through the circuit having a resistance of 10,000 ohms (that formed when the skin is dry) and two-tenths of a mil-ampere to one mil-ampere through a circuit having a resistance of from one thousand to five thousand ohms, or that secured when the skin is moist. In other words, assuming the Vitalizer to be worn in contact with the dry skin, the current produced thereby would be only about one ten-thousandth of an ampere, and if worn in contact with the moist skin under good conditions, the current would be only about one-one-thousandth of an ampere. Currents of this strength are so small as to require very delicate instruments to measure them.

Of course a current so minute as this could not be felt by any one, and I doubt if there is any flow of current whatever at a depth below half an inch under the skin. If, however, the sheets of blotting paper are moistened with salt water, as I am convinced is done with the Vitalizers, the current obtained on a closed circuit between the contact plates is only 12 mil-amperes (or twelve-thousandths of an ampere), falling in one minute to 8 mil-amperes, and in two minutes to 6 mil-amperes. The current thus obtained by the use of salt water is only about 5 per cent of that secured when hydrochloric acid is employed. I found that when salt water is used the paper sheets become perfectly dry in one night with the

leather sealed, so that a mill-ampere meter indicates no current whatever.

I have examined a pamphlet issued by the Thomas A. Edison Co. Chemical Company and referred to as Exhibit C in connection with an affidavit of Thomas A. Edison Jr., entitled in this cause. Many statements are made in this pamphlet which are unscientific and which have no basis in truth. The pamphlet (page 8) says:

"The Magno-Electric Vitalizer, in its simplest form, consists of two instruments, each about four inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. The instruments are strongly covered in leather. On the surface are four metallic plates or anodes, through which the curative force is communicated to the body.

The generating unit, or Spinal Anode, is always worn upon the spine. The other instrument, or Secondary Unit may be placed upon any desired part of the body. The curative force passes from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, going through the body by way of the nerves. When the Secondary Unit has secured its full charge, the Spinal Anode begins to act as an attractor, and the current slowly returns to its starting place. In this way, a constant gentle oscillating current is kept up between the two instruments."

These statements are false. Each Vitalizer, if at all, operates independently of the other, since the current will obviously flow directly from one contact plate of one couple to the other contact plate of the same couple. There would be no flow of current through the body from one Vitalizer to the other, but only a superficial flow, if any, for a space of about an inch and a half, closely adjacent to the skin. There will be no flow of current from the Spinal Anode to the Secondary Unit, the Secondary Unit will not receive a charge from the Spinal Anode or in any other way, and there will be no return of the current either slowly, or otherwise. Furthermore, there would be no cur-

rent oscillating constantly and gently between the two instruments.

On page 9 of the pamphlet, the attempt is evidently made to differentiate the current derived in the Vitalizer from the current of ordinary batteries by the following statements:

"Ordinary electricity - such as that which is furnished by small common batteries - usually acts upon the nerves as a strong poison, and should therefore never be used for the treatment of nervous diseases.

The curative current of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer differs altogether from the raw, rough uncontrolled current obtained from common batteries."

As I have pointed out, the Vitalizer is the commonest form of battery and is practically what has been used for many years in the make-up of so-called "Electric Belts". The current is of course, the same as any constant electric current, but it is of such low voltage and infinitesimal strength that it cannot be felt. On page 11 of the pamphlet the statements are made that:

"When only a single Vitalizer is employed, its energy is automatically transmitted by the nerves, and its current cannot be guided. When both units are used the current can be sent from one to the other and is always under the control of the wearer".

These statements are false. The current of one Vitalizer is the same as that of another, and the action of one is quite independent of the other. Nor is the current sent from one to the other. On the same page, the statement is made that:

"The Junior Edison has solved the problem of compressing into a four-inch space, a combination of materials weighing but three ounces, which can be so permeated with electrical energy that the germs of disease can find no lodgment when it is worn."

I do not believe that a current flowing through a path of only an inch and a half, and of a strength of probably less than one ten-thousandth of an ampere, can have any effect whatever on disease germs in the human body. However this may be, the use of copper opposed to zinc cannot be said to embody the solution of any problem electrically, during the past one-hundred years, since that combination has been known longer than that. Finally, every electro-chemist knows that the current obtained from any combination of metals depends entirely upon the relative position of these metals in the electric series, the area of active surface, and the resistance of the circuit.

On page 14 of the pamphlet, the statement is made:

"The Magneto-Electric Vitalizer acts in a way entirely different from that of an 'Electric Belt'. Each unit is separate. They have no wires or other means of communication with each other. There is no way for a current to pass from one Vitalizer unit to another without passing through the body of the wearer. The spiral anode constantly gives off force in the shape of oscillating etheric energy, and when force is generated the current is obliged to pass through the body to get from one unit to the other. It cannot go around, for electricity always takes the shortest route."

The only truthful statement in this quotation is that - "electricity always takes the shortest route", which, with the Vitalizer is a path of about an inch and a half in length between the two contact plates of each unit. As I have previously stated, there is no passage of current from one Vitalizer to the other. On the same page, referring to the character of current generated by the Vitalizer, the statement is made that :

"There is no disease or complaint of the body that cannot be treated by the radio-active force proceeding from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer. This force is something distinctly new in medical science. The energy stored up in and emanating from the Magno-Electric Vitalizer is, in effect, a species of bacterioidal X-Ray. When applied to the chest and back of a consumptive, the full effect of the Vitalizer can be brought to bear upon the lungs of the patient, stimulating the circulation in the cells and improving their tone, while at the same time the bacilli, or germs of consumption, can be destroyed and disintegrated."

The "force" obtained by the Vitalizer is electricity, which is certainly no new force, and certainly has nothing to do with radio-activity or the X-Ray. Furthermore, if any current is derived from the Vitalizer, it could have no effect whatever on the lungs, because the lungs are located a considerable distance below the skin and moreover are largely insulated by air.

Without going into detail concerning the many absurd statements which appear in this pamphlet, the fact is that the pamphlet throughout is characterized by misstatements of fact, and by the obvious effort to clothe in a shroud of mystery the very simplest possible form of electric battery. My conclusions regarding the Magno-Electric Vitalizer are :

1. The construction is such that in a very short time, and probably in a few days, any solution with which the blotting paper may be saturated would dry out, resulting in the passage of no current whatever.
2. Even when the blotting paper is completely saturated, the current which would flow between the contact plates of the elements and through the human body would be less than one-thousandth of an ampere, and if the skin is dry, certainly less than one ten-thousandth of an ampere.

3. This current would be purely local and will flow through a path of not more than one inch and a half in length and at a depth of less than one-half inch.

4. There is no flow of current from one Vitalizer to the other and no mutual effect of one upon the other.

5. The current obtained is not a new force, but is the ordinary electric current.

6. The statements contained in the pamphlet of the company, above referred to, regarding the operation of the Vitalizer, are untrue, unscientific and absurd.

Robert Raper.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this }
28th day of September, 1904. }

J. F. Randolph
Notary Public for N.J.

(Seal)

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

Edison Jr

October - 1st - 1907

Frank L. Dyer Esq

Orange, N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

Your very kind

favor of the 28th ulta received and carefully noted.
Am very sorry to learn that Mr Lawrence's mind
is so unsettled about the Chemical Company case.
but hope your trip to Washington has greatly
aided our cause.

Well Mr Dyer - I have had no end of trouble
doing the past few days - and I am not only
worried very greatly but am mighty sick of the
whole business - There has been four reporters
up here from N. Y. and I have had the hardest
time keeping them away from me. I ever had
in my life - They are very persistent and have
tried every possible means to get to me - although
they have failed in accomplishing their purpose.
for which I have my nurse to thank - One
man ^{was} so troublesome I sent him down to see
you - as he practically intimated up around
here that he will make trouble for me - He

Valley House
Greenland Lake



Orange County
New York

left here last night and I suppose he will see you sometime today. I have a very insulting note written by one reporter. which was sent to me from a place further down the lake. just after he left here. its probably a good thing for him he left here before he received that note. for there would be no telling what I would have next done - for in a matter of this kind I never hesitate an instant to demand an immediate apology - regardless how I accomplish it - if he is game there would be one dead man anyway.

From very reliable information - I learn there will be several more parties up here to see me during the next few days - no doubt reporters - I think it would be advisable to send someone connected with your office - to come up here - pay for a few days - instruct him just what to say to these men - and if they are after the truth - let them have it - instead of having them guess it - My refusal to talk may cause them to look at matters in a different way than what is right - but as I absolutely refuse to see any of them - I consider it imperative to have some one who is authorized

Halley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

make a statement - I have learned they want information regarding the action of the Post Office concerning the Chemical Company - Evidently this matter has stirred up a hornets nest in Wall Street and they are no doubt after me to get information about certain people -

If you send a party up here it would be just as well to give him a letter from you to be handed to me - for my instructions are to escort any person who wants to see me - off the place - no matter who he is - regardless of consequences - There has been so much turkey business - that if a man or woman sent his or her card up to me - no matter who on earth it might be - I would refuse to see them - A friend of mine who I sent for came up here a week or so ago - I told him to be sure to inform me before hand what day and hour he will be here - he neglected to do so - the result was he went back home without ^{my} seeing him - he sent his card in his own hand writing - but that made no difference to me -

I enclose you a clipping Mr McCoy sent me - no doubt you have seen it - I know most all these nassels and they are a bad lot - I believe one of the reporters was a "Globe" man - who came

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

up here - He was very angry while up here -
Regarding the matter I spoke to you about -
(contempt case) will talk to you later about it -
as I have far more important things to think
about just at the present time - However
allow me to thank you very much for the
information you sent me -

Let me hear from you soon - believe me

very sincerely
Thomas A. Edison

Oct. 3, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, New York.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 1st. inst has been received,
and I am sorry that you have had such a time of it with the news-
paper reporters.

You are taking just the right position, since by re-
fusing to say anything at all there is no danger of your words being
misquoted or your position misrepresented. The reporter on the
"Globe" has been to see me, but I have told him that nothing could
be published until after the case is decided in Washington. He
told me of the difficulties he had experienced in trying to get
some information from your nurse. Give her my best compliments,
and say to her that all newspaper men should be handled in the same
way.

In accordance with your request, I will have Mr.
Walters of my office go up to Greenwood Lake to-morrow for the pur-
pose of being with you and meeting any newspaper men. I will give
him the necessary instructions, and if necessary, I presume, he
can count on any objectionable characters being escorted off the

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 2

premises.

The case still drags along in Washington, but I understand that Mr. Lawrence is now working on it. What the outcome will be I cannot say, but I hope that we will succeed. Mr. Lawrence dropped a number of hints to the effect that he would grant the fraud order, but of course we can tell nothing until the decision is actually handed down.

Yours very truly,

WLD/WOL.

Edison Jr. case.

Oct. 4, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Stewartsville, N.J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I understand that the fraud order against the Edison Jr. Company was issued this afternoon. I believe that this will practically put them out of business. If anything is done now by them, it will probably be by way of an injunction against the Postmaster in New York from carrying out the instructions of the fraud order, and I will hold myself in readiness to assist the United States District Attorney if any action in that direction is taken.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

October 7, 1904

Edison Jr. Case:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Our most sanguine expectations have been realized and the Post Office has sustained our position on all points. They held that the Company and its methods were permeated with fraud; that the vitalizers are inoperative; that the Patent Office has so held; that you were exploited simply for the use of your name; that the representations concerning yourself were false, and the whole thing was nothing more or less than a swindle. The Department accepts your statements and turns down the statements of Bennington and Sparks. Concerning "The Magnet", the Department says frankly that the story told by Sparks in explaining its issue is untrue.

We could not possibly ask for more, but at the same time I propose to commence a new suit in the Federal Courts, setting up the whole fraudulent scheme, and asking for an injunction to prevent the Company from using the name "Edison" in any connection whatever. That suit will not be pressed, unless the Company shows a disposition to try to do ahead. I shall, of course, count

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq. - 2

on the same hearty and intelligent cooperation from you that I have had in connection with the fraud order matter.

Under separate cover I send you a number of newspapers containing articles relating to the case. The matter will quickly die out, but still I think it would be well for Mr. Walters to stay with you some days longer - say until the middle of next week.

Yours very truly,

FLD/MM.

Oct. 8, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,

Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Since the granting of the fraud order, I have been picking up more or less important information concerning the Company, so that if any attempt is made to reopen the matter before the Courts, we will have a lot of effective ammunition.

In the first place, I have found that the newspaper interviews were paid advertisements sent out by the Wm. A. Moll Advertising Agency of New York City, and I have obtained several of the original articles as they were sent to the newspapers. These articles give definite instructions to the foremen of the composing rooms to run them as telegraphic news.

I also find that Dr. J. Leffingwell Hatch, who was exploited by the Company as its medical adviser, disclaims all responsibility for the same, and is just as indignant over their treatment of him as we all are.

Enclosed I beg to hand you letters which have been turned over to me from M. Emmet Swarts, of Waldwick, N.J. and C.H. Williams of New York City. If the facts stated in the letter from Swarts are correct, you should make some arrangement to pay the

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq. - 2

bill. I feel confident that you are honestly striving in every way within your power to cut loose from all of your former associates, and I am going to do everything possible to help you. Of course, I know very little about your personal affairs, but I know that you will take my advice in the right spirit when I say that you should use every effort to straighten out all of your past obligations. I know that when we get all of these matters fixed up and you are once more well on your feet in some pleasant, legitimate business, you will realize what real contentment is.

Yours very truly,

ELD/MH.

Encs.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 9th 1904

Frank H. Dyer - Esq.
Edison Laboratory
Orange - N. Y.

Dear Mr Dyer -

your very kind

favor of the 7th inst received - and was very glad to hear from you - and to learn of your complete success in obtaining the "fraud order" against the Chemical Company - From general reports it was an overwhelming victory - allow me to congratulate you ^{and} for your accomplishment.

The newspapers have certainly made me feel very badly indeed - I hardly thought they would bring up old matters as they have - I am sorry very sorry about it - as I have tried to keep these things down for the past four or five years - and now that they are once more placed before the public - the blow has struck me doubly hard - It is all very well to say that it will all soon die out - that may be true - nevertheless it is a matter of record and the public know no better than to believe what they read -

Valley House

Greenwood Lake



C. H. TEN EYCK
PROPRIETOR

Orange County

New York

From various sources and from the general tone of the interviews. I see very plainly that my most cherished ambition is further away than ever - however if this Chemical Company matter has caused my father to feel worse than he did towards me - I cannot be blamed for it - as it was my willingness to do right and to join him - that has caused it. I sacrificed far more than I thought I would - it evidently appears - but I do not care - for it was a matter of principle with me - and it was the best thing I ever did to throw that gang down - my father of course can feel towards me as he wishes - but it is just as well to let him know that I am a great deal happier over the result of this Chemical Co case - than he could possibly be - for to show up these swindlers in a proper light was one of my greatest desires - and I am mighty glad father came to my rescue -

It is with deepest regret that I am once more compelled to mention a matter - that is important to myself as well as my father - I shall consider this my ultimatum in the matter - as I have no desire to tolerate it any longer - Mr John F. Randolph has no use for me and I have known this for a long time - but I am sorry and I guess he

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

will feel sorry that he has used my contract with my father as an instrument for personal spite. While I lived in Orange. I met a number of people who worked in the laboratory. and they often told me what Randolph paid about me. I never remember having done him an injury in my life. There will be a time someday when he will receive his just dues - and he will be the very first I will handle. He has been the cause of nearly all the ill feelings that have existed between my father and myself. in fact he has tried to make trouble between us. he is still at it I see. but I guess he has done it for the last time.

If my check from this date is not mailed to me on a Friday - so I can receive it on a Saturday - which day it is due - I shall consider my contract broken absolutely - and unless I can in some way be assured that the above request will be complied with - I feel as though - I cannot cooperate or further assist anyone connected with the Edison laboratory.

Although nothing of importance has happened up here - I am mighty glad Walters came up here as it greatly relieved me - however you can now send for him if you wish - as I think

Valley House
Crested and Titled



Orange County
New York

the worst is over- and if anyone does happen to stroll up here. I guess I can handle them myself.

I am not feeling very well- and have been about the same for the past week- I have been very anxious and worried over this Chemical Co. case- and it has nearly made a wreck out of me- The fact that we won't has kept me up- but the strain has told on me- and I am now sick in bed- its hard to tell what is the matter with me- my head aches constantly- and I am so weak I can hardly move at times-

Well Mr Dyer let me hear from you - Am writing this in bed- so please pardon writing-

Again allow me to congratulate you on your success in the matter with which I was so closely connected- With very kind regards- I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edwards

Edison Jr. case.

Oct. 11, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison Jr., Esq.,
c/o Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. has been received. It was of course unpleasant to have so many absurd and irrelevant stories come out in the newspapers in connection with the fraud order, but you know what the public press is and how much truth it generally tells. Besides, the public mind is fickle and its recollections short, and even now we hear nothing about the case. The statements made in the papers attributing remarks to your father were not true. He has not said anything whatever about you. Furthermore, I have every reason to hope that the time will come when the old relations between you two will be re-established.

Concerning Mr. Randolph, I am sure that he has no personal feeling whatever against you. The difficulty has been that on Friday, he tells me, his different pay-rolls are made up and the work frequently delays sending you your check. I told him that in order to make the matter entirely certain he should send you your check on Thursday of each week, and I will see that this is

No. 2 -- T.A.E. Jr.,

done so that you will get it at least as early as Saturday. I shall make it a point to remind him about this matter each week.

Thanking you for your cordial congratulations, which I most heartily reciprocate, I am

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 11th - 1904

Frank L. Dyer - Esq.
Edison Laboratory
Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

your very kind.

letter of the 8th inst received - am very glad to learn you obtained the information you did - it may come in very handy later on - in case of a fight.

The enclosed letters you sent me were also received and carefully noted - As far as the letter from Swartz is concerned - I shall attend to him as soon as I can - The letter from C. H. Williams is something I know nothing about - I don't know anything about Millers Hotel or the lady mentioned - nor have I ever heard of Williams - however I will investigate and find out -

Nothing new has happened up here - with kind regards - I am

Yours very truly
Thomas A. Edison

Office Copy
1/11

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

Thomas A. Edison and Edison	:	
Manufacturing Company,	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	
-vs-	:	In Equity
Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical	:	
Company,	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court
of the United States for the District of Delaware.

Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the
township of West Orange, in the County of Essex, and
State of New Jersey, and Edison Manufacturing Company, of
West Orange, aforesaid, a corporation existing under the
laws of the State of New Jersey, bring this their Bill
of Complaint against Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company,
a corporation existing under the laws of the State of
Delaware, and a resident of said State.

And thereupon your orators complain and say:-

1. That said Thomas A. Edison is an inventor by
profession and has been engaged for many years in the
manufacture and sale of various scientific and commercial

articles produced by his invention or inventions:

That he now and for many years has maintained at very great expense a large and well equipped plant at West Orange, New Jersey in which he employs from time to time from thirty to eighty workmen engaged in experimenting and in developing and producing, under his supervision, various devices of or produced by his invention:

That he has at various times produced numerous inventions of great merit and in various and widely different fields of research, so that he has become widely known throughout this country and abroad as an inventor of great ability. That many of the said meritorious inventions have been developed and perfected and have been manufactured and sold in large numbers by your said orator, and by his licensees, as the inventions of said Thomas A. Edison and under the trade name "Thomas A. Edison" or "Edison".

That by reason of his many noteworthy inventions, and the meritorious character of the articles manufactured and sold by him or his licensees in association with his name as a trade name, and by the use of his name as a trade-mark upon the said articles of commerce made and sold by him or under his supervision, his said name has acquired a distinctive significance in the public mind in the United States and abroad as indicative of the origin and meritorious qualities of the articles with which it is used:

That such name has become an asset of great value to your orators in business and is a source of large

income to them and each of them by reason of the good will and good faith it represents in the public mind: that a considerable part of the revenue received from the use and sale of his inventions and the commercial products made and sold by him, or by others under his supervision and authority, depends upon the association of his name in the public mind with useful and valuable inventions and devices: and that the destruction or impairment of the public faith in him as an inventor and producer of useful and valuable devices would greatly depreciate his income derived from said inventions and productions:

That the ~~genius~~ genius and diversity of his inventions and productions has caused him to be known to the public mind as the "Wizard" and such name when applied to or used in connection with an article of commerce in association with the name Edison or Thomas A. Edison, is indicative to the public mind that such article is one of his inventions or made according to his directions:

2. That the said Thomas A. Edison, having used his said name in connection with the manufacture and sale of various scientific and philosophical inventions and apparatus as aforesaid in commerce in the United States and with foreign nations, and particularly having thus used the autograph name "Thomas A. Edison" formed in characteristic autograph script with the loop of the first letter extending above and over the letters comprised in the name, having as its essential feature the word "Edison" formed in characteristic autographic script, on the fifteenth day of February, 1900, made application for registration of the said name as a trade-mark, and paid into

the Treasury of the United States the fees required by law, and caused to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying his name, citizenship, and domicile in the United States, the class of goods to which said trade mark was applied, namely, scientific and philosophical apparatus, and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class, namely, phonographs, phonographic supplies, kinetoscopes, kinetoscopic films, numbering machines, batteries, X-ray apparatus, electro-medical appliances, and other philosophical and scientific apparatus: a description of the said trade-mark itself with facsimile and a statement of the mode in which the same was applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the said trade-mark was used.

That the said application was accompanied by a written declaration verified by said Thomas A. Edison that he had at the time at right to the use of the said trade-mark sought to be registered: that no other person, firm or corporation had the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive: that such trade-mark was used in commerce with foreign nations, and that the said description and facsimile presented for registry truly represented the said trade-mark sought to be registered.

That on the nineteenth day of June, 1900, upon due proceedings had in compliance in all regards with the statutes and regulation in such case made and provided, a certificate of registration of said trade-mark was issued in the name of the United States of America,

under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, whereby your orator became entitled to protection therefor under the statute in such case made and provided for a period of thirty years.

That since the issue of said certificate of registration said Thomas A. Edison has been an exclusive possessor of said trade-mark: that his exclusive ownership thereof has been acquiesced in by the public; that no person, firm or corporation has used or attempted to use said trade-mark without his authorization excepting as hereinafter said forth; that said trade-mark is now in full force and effect and proffert is herewith made of said certificate of registration or a duly authenticated copy thereof.

3. That in May, 1900, said Thomas A. Edison caused to be organized said Edison Manufacturing Company, and became and now is a large stockholder and the president of said Company, and under his authorization and supervision said company has manufactured and sold batteries, X-ray apparatus, electromedical appliances, and other scientific and philosophical apparatus of his invention or production, and has used the said trade name and trade-mark in connection with such apparatus made and sold by it under his direction and supervision, and has enjoyed the good will attending the use of the said trade name and trade-mark.

4. That on the thirteenth day of April 1899, three persons unknown to your orator but named Franklin Everhart, Edward T. Canby and Gardner W. Kimball, the said Franklin Everhart being a resident of the City of New

York and State of New York, and the said Edward T. Canby and Gardner W. Kimball being residents of the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware executed a certain certificate of organization by which they associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware named Edison Chemical Company, and duly acknowledged the execution of said certificate of organization and filed the same on the second day of November 1899, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

That said Edison Chemical Company, after its incorporation and up to the time of the granting of a final decree by this court as hereinafter set forth, engaged in the City of New York and other places throughout the United States in the manufacture and sale of certain inks, ink tablets and ink powders devised by a person named Moyer, and advertised and sold the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders as the invention and production of said Thomas A. Edison, though the same was not invented or produced by said Thomas A. Edison who has never had any connection direct or indirect with the invention or production thereof.

That in order to deceive the public and make the public and dealers in and purchasers of ink, ink tablets and ink powders, believe that said Thomas A. Edison is the inventor and producer of said ink, ink tablets and ink powders, so sold and advertised by said corporation said corporation adopted the name Edison as the characteristic part of its corporate name and as a cloak for the fraudulent

use of said name procured a person unknown to your orators, but whose name your orators are informed is C. M. Edison, to sell to the said corporation the use of the name Edison in connection with said ink, ink tablets and ink powders; that your orators have been unable to ascertain the residence or business of said C. M. Edison and is uncertain as to whether any such person really exists, but expressly charges that if the said person named C. M. Edison exists and has sold to the said corporation the use of the name Edison that the same is a fraud on your orators and on the public and on all purchasers of such ink, ink tablets and ink powders; and that said C. M. Edison, if any such person exists, is not, and never has been, an inventor or made any invention or discovery in connection with ink, ink tablets or ink powders.

That the said Edison Chemical Company, in fraud of your orators' rights and for the purpose of deceiving the public, adopted and used the word "Wizard" in association with the name Edison, in its circulars, advertisements and letter heads and advertised the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders manufactured for and sold by it, as "Wizard's Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Wizard Ink Tablets", and as "Edison's Ink Concentrates - the Wizard's Powder", for the purpose and with the effect of misleading the public into the belief that the same are the invention of the said Thomas A. Edison and produced by him or said Edison Manufacturing Company.

That the promoters of said fraud upon your orators and the public and the owners or controllers of all the stock of said Edison Chemical Company as your orators are informed and believe were Franklin Everhart,

Charles O. Moyer, Ira Godfrey and one or more persons named Benedict or Bennington known in business as Benedict Brothers, who conspired to sell to the public, ink, ink tablets and ink powder, manufactured and sold by the said Edison Chemical Company, under the false and fraudulent representation that the said ink, ink tablets and ink powders were the invention and production of said Thomas A. Edison: that said ink so sold by said Edison Chemical Company was first put upon the market by the said persons under the name of Bankers Safety Ink, and when so presented said Moyer, Godfrey, Everhart, Benedict or Bennington and others confederated together were unable to sell said ink to the public and therefore they, with their confederates, conceived the idea of using the name "Edison" and the name "Wizard" for the purpose of inducing the public to buy the said ink and in pursuance of the said fraudulent plan and conspiracy caused to be incorporated in the State of Delaware, said corporation and known as the Edison Chemical Company, and that thereupon by means of the use of said corporate name and by means of the use of the names "Edison" and "Wizard" proceeded to defraud the public and infringe the good will of your orators by selling the said ink, ink tablets and ink powder as the invention of said Thomas A. Edison.

That on the eighteenth day of June 1901, said Thomas A. Edison exhibited his bill of complaint in this Honorable Court against the said Edison Chemical Company praying, amongst other things, that said Company might be restrained by injunction of this Court from using the name Edison in connection with or as a part of its cor-

porate title, or in connection with its letter heads, advertisements or business and from using the word "Wizard" in connection with said ink, ink tablets or ink powders manufactured or sold by it and from holding out in any way that said Thomas A. Edison is the inventor of or in any way connected with the manufacture of said ink, ink tablets or ink powder manufactured and sold by it.

That such proceedings were thereupon had in said cause that a final decree was entered in favor of said Thomas A. Edison and against said Edison Chemical Company by the consent of said defendant on the fifteenth day of July 1901 enjoining said Edison Chemical Company from using the word Edison as part of its corporate title, and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter heads, or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels on the goods so sold or offered for sale by it except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that said Thomas A. Edison was in no way connected with the defendant corporation, or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it.

And your orators beg leave to refer to the original papers in said cause now on file with the Clerk of this Court and make them part of this bill in the same manner as if copies thereof were hereto annexed.

5. And your orators further show that shortly after the entry of said final decree against said Edison Chemical Company as your orators are informed and believe, said Everhart, Moyer, Godfrey, Benedict or Bennington and their confederates caused to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware a corporation under the name "Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company", the defendant

herein.

That immediately after its organization said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company acquired the assets of said Edison Chemical Company and succeeded to its business and continued the fraudulent practices of said Edison Chemical Company from a place of business in the City of New York State of New York, and proceeded to have manufactured and to sell ink tablets under the name "Wizard Ink Tablets" in association with the name Edison and continues so to do though your orators are in no way connected therewith.

That said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company has made and sold and is making and selling fountain pens labeled as the "Edison Jr. Wizard Pen", and that the same has been and is being advertised by circulars, descriptive pamphlets and public prints throughout the United States in connection with the associated words "Edison" and "Wizard" for the purpose and with the effect of creating the public belief that the same was the invention of said Thomas A. Edison and manufactured and sold by him or said Edison Manufacturing Company, though your orators are in no way connected with the same.

That said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company has and is having manufactured and has sold and is selling and offering for sale in association with a substantial facsimile and forgery of the signature of said Thomas A. Edison in pamphlets, daily papers, magazines and other advertising mediums, a device represented as

a battery, and as an X-ray apparatus and as an electro-medical appliance, called "Magno-Electric Vitalizer", and has and is tendering "Mr. Edison's personal advice", for the treatment of diseases, and fraudulently representing that the said apparatus is the invention of and endorsed by said Thomas A. Edison, and that the same is produced by him or ^{by} said Edison Manufacturing Company under his supervision, when your orators are in no way connected with said device or devices and have no knowledge of them, but charge the same to be worthless and to be simply a means for obtaining money from the public for a worthless article by the misuse of said Thomas A. Edison's reputation as an inventor, by taking advantage of the good will of your orators and in infringement of the rights of your orators in the said trade name and trade-mark "Thomas A. Edison" and "Edison".

6. That your orator, said Thomas A. Edison, has a son named Thomas A. Edison Jr., who is now about 31 years of age and, was employed in your said orator's various interests for a short time; that since said time said Thomas A. Edison Jr. has had no regular employment but has partially supported himself by trading on his name and by selling the use of his name to various unprincipled persons who use the said name for the purpose of impersonating said Thomas A. Edison, and trading upon and obtaining profit from the good will of your orators and defrauding the public.

And your orators charge that said Everhart, Moyer, Godfrey, Benedict or Bennington and their confederates have purchased from said Thomas A. Edison Jr. the use of his name and have organized said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company for the purpose of impersonating your

orators, to obtain profit by the use of the name and good will of your orators and to defraud the public.

And your orators charge that said Thomas A. Edison Jr. has never invented any ink fountain pen, battery, X-ray apparatus or electromedical appliance.

7. And you orators show unto your Honors, as they are informed and believe that said defendant has been and now is infringing the trade name, trade-mark and good will of said Thomas A. Edison and said Edison Manufacturing Company and depriving them of their rights therein and that said defendant has been and now is defrauding your orators and deceiving the public and practicing unfair trade by its use of the name Thomas A. Edison as part of its corporate title and by counterfeiting the signature of said Thomas A. Edison and using the same in its advertisements and correspondence and upon its wares and by its use of the word "Edison" in characteristic autographic script and by its use of the word "Edison" in association with the word "Wizard" and by representing that said ink, ink tablets, ink powders, fountain pens and Magno-Electric Vitalizer are the inventions of said Thomas A. Edison and are his products or the products of the said Edison Manufacturing Company.

That on or about September 8, 1904, your orator Thomas A. Edison, filed a petition addressed to the Post Master General of the United States, setting forth the facts connected with the organization of the defendant, The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, and the means adopted by it in advertising and placing upon sale the said "Magno-Electric Vitalizer", and submitting proofs of the said facts and of the structure and worthless character of the said "Magno-Electric Vitalizer"?

and praying that an order be issued by the Post Office Department denying the use of the United States mails to The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company for gross fraud and misrepresentation; that an order to show cause why a fraud order should not issue was made and the case was brought on for a full hearing, whereat defendant appeared by its Manager, Clifton Sparks, and its attorney, Charles W. Zearing and filed numerous affidavits in defense; that thereafter on the 30th day of September, 1904, an opinion was rendered by the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in which the charges of your orator were sustained and the recommendation made that/fraud order issue against the said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company and its officers and agents as such; that thereupon the fraud order was duly issued.

8. And your orators further show unto your Honors that this cause is a controversy between citizens of different States your orators being citizens of the State of New Jersey and the defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware; that by the fraudulent and infringing acts and doings of said defendant, your orators are being and have been deprived of profits and have incurred damage thereby, and that your orators have suffered loss and damage in excess of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.); that the value of the trade-mark, trade name or good will the infringement whereof is hereincomplained of is greatly in excess of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.); and that your orators will, if said defendant is allowed to continue said fraudulent and infringing acts, be irreparably damaged and injured and will be deprived of benefits and advantages for the loss of which there exists no adequate legal remedy.

9. Forasmuch as your orators can have no adequate relief excepting this Court, your orators pray that the defendant may answer the promises and make a full true disclosure and discovery of all the matters aforesaid, and under the seal of said defendant corporation, and according to the best and utmost of the knowledge, remembrance and belief of its officers, full, true, direct and perfect answer make unto all the matters hereinbefore stated and charged, but not upon oath, and answer under oath being hereby expressly waived.

And that the defendant may be decreed to account for and pay over unto your orators the income and profits thus unlawfully derived by it from the violation of your orators rights and be restrained from any further violation of the said rights, and that your Honors may grant a writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, perpetually enjoining and restraining the said defendant, its clerks, attorneys, agents, servants and workmen, and each and every of them, from any further use of the name Edison or Thomas AL Edison as a part of its corporate name, and from the use of the same as a trade name or trade-mark, and from counterfeiting and forging the signature of said Thomas A. Edison or using the word Edison formed in characteristic autographic script and from using the word "Wizard" in combination with the word "Edison", and from in any manner representing that your orators or either of them is interested in the wares of said defendant.

And that your Honors upon rendering the decree above prayed may assess or cause to be assessed the damages to be accounted for by the said defendant and de-

cees that the said defendant pay such damages and the cost of this suit.

And your orators further pray that a provisional or preliminary injunction be issued restraining the said defendant from any further infringement of said rights of your orators, pending this cause, and for such other and further relief as the equity of the case may require or to your Honors may seem meet.

May it please your Honors to grant unto your orators, not only a writ of injunction conformable to the prayer of this bill, but also a subpoena ad respondendum issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, directed to the said defendant, said Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, commanding it on a day certain and under a certain penalty to be and appear in this Honorable Court and answer to this Bill of Complaint, and to perform and abide by such order and decree in the premises as to the Court shall seem proper and required by the principles of equity and good conscience.

Thomas Edison
Edison Manufacturing Co
By
Thomas Edison
Pres

State of New Jersey :
 : ss:
County of Essex. :

Thomas A. Edison, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is one of the plaintiffs named in the foregoing bill and is the president of the plaintiff, Edison Manufacturing Company; that he has read the said bill, and that the facts set forth therein, so far as they are within his own knowledge, are true, and the remaining facts therein set forth are true

to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before :

me this 15 day of October : Thos. A. Quinn

1904.

Frank L. Dyer
Notary Public

(Seal)

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October - 18th 1904

Mr Frank L. Dyer -

Edison Laboratory -

Orange - N. Y.



Dear Mr Dyer -

This is

the first opportunity I have had to answer your very kind favor of the 11th inst. as I have been very ill. but today Mrs Willard has made me quite comfortable by using numerous pillows and various other things in order to prop me up in bed so I can write a few lines. I am very weak and my nerves have about gone. I have instructed Mrs Willard to let you know in case anything happens to me - several times I have gone completely out of my mind - but I refuse absolutely ~~refuse~~ to have a doctor - as I have no faith in them - if anybody could pull me through it is my faithful nurse.

I thank you very much for the interest you have taken in that check matter - and I sincerely hope there will be no further

I understand father is ill - is this so? I must sincerely hope of a serious nature.

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

trouble about it. I was very sorry afterwards I wrote you what I did - but I lost my patience - and I trust you will please pardon me.

A friend wrote me yesterday that he read in the Herald that Bennington has brought suit against Postmaster Van Cott of N. Y. City - for non delivery of mail - Do you know anything about this? I believe you told me that this was what you expected them to do.

I also learn that my wife has brought suit against the Herald for libel - I understand this also was in the papers - We very seldom get a N. Y. paper up here now and it really seems as though we are out of the world -

We missed Mr Walters very much after he left us as we enjoyed his company with a great deal of pleasure - kindly remember me to him - Must close now as I must be so down again - With kind regards and trusting to hear from you soon - believe me

Very sincerely yours
Thomas A. Edwards

October 28, 1904

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,
Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Mr. C. W. Zearing, the attorney for the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, has telephoned me to-day that he has been authorized to wind up the concern, and to reorganize a new company, in which the name Edison shall not be referred to either directly or indirectly.

I see no objection to this, because our great object was to prevent the use of that name, and that object has been attained. Mr. Zearing tells me that you appear as a stockholder of record, and that your consent is necessary before the company can be dissolved. Enclosed I hand you a consent for this purpose, which explains itself, and which I wish you would sign in the presence of a witness and return to me. I expect to arrange it so that before handing this consent to Mr. Zearing I will obtain from him a consent decree enjoining the company from using the name. I think this is a very fortunate and satisfactory termination of an unpleasant and at one time embarrassing situation.

Yours very truly,

FILED/AM.

Halley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

October 28th 1904

Frank H. Dyer, Esq.,

Orange, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dyer,

your favor of the

26th inst. with enclosure received yesterday. I have signed the enclosure as you have requested and enclose same.

It is certainly very gratifying to know that those fellows over in N. Y. have decided to take the step you have mentioned to me. This certainly completes our success in that case.

I received a couple of magazines and also a letter and some pamphlets from Mrs. Dyer - it certainly was very kind of her. I will look into this equal business very thoroughly - although I was in the business a few years ago and have had quite some experience. I hardly believe it worth while at the present time to take it up - until I ^{have} definitely decided about going to South America - I have studied very thoroughly the conditions of the above named country and have been in

Valley House
Greenwood Lake



Orange County
New York

constant touch with it for the past four or five years -
and I can assure you Mr. Dyer - I will not take
this step unless I was sure of my health and that
I would be benefited in other ways - of course it
is no place to go for your health. This fact I
readily appreciate - but the reasons for my going
are such that I am willing to take a risk with a
good deal of margin -

With very kind regards - I am

Yours very sincerely
Thomas A. Edison

October 29, 1904

Edison Jr. Chemical Company:

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Esq.,
Valley House,

Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

Your favor of the 28th inst. has been received enclosing consent to the winding up of the Edison Jr. Chemical Company, for which I thank you.

They tell me that they are willing to have an injunction issue against them, so that apparently we are on the eve of finally closing the matter up.

Should I not have occasion to write to you again before leaving, I give you my very best regards, and hope that when I return you will be entirely recovered in health. Should you decide to go to South America, I wish you good luck, but I hope you will not do that until we have had an opportunity of discussing it together, as I want you to do the very best thing for your own interests.

Believe me always,

Yours very truly,

FLD/AM.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK



THE
MAGNO-ELECTRIC
VITALIZER

New York, November 26, 1904

To the Stockholders of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co.

Dear Sirs:

At a directors' meeting held on the 25th day of October, 1904, duly called for the purpose of considering the organization of a new company to take over the assets and business of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., pursuant to suggestions contained in the company's letter to you of the 6th day of October, 1904, it was decided by a majority of the trustees, without a dissenting vote, that the interests of the company would be furthered by a reorganization on the lines suggested in the letter and the attorneys for the company were authorized and directed to effect the organization of a new company to be called the American Electric and Chemical Co., said company to be organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and to have a capital stock of \$400,000, half of which should be preferred and half common stock.

The capitalization of this company, as you will observe, is exactly similar to the capitalization of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and it is the intention of the directors to have this new company take over all the assets and good will and business of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and to issue to the stockholders of the present company, stock in the new company, share for share, of the kind of stock now held by the present stockholders. The result of this will be that the present shareholders of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. will receive an equal number of similar shares in the new company, the capital stock of which is exactly the same as that of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. and the assets of which are the entire present assets of the Edison Co. The only practical difference is that of name.

Our attorneys have conferred with the attorneys for Mr. Edison Jr. and he has agreed, upon our doing this, to discontinue all suits against the company and to desist from further attacks upon the company.

There is no question in the minds of the directors of the company of the propriety of this course, for, while we have, admittedly, a perfect legal right to style ourselves the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co., and, under that title to continue to manufacture the Vitalizer and to

sell it to the public, practically, this right is rendered void and inoperative by the arbitrary action of the Post Office Department in refusing to deliver to us any letters that are addressed to the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. As the company transacts a mail order business exclusively, it will be perceived that the action of the Post Office has abruptly stopped the source of its income.

An appeal has been taken, but as it would take two years to reach a final decision, the only expedient possible was to eliminate the Edison name and effect a reorganization. As an offset to the recent irritating and embarrassing situation it will gratify the stockholders to know that a decided saving in expense will be effected by the suggested change. The entire elimination of the younger Edison from the company, for instance, means a great saving in royalties, commissions and salary. These, and many other economies, should accrue to the benefit of the stockholders.

Regarding the outlook for the new company we can say in positive terms that it is most encouraging. Hundreds of our customers and correspondents came forward voluntarily during the recent controversy with assurances of unaltered confidence and offers of help. Too many people have been helped by the Vitalizer for it to be possible for any man or department materially to shake public confidence in the appliance. The public wants the Vitalizer—there can be no question about that, for the thousands of letters stopped by the Post Office prove it. These customers have only been waiting to know how to reach us to send in their orders at once. They openly resent being interfered with by the Post Office Department.

The business already done by the new company demonstrates clearly that the injury done us has not been vital. The demand for the Vitalizer and the other products of the company is good now, but by a little judicious advertising it can, we believe, be stimulated to its former proportions. It is useless to disguise the fact that the market value of the stock of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. has been materially depreciated by the arbitrary action of the Post Office, but there is no reason whatever why it should not, when converted into stock of the American Electric and Chemical Co. on a share for share basis, be restored to value and soon again pay dividends. We have received a hard and unexpected blow, but there is no reason to lose heart. The shares were profitable before, and the best energies of those who built up the old company will be devoted to making a success of the new one now.

The sooner matters are put into thorough running order—the earlier we have the co-operation of our stockholders in exchanging the shares—the sooner we can begin to pay dividends. Will you not help us—and thereby yourself—all you can?

We are enclosing to you herewith an agreement which should be signed and returned to us at your earliest convenience. It will occur to you that any unnecessary loss of time in returning this agreement will result in an unavoidable delay in the issuance of new stock to you—and the stock draws dividends from the date of issue.

Yours very truly,

William Fillingham,

Secretary to Committee.

The Thomas A. Edison & Chemical Co.

OFFICE AND SALESDROOMS
14-16 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

WIZARD INK TABLET

THE
MAGNO-ELECTRIC
VITALIZER

New York

Dear Sir:

On November 26th -- two weeks ago -- I wrote to you pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, informing you that it had been decided to organize a new company to be known as The American Electric and Chemical Company, and that stock holders in The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company would receive stock in the new company on a share for share basis. At the same time I sent you a transfer form which should have been returned with your signature in order that the new stock could be issued to you.

Eighty percent of the stock holders have now agreed to the transfer and have sent us their signed agreements to exchange their present stock for the new shares. As I have not yet heard from you on the subject I am enclosing to you a duplicate form of agreement and beg to request your prompt attention to the matter. I trust you will realize that as the action of the Board of Directors has been confirmed by an 80 per cent. majority of the stock holders of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, further delay in exchanging your stock is inadvisable and is contrary to your own interests. Owing to conditions entirely beyond our control, the stock of The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company, as it stands today, is absolutely valueless. If your stock is converted into shares of The American Electric and Chemical Company, its value is restored. We could not prevent or foresee the arbitrary action of the Post Office Department, but with the assistance of our stock holders we can certainly avert further loss. The American Electric and Chemical Company can have no enemies, and, consequently there is no reason why it should not do as profitable a business as The Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Company. Our goods sell entirely on their merits and as the running expenses of the company will be very greatly reduced the success of the new company is assured.

As I have already pointed out to you, delay prejudices your interests. Please attend to this matter at once and let me have your signed agreement by return mail.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM FILLINGHAM,

Secretary to Committee.

SUPREME COURT
NEW YORK COUNTY.

-----X
THOMAS A. EDISON,
 PLAINTIFF,
- against -
THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,
 DEFENDANT.
-----X

SUPREME COURT--NEW YORK COUNTY.

THOMAS EDISON,
 PLAINTIFF,
- against -
THE THOMAS A. EDISON JR. CHEMICAL
COMPANY,
 DEFENDANT.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS A. EDISON JR.

FRANK E. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DUN BUILDING, 290 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
COUNTY OF ESSEX. } SS.

THOMAS A. EDISON JR., being duly sworn, deposes
and says that he resides in Orange, N. J. and is the Vice-
President and a Director in the defendant company; that the
signature of deponent to this affidavit is the true and
genuine signature and handwriting of deponent, as he is and
always has been accustomed to write the same; that in
writing such signature it is not and never has been his
custom to make a loop connected with the initial letter "T"
over the rest of the name, nor to make said letter "T" in
any other manner than as in the signature attached to this
affidavit.

Deponent further says that he has read the annexed
circulars or advertisements of the defendant company attached
hereto as exhibits and respectively marked Exhibits A and B,
and made a part hereof; that the statements in said exhibits
contained to the effect that deponent has a laboratory in
New Jersey, and that he is conducting experiments therein or
in any laboratory, are without qualification false; that
deponent has never had a laboratory of his own in the State
of New Jersey or elsewhere, and has not conducted any
experiments or done any work in any laboratory in New Jersey
or elsewhere since the year when he did some work for

his father Thomas A. Edison, in his father's laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey; that he has never conducted any laboratory experiments whatever for the defendant company; that all that deponent ever did in connection with the so-called Magno-Electric Vitalizer advertised by the defendant is to have suggested the idea which others on behalf of the company perfected, and for which an application for a patent was made in his name at the request of the said company in order to connect the name of "Edison" with it; that deponent has not spent any time at the defendant's offices or been in any way connected with the active management of defendant's business since on or about the day of 1903; that the statements contained in said exhibits, in so far as they assert that deponent gives any advice to patients, examines any correspondence or that communications from patients are referred to him personally for advice or that he receives instruments for regulation or has any personal connection with the management of the business since the time last mentioned, are unqualifiedly false and untrue; nor does deponent remember ever having had any interview whatever with any prospective patients or purchasers of Vitalizers or given advice thereon, or had any communications from patients referred to him personally for advice, and further says that his knowledge of diseases and their remedies, whether they be drugs or electricity, is practically nothing; that deponent has also read a certain letter dated May 4th, 1904, written by the defendant company to one Mrs. William Gladek, Perth Amboy, N.J. in which defendant says "that in the opinion of our medical experts, as well as of Mr. Edison, your complaint is due to a rheumatic nature;" of this deponent says he never had or gave any such opinion, and knew nothing of the case therein mentioned; that deponent has also read a certain letter dated May 5th, 1904, written by defendant company to Mr. Jordan M. Israel, Rahway,

N. J., in which appears the following statement by the defendant company, "Mr. Edison has indicated on the annexed diagnosis form the above mentioned instruments, as he agrees with our medical officers regarding the advisability of treating your case by this means. He asks us to tell you that if you will use this diagnosis form and the enclosed envelope when ordering a set of Vitalizers, that he will personally superintend the regulation of your instruments"; deponent says that the said statements contained in the last said letter are each and every of them in all respects false and untrue and that deponent knew nothing of the case in question and made no requests of the defendant in regard thereto and sent no messages to the addressee of said letter. Deponent further says that the defendant company is and has been for years past, against the protest of deponent, in various ways seeking to convey the impression to the public and to defendant's customers that his father Thomas A. Edison, is and was connected with the business of the defendant company; that this appears among other things by the use of the term "Mr. Edison" in the letters above mentioned as well as elsewhere; that deponent recalls protesting on one occasion against the use of a signature reproduced on the advertisements and goods of the defendant, on account of the fact that the same imitated almost precisely the signature of his father, the same having been taken from a facsimile of his father's signature on a phonograph. Deponent further says on information and belief that the entire scheme originated and has been carried on by one Franklin Everhart and his associates; that the said Everhart, as deponent has since learned, was the controlling spirit as well as owner of a former company known as the Edison Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation; that an injunction was granted July 15, 1901, by the U.S. Circuit

Court for the District of Delaware upon application of Thomas A. Edison, deponent's father, restraining the said Edison Chemical Company from the use of the name "Edison" as part of its corporate title and also from using the word "Edison" on its letter-heads or on its cards, circulars or other advertisements or labels upon the goods so sold or offered for sale by it except when accompanied by explanatory matter indicating clearly that the complainant, Thomas A. Edison, was in no way connected with the defendant corporation or with its business or with the articles or goods sold or offered for sale by it;

Deponent further says that ~~xxxx~~ about the same time the said injunction was granted, he was approached by the said Franklin Everhart who asked deponent, in substance, how much he wanted for the use of his (deponent's) name to be used in the title of a proposed new corporation; at that time deponent had no knowledge that there had been in existence the said company known as the Edison Chemical Company or that Everhart was connected with it; deponent says that shortly thereafter he made an arrangement for a small consideration to lend the use of his name, and subsequently, he with certain associates of the said Everhart, became incorporators of the defendant company, of which company the said Everhart is an officer, and, as deponent believes, a large stockholder; for about a year or a little more, the said defendant company continued in a small way the business of selling ink, perfume and bluing tablets, the formulas for which had been purchased from the said Edison Chemical Company, until about December 1902, when deponent suggested the electric vitalizer-- his suggestion consisting of making a drawing upon a pad-- the company getting up the details and causing the applications to be written out for a patent; since about the time the defendant company began manufacturing and selling Vitalizers, or shortly thereafter, deponent

has had no active connection with defendant company, except to hold the offices of vice president and a director, the management and conduct of the same having been carried on by the other officers; that deponent is informed and believes that in the New York store of the defendant, a man (not of the name of Edison) is employed who is pointed out by the defendant company to purchasers and other inquiring parties as "Mr. Edison"; that all these practices are without the consent or approval of deponent; deponent further says that the motive of the said Everhart in getting him into the company on account of the similarity of his name to that of his father and the whole course of conduct on the part of the defendant company clearly indicate an intent to trade upon the name and reputation of deponent's father, Thomas A. Edison, who is a well-known and distinguished electrician, electrical inventor and discoverer; that deponent has not and never had any reputation, knowledge or experience as an electrical discoverer, inventor or electrician.

Subscribed and sworn to }
before me this day }
of 1904. }

Feb. 2, 1905.

Wm. E. Gilmore, Esq.,

National Phon. Co.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

The attached circular from the American Electric & Chemical Company may be of interest. You will note the statement:-

"It is clear, therefore, that if we are to continue in business we must eliminate the Edison name from our title and from our products, and must, also remove from our literature every word or paragraph to which there could be the slightest objection."

Please return this circular when you have read it.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.
Enc.

[ATTACHMENT]

Why the Mail of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr. Chemical Company Was Stopped.

"If you have had occasion to write to the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. recently, you know that your letter has been returned to you by the Postoffice Department. It is also possible that you have seen in the newspapers some account of the controversy between this firm and the Postoffice.

"We now find ourselves in a somewhat curious position. Legally we have a perfect right to style ourselves the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., and to manufacture and sell our products to the public. Practically, however, this right is rendered valueless because the Postoffice Department arbitrarily insists upon returning to the writers all letters that are addressed to the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company.

"So many of our customers have sent letters to us by express, declaring deep indignation at the action of the Postoffice, and questioning the right of the Department to supervise their expenditures and correspondence, that we have decided to lay before our friends a brief statement of the facts leading up to the stoppage of our mail. We feel that we have been unfairly, illegally and outrageously treated. We know that a decision of the United States Circuit Court has been sneered at, insulted and rendered void by two minor officials of the Postoffice, and we think we owe it to ourselves to lay the facts before our correspondents.

"The Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. was legally incorporated in Delaware, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., eldest son of the inventor, being one of the incorporators.

"The company was, from the first, opposed by the senior Edison, and in 1903 Thomas A. Edison, Sr., brought suit against the company in the United States Circuit Court. The complainant asserted that this company was fraudulently trading upon his name and reputation, that its business was conducted fraudulently, that the Vitalizer was fraudulent, and that we were trying to make the public believe that he—and not his son—was the inventor of the Vitalizer. The plaintiff asserted that this company had no right whatsoever to use the Edison name, and he therefore prayed the Court to issue an injunction prohibiting this Company from continuing to make and sell the Vitalizer.

"The case was tried before Mr. Justice Bradford, of the United States Circuit Court, and was so overwhelmingly and distinctly decided in our favor, that the newspapers gave large headlines to the news.

"Mr. Justice Bradford decided, first, that the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. had been legally incorporated, and that, as Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., was one of the incorporators, and had specifically granted to the Company the right to use his name upon the Vitalizer, and other appliances, there was no question of the perfect legal right of this Company to do business and to style itself the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company.

"Regarding the complainant's claim that the Company was trading upon the name of Thomas A. Edison, Sr., and fraudulently representing its product as the invention of the elder Edison, Justice Bradford, after a very careful examination of all the advertisements, booklets, and literature published by the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., said

[ATTACHMENT]

that everything it had issued stated distinctly and unequivocally that the appliances offered for sale were invented by the younger Edison. As for the charges of fraud, Justice Bradford said that he found nothing whatever to support them. He decided that the Company was committing no fraud, either upon Edison, Sr., or upon the public to whom it sold its products, and he therefore denied the application of the elder Edison for an injunction—and the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. continued its business, supposing that the Court's decree would be respected.

It should be remembered, at this point, that the law permits any litigant who is not satisfied with the Court's decision to carry the case higher up—to take an appeal.

Such an opportunity was afforded to the elder Edison, but no appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court was ever taken.

Naturally, we thought we were to be permitted unmolested to attend to our own affairs. One of the highest American courts had triumphantly vindicated our right to do business, and we did not believe that any other department could be induced to interfere with its decision.

In this we were wrong. The elder Edison possessed sufficient "influence" over a department of the Postoffice to induce it to ignore the Circuit Court's decision.

On September 8, without a word of warning, all our correspondence was held up. It took us two days to find out "Why?" Then we were told that grave charges had been made against us by Mr. Edison.

Investigation showed that these "grave charges" were identical at every point with those which the Circuit Court had considered to be ridiculous and unfounded. All the old insinuations and charges were there. It was again alleged that we were trading upon the name of the senior Edison, but, as a new charge, it was also asserted that we had imitated his signature and were using it upon our Vitalizers. As a matter of fact, the signature in question was proved to be that of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., the inventor of the Vitalizer and the incorporator of the Company.

As we were cited to appear before the Postoffice Department in Washington, to answer these charges, officials of this Company went there, naturally expecting a fair hearing before a judicial tribunal whose proceedings would be conducted according to the ordinary rules of evidence.

We experienced nothing of the sort. The case was prejudged—everything was cut, dried and packed up before we reached Washington. We found that for two weeks the attorneys of our opponent had been closeted with the two postoffice officials who "tried" the case, whereas we were given just four hours in which to prepare our answer. The postoffice officials allowed us to see the charges for the first time at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, on the same day, the case was "tried."

The two men who heard the case refused to pay any attention whatever to the evidence we submitted. They cast doubt on the authenticity of letters from young Mr. Edison written to Senator Burroughs, of Michigan, and insinuated that three other United States Senators, who had used and endorsed the Vitalizers "did not know what they were talking about." One of these officials gave it as his "experience"—he is about 26 years old—that most testimonials were written by ignorant and irresponsible persons, who had "a perfect mania for writing endorsements."

It was so vain that we produced letters from prominent railroad officials—one of them the Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent of the principal railroad in the United States—from high Government officials, from Commissioners of Public Education, from editors of newspapers,

[ATTACHMENT]

from ministers of all denominations, from the Governor of an Eastern State, from leading men in the United States Army and Navy, from Judges, Physicians, Lawyers, Bankers, successful Merchants and Business Men, and from persons of intelligence and standing all over the country. We might have spared ourselves the trouble. The experienced young man who "tried" our case considered all these writers to be "ignorant and irresponsible persons," and finally put the capstone upon his edifice of presumption and conceit by declaring that he didn't believe these letters were genuine, anyway!

What are you going to do when you are confronted by a man of this calibre, who is vested with real—though brief—authority? One can inform ignorance, and persuade obstinacy to listen to reason, but before prejudice and capacious bias one is helpless!

We did what we could, nevertheless. We showed the originals of hundreds of our testimonials—autograph letters, written on note-headings impossible to duplicate—and offered to give \$5,000 to any charity this young man would name if he could show either that any of these letters was bogus or that we had ever asked for or influenced the writing of any one of them.

We also showed what the Vitalizer cost us to manufacture and place on the market, and submitted the affidavit of our electrician that the instruments would generate a certain strength of current for a given length of time. The youthful representative of the Postoffice Department met this by declaring his belief that the Vitalizer was inoperative—he said he didn't believe it would work.

The young man had never tried the Vitalizer himself, and admitted that he did not know any one who had—but, nevertheless, he was sure it was a useless appliance!

As a sidelight upon this "trial" it may be mentioned that our attorney discovered the entire proceedings were being taken upon a set of Vitalizers that were two years and six months old—one of the first sets ever made. Our friends know that since that time the model has been entirely changed and very greatly strengthened and improved. Our attorney placed one of these instruments before the "court," but there is no reason to believe it was ever tested or even considered in the case.

A complete list of the Directors and of the many stockholders of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co. was furnished to the Department, and it was explained that the arbitrary stoppage of the Company's mail and it was explained that the business, work great hardship to these investors and might bring financial ruin upon some of them, but it does not appear that the interests of these stockholders were, even for an instant, considered by the two Postoffice officials.

A full account of that most remarkable "trial" would make interesting reading, but it is a significant fact that no stenographic report of the proceedings was made, nor, were any of the other usual forms of court procedure observed.

Before the officials of this Company had been in the room five minutes they knew that the case had been arranged and decided beforehand, that nothing they could say or do would make any difference, and that an adverse decision would be given.

Consequently, no one was surprised when a so-called "Fraud order" was issued against this Company, and its mail was permanently stopped.

The whole object of these proceedings was to prevent us from styling ourselves the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., and from doing business under the Edison name. Legally this could not be done, but practically it has now been accomplished, through the influenced aid of the Postoffice Department.

[ATTACHMENT]

It is clear, therefore, that if we are to continue in business we must eliminate the Edison name from our title and from our products, and must also remove from our literature every word or paragraph to which there could be the slightest objection.

These things we propose to do forthwith. We know that the Vitalizer is a valuable appliance; we know that it can and does cure disease; we know that it has proved its efficacy in thousands of instances, and we know that the public wants to buy it, but, hereafter, we shall allow ourselves only to say that we think the Vitalizer is valuable, we think it cures disease, it seems to have proved its efficacy, and we believe the public wants it. Hair-splitting, you say? So it is. But the Postoffice declares we have no right to make these statements as matter-of-fact; they are matters of opinion, and must be so circumscribed.

In order that we may transact business promptly and uninterruptedly under these conditions, an entirely new Company has been organized under No. 14 Stone street, New York. Its managers and staff will comprise the same persons who, in the Thomas A. Edison Jr. Chemical Co. faithfully considered your interests.

Our attorneys have been in conference with the representatives of the senior Edison, and we have been assured that upon dropping the name of Edison we shall not be molested further. Throughout the Postoffice controversy the attitude of our many customers has been most gratifying to us. Hundreds have been at great trouble to assure us of their unwavering friendship and belief in the integrity of the Company. They have said that nothing could shake their faith in the merits of the Vitalizer, and have sent us renewed and substantial assurances of their good will. There is, we are glad to say, not the slightest doubt that the public wants the Vitalizer—the thousands of letters returned by the Postoffice prove that conclusively. As it is many months since we advertised the Vitalizer, we know that the majority of these letters were written by people who have seen with their own eyes what the Vitalizer has done for their friends. These correspondents want to use the instruments; we feel sure we shall receive their orders.

If you, therefore, are among those who have written to us, ordering the Vitalizer or asking questions about it, will you not oblige us by communicating your wishes to us once more? If you will now address your letter to The American Electric and Chemical Co., No. 14 Stone street, New York, it will be given prompt and careful attention. We are prepared to furnish the Magneto-Electric Vitalizer in its highest efficiency. We can also supply you with any of the accessory appliances, or with the improved Re-Vitalizer. We wish especially to direct your attention to the new Dynamic Energizer—an instrument which combines in itself the potentialities of frictional and dynamic electricity. This appliance is of special value in nervous ailments, and can be used by any member of the family.

Vitalizers and other instruments sent to us to be recharged, repaired, re-covered or repaired will be attended to promptly and efficiently in the same day they are received by us.

All packages should be addressed to The American Electric and Chemical Co. and should bear the name and address of the sender. Postoffice Orders, Express Money Orders and Checks should be made out to The American Electric and Chemical Co. Please inform us of the change of name of any of your friends who are interested, and assure them of our earnest desire to serve their best interests.

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN ELECTRIC AND CHEMICAL CO.

CHARLES N. BUTLER

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

PHOTO, TRADE MARK AND COPYRIGHT

1010 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA.

February 4, 1905.

Frank L. Burr, Esq.,
Rohrer Insurance Co.,
Orange, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Whitney.

It seems to me that the suit should not be discontinued, but
that a motion should be entered upon the bill.

I will await your answer before replying to Mr. Whitney.

Yours very truly,

C. N. Butler

[ENCLOSURE]

New York, February 3, 1905.

Charles W. Butler, Esq.,
1318 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Zaring, the attorney for the Edison Jr. Chemical Co., informs me that some time ago he had an understanding with Mr. Dyer that the suit brought by Mr. Edison against the Company would be discontinued, if the Company would discontinue the use of the word "Edison". Steps taken to dissolve the Company have been nearly completed. All, I believe, but about twenty shares of the stock have already consented to the dissolution and have been turned in for that purpose. The Company, however, cannot be legally dissolved while the suit is pending, and Mr. Zaring recently wrote to Mr. Dyer in regard to its discontinuance, but has not heard from him, and understands that he is now in Europe. I accordingly ask another extension of the defendant's time to answer.

Yours very truly,

W. B. Whitney.

Enclosures.

Edison Jr. Case.

Feb. 7, 1905.

Charles N. Butler, Esq.,

1318 Land Title Bldg.,

Phila. Pa.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Whitney.

I agreed with Mr. Zaring that the suit should be discontinued, for the reason that it seemed likely that if that were not done, complications might arise which would undo all that we had succeeded in accomplishing. There would also be the doubt that if there was a defense made in the present suit the result might practically upset the action of the Post-office Department. Mr. Zaring assures me that the company will never use the name Edison again, and I have had circulars sent me in which the same assurances are made. In view of this situation, I thought that a discontinuance would answer our purpose. I agree with you fully that it would have been better if the case could have been terminated by the entry of a decree, but I have no reason to question the complete and absolute renunciation.

Charles N. Butler, Esq. - 2.

by the company of all claim to the Edison name, which of course,
is all that we ever hoped to accomplish.

Yours very truly,

FLD/ARK.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SERIES

There is a variety of special collections in the archives of the Edison National Historic Site, ranging from single items to substantial groups of personal papers. This series consists of selections from the following three collections: (1) Miller Reese Hutchison Diary; (2) William H. Meadowcroft Papers; and (3) Muckers of the Edison Laboratory.

Miller Reese Hutchison Diary. This collection consists of loose pages of handwritten, transcribed excerpts from the diary of Edison associate, Miller Reese Hutchison. Individual sets of transcriptions cover the periods 1902, 1907-1914, and scattered months from 1919, as well as Hutchison's Christmas and New Year's holidays from 1907 until 1932. The selected items discuss activities at the West Orange laboratory, where Hutchison served briefly as chief engineer, and provide details regarding work with Edison.

William H. Meadowcroft Papers. These papers consist primarily of material collected or generated by William H. Meadowcroft during the preparation of the two-volume official biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, which was published by Harper & Brothers in 1910. Included are reminiscences by Edison and his associates, along with drafts and galley proofs of the book. Also included is incoming and outgoing correspondence pertaining to other publications about Edison and to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors, as well as items concerning electricity, x-rays, and other matters. The selected items cover the period 1907-1913.

Muckers of the Edison Laboratory. These records, which cover the period 1902-1909, consist of a minute book and a small amount of unbound material pertaining to the Muckers of the Edison Laboratory, a select, dues-collecting fraternity of employees at the West Orange laboratory. The minute book includes a list of members and an account of business meetings, as well as comical reports of periodic "outings" by the club. The unbound material consists primarily of postcards and other correspondence from members and former members.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

This collection consists of loose pages of handwritten, transcribed excerpts from the diary of Edison associate, Miller Reese Hutchison. Inventor of the Klaxon horn and other devices, Hutchison first met Edison in 1897, when Hutchison was developing his Acousticon aid for the hearing impaired. In 1907 he visited Edison's laboratory and noted the inventor's interest in using producer gas as fuel in cement kilns. In 1910 he visited again and became interested in Edison's alkaline storage battery. Beginning in November 1911, Hutchison served briefly as chief engineer at the West Orange laboratory, where he worked on storage batteries and kinetophones. He was particularly interested in submarine applications for the battery, and he acquired the rights to sell Edison batteries to the federal government. For that purpose, he formed Miller Reese Hutchison, Inc., in 1916. His direct connection with Edison and the various Edison companies ended in 1918, although in 1919 he tried to help John Monnot renegotiate a contract for storage battery sales rights in Europe.

The transcribed excerpts were prepared by Hutchison, possibly sometime between 1927 and his death in 1944, and they may have formed part of a small number of personal effects purchased from Hutchison's estate by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Individual sets of transcriptions cover the periods May-June 1902, 1907-1914, and scattered months from 1919, as well as Hutchison's Christmas and New Year's holidays from 1907 until 1932. For several periods, there are multiple versions of the transcribed excerpts. A 42-page set entitled "My Ten Years with Edison" contains entries from October 1907 through February 1912 relating specifically to Edison and to Hutchison's work on storage batteries. Another 9-page set with the same title, which covers the years 1907-1933, is a partial index to the diary. The diary itself has not been located. A finding aid for the archival record group is available at the Edison National Historic Site. Related material can be found in the "Miller Reese Hutchison, Inc." folder in the Edison Storage Battery Company Records.

The selected transcriptions provide a continuous account of Hutchison's life and his association with Edison from April 1910 through December 1914. Also included are the scattered excerpts from 1919; the separate transcriptions for New Year's holidays from 1910 through 1922; and the 42-page set, "My Ten Years with Edison." The entries discuss activities at the laboratory, including problems with components of the Edison storage battery, and provide details regarding work with Edison. Hutchison describes Edison's long hours at the laboratory, notes the inventor's occasional travels away from home, and indicates his association with employees, friends, and acquaintances. The unselected excerpts either do not pertain to Edison or duplicate the information in the selected material.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

"MY TEN YEARS WITH EDISON"

My 10 years with Edison

1907-1911
Edison

1907-

Oct. 19-

Nagel came in to talk on burning cement by producer gas instead of powdered coal. Durr & I, stating the matter suggested a compromise.

Oct 24-

Got letter from Edison waiting & later up the producer gas proposition.

Nov 25

Nagel & Durr met to Edison Sat. on 4th St & W. Got letter at 5¹⁰ & saw Mr E. at 5³⁰. Girdler promised him he could save by using producer gas as he had tried it in a small way. Saw his new cement house under & around home at 8.

1908

Aug 14-

To Edison Sat. with sample of earth from the excavation of a home to see if his new cement house could be used. It was at his house so I went up. Nothing doing.

1909

May 25-

Met Duane & Juliette at Waldorf at 12¹⁵ & dined with them. Up to Washington. After lunch we pulled in & dined for Edison Sat. but a champagne came up at 4²⁵ St & I gave & we saw the Washington Pack & took a taxi cab to Edison Sat. arriving about 7 PM. I found the old man in Chemical Laboratory & brought him out to see Frank & Juliette. Old man Frank wanted the Edison rights on the films for cinematograph & he went with us to 5¹⁵ St & saw us in a Directors Room & discussed the matter. Present Edison, 5 yrs, Duane & Juliette & myself. First discussed Kelly & then broadened the scope to include Russia & Spain. Edison mentioned a schedule as to how many films he must take per week & keep the exchange rights. He finally decided to meet at 5¹⁵ St & I gave

1909 Cont

(2)

Tuesday at 2 PM

Dec. 4 - One to Edison Lab + demonstrated rim + lug. He expressed great satisfaction + pronounced it the best thing of its kind he saw. Ordered all his cars equipped. I asked what he thought about advertising in the sky & he says not worth.

1910.

July 5:

Ed. Hartford called for me at 9 and we went in his Daimler car, to Orange & to Edison Lab. Had long talk with him on various things over and we talked long time with Edison. He ordered rim + lug. also tripod. Hartford was interested in Toledo & offered to put up the money for making it. He doesn't bathe with Ben + Arlington in Orange.

July 8:

To Edison Lab. Hartford and his man Waterman saw their return & arrived & Ben showed us through the factory. Then we had a talk with Edison & Seymour Bateman. Mr. Bateman & Ben we exchanged notes on it but Ben advised us to go ahead & get up my self starting device & he would supply the battery. He named their unit 5 & then I went to Milwaukee and I in- vited my mother.

July 15:

To Edison Lab on auto leaving at 7⁴⁵ AM. ~~Met~~ Mr. McHair with me. Arrived 9⁴⁵. Saw car to station for Ellyson & Warren. They came at 10¹⁵ & we spent an hour looking for Edison. Incidentally saw plum graph & motion picture works. Secured him at 11. Talked Bateman & Seymour with 1. Got all the data & signed it out OK for them. The beginning of the Edison ~~show~~ Bateman for submarine use & the beginning of my connection with him & Edison.

③

1910

July 26 -

Delay of our leave from trunk with car clutch + arrived at Edison's at 4:50 + he put a man to work on clutch. Found Flinn + Granger. Slur through the place. Left at 6:20 for home.

August 24 -

Arr. to Edison on the 1st Brown + Horton with me. Talked Submarine with Edison + decided to go to Washington tonight. Took the 12:20 train for B. Min. Horton with me.

Aug 25.

Arrived Boston at 7. Warner + Smith to hotel + got B. Post. Caught the 9 am train for Annapolis. Arrived at 10. Drove to Hartford. Warner met us at road. To Government Station in Leamouth with Capt. Wellington. Proceeded to 12:20. Then back to Hartford + had lunch. McNaair showed up in automobile. After lunch McNaair + Smith to Washington in the 2nd car, arriving at 4. Went at once to Edmund Cove's office. Told him my mission + he turned me over to Army. Johnson + another man. Showed Cove Holland letter. Took Army for him through Park + appeared to dinner at Willard. Rest of an auspicious day.

Aug 26.

In Edison Sat. at 10:15. Army 11:15. War with conference with Fox + Edison. With 12:20. Bismack + Beach came out + dinner then. We decided at conference not to take up with Holland. Earl G. + McE. Sketched in to make some sample calls for Government work. I saw Finkburg from demonstration with Edison. Secured sublimation of my letter with Cove, Army, McNaair re yesterday.

Aug 29

Spent afternoon at Edison Sat.

Sept 29

Visited Edison Sat with some friends + showed them through.

(4)

1910 cases

Mar. 14

Kump came at 9⁵⁵ to Stephenson at 10⁵⁵ drove to Edison. Sat + showed them through. Then to car barn + took ride in Edison Beach car

Mar. 19.

Leave of Longmont, Colo. + 8 to Spring City. Lunch + rest partly in waiting room. Caught 1st to Orange. Passer Chas E Littlefield, Pittsboro, A. I. du Pont, Stanley Beach, Ben Amato + found Mr. Clark, Port Davis + friend + kept along newspaper man. To Works by cabs + my auto. which met me at station. Mr Beach car showed up as the Erie officials came and down earlier than expected. We waited around awhile, + then I took them through the Storage Battery Works + Lab. As the Beach car came around the corner from West Orange she derailed + the front wheels bounced against pointy lining. Davis, du Pont, Brown + Beach went back to town via my car + SS to R.R. The car pulled itself back on the rails + went on down to Forest Hill + return. I don't see how after I put a kelly pad on them.

Mar. 22.

Naval attaché of Brazil called re. Submarine. Ballou + I showed him Edison cell explained in detail. Much interested. Caught the 1st train for Orange + went out on station. The Beach car started from West Orange station about 3¹⁵ + ran to Forest Hill. Churchward spoke to along. Beach + I went out to Sat to see Sat afterward. He was busy in Stereograph Works.

Mar. 26.

Went to meet SS to W. station. We went to Orange. Met Washell in station + took him. Walked down to Storage Battery Lab + into Beach car. To Forest Hill + return. Then to Sat + saw Edison. He showed us his new insulating compound. Met bunch of men from Philadelphia. Beach told them + I went out to school on Edison.

(5)

1910

Said. Mammurullung to Lecker St. Mammur & I will get up
little company. Mammur us for on them, on this car.
Mammur returned to City with Beach & Widdell.

Mr. 28.

Talked with Edison on lawn at Lab. In Beach car. New man
own line, 3 or 4 more men from South Shore Road on car
Today Edison & I agreed should direct my line & Edison
to help him in the development of the Edison Battery in
return for which I receive exclusive sales rights of battery for
auto commercial purposes of all Nations except Germany
& Austria, on a commission basis. Mutual understanding
for present but on both today comprises the understanding
we agreed upon during last July. This is a very valuable right
because the battery is destined to play an important part in the
future of electrical devices for commercial purposes.

Sec 1.

Left on 3¹⁵ train for Orange, & Edison Laboratory. Talked with
Communist waiting until 5¹⁰ Then came in & showed him
my report & then on Sunday trip. Talked with him until 6¹⁵
He said me to return on his car

Sec 9.

Man named Ferguson, - old Schumann electrician called. Took him
out to Edison's with me, Mr M. Clegg & his brother in Law Wood
at 10¹⁵ at S.W. station. Introduced them to Edison. Had a talk
with Billy Price. Then took them through Shamp's Battery works & to
lunch in the Old Man's house car (Lunch). Then back & through
all the departments. Saw telegram to Ellyson & H. H. Klemm.

Sec 19

Took boat through Sat.

6)

1910

Dec - 20.

Had long conference with Edgar of Electric Bond Co. & he discussed all sorts of dam consequences of m. dam ter up with them on the factory. I proposed to discuss the matter with Edson & went out to the Sat. in den time. We decided to call on the Washington & have a final talk with them. Had a dinner & Supper - many Societies present & heard a lecture by Holland on Ed. Battery after lecture to arrange & talked until 12 m. with Billy B. & caught 12³⁰ to Washington.

Dec 21-

Arrived Washington. Dr. New Willard. Bureau Steam beginning. First saw Amy. Then Capt Robinson. I discussed the battery matter with them & finally went to Coar's room. Finally returned up the battery man can not account of their cooperation & found it was ordering a complete submarine battery at our own price. Also will send us a submarine & expenditure with next summer. Spoke Mr. W. & date & took Amy to lunch. Then caught the 3 o'clock train for Newark. Off at 4¹⁰ & to W. Orange. Off Sat at 9. Up to Ed's house & remained 5-11. With the family. It is much pleased at result of our conference.

Dec 22.

Dr. Edson Sat. Had long talk with Ed. in which he asked me several questions on submarines. Went up to the room where the 1/2" tube filling machine is being made.

2/
1911
Jan. 5th.

Started locomotors on north M^o E. Also explained gas overcharging
problem & he gave me letter to legal dept. to look into patentability
of support. also told them to produce a patent for the lubrication
car lighting system I shipped out. Had discussion with
Syer & Syer Smith

Jan. 7.

Met J. H. Hull on 10. He has an electric tender to the mine,
Edmond Battery & wants to put me a 50% interest to push it for him.
Worked down after he would for water & electric system down into
for inspectors, he said he would protect me & not let down it

Jan. 9.

To Ed Lab. Showed J. H. data compiled & he was pleased. Worked with
details of S-19 call with John & left him on the job. Called on Syer
& related data. Saw Syer Smith & C. G. Smith. Explained matter of
mining batteries & matter of mining gas in mining - took him to
lunch & met him again on 10/10/11. Worked 6:30 am at home
on Edmond Battery data.

Jan. 12.

To Lab. Found letter from Washington in answer to my letter &
telling me of Sunday Lab. Closed on & found discrepancies.
Discussed matters with Lab. & saw Pres. He allowed to see
Station Mary files which I took to my office.

Jan. 14

Took Frank Parker & Bailey to Lab. Long talk with Pres & his
suggested I put pressure on him for submarine mines.
Left 10:30 5³⁰

Jan. 17.

Drove up inspection battery overcharging. Saw & met J. H. Smith, Mr. Miller, & others

Jan. 18.

Col Bailey called & dropped my proposals

(5)

Jan. 19- 12th to Sat. A³ Richetto came out at 3 with one glass man + talked with Edmon. Talked with Edgar re rights Edmon/Boatley for this for Hitt. Told me to write him re. Hitt + try to get Audum Comgo rights for him. He also discussed with me getting Hallford to come out talk about forming an equine battery Co. to handle B. cells as Private's handlers for Wright Center. Edmon/Boatley Electric + Service in 50 minutes.

Jan 21- 40 minutes to Thorne on Boatley Electric. Had long talk with Edmon. Hitt told him goodbye. Edmon told me to go ahead with Germany + Austria as I found Miller had included them in the letters written for his signature. Says we can pay the German Co. a little royalty re. so that completes all the Navis. We tried my earliest device for forming overcharging + it is OK. Putting it on 15 hour charge + see if the work rises up. Haldrup, Ross (Scott (CIC)). came out to Sat this PM + showed them through.

Jan. 23- Talked with John re. writing submarine cells. Talked with Ben re Hitt + Chicago agency. Working difficult.

Jan 25- To Sat called Jimmy's team. Saw the new Horns P.K. shown John for poor work by team in galvanometer room.

Jan 27- To Sat dinner. Put in 10 minutes on submarine battery + got the separation of John to some letters to the hard attitudes. They are fresh. Walter Decker called. Says he would like to have Edmon Equine Battery agency

(9)

Jan 20. Went out in the 2nd of June. Jaki is laid up at home. After waiting some time at Submarine cell, departed.

Jan 21. Packed with boxes & gave them to the post room. Marnie Brown. To Sat on 2nd of June. Had talk with Jaki. Harry of the Submarine cell through as much as I can. Got the books on Radio's & History.

Feb 1. Packed around Ed Sat at 2. Took him through. He was Jaki.

Feb 6. Went some Canadians. In Montreal with Brock to see the Car. I talked with them until 12th. To Sat. discussed in discussion of work for Submarine cell. To Sat with Jaki. Worked Sat with night in Submarine cell.

Feb 7. Took Jaki to see the Sat & discuss improvements on his work.

Feb 8. Commander Vasilevoff of Russian Navy. Was Naval attaché called at 1 PM. Sunday. Explained to him some things & showed his confidence. Left at 3 for morning to go to Orange with me tomorrow.

Feb 9. U. arrived Orange 11 AM. To Sat in car through. I saw him through. Went around training for him. Introduced to Jaki who laid down the plan for treatment of Jaki from the J-R war. Rides on Brock Car.

Feb 10. Motion of Jeffery Maffey called & launched. We discuss electric locomotors. I decided during not immediate to make Brocky Electric. W. B. Leach called 4th & we discuss battery re. Served with me.

(10)

July 11-

Took CE Courtney of USA to Sat. introduced to Jm. Steward
Lum through. Pleased.

July 15-

Took W.P. Secker & Gordon to Sat. introduced to Jm. Steward through.
Saw both with info on Equine Battery rights. Spent some
time discussing Can. Fighting System.

July 16-

Took Hudson Maxson to Sat. introduced Edmon (on case). He &
Maxson chatted. Took Lum through. We dined with Edmon.
Saw with Maxson in his home.

July 17-

St. Cam. Pfister of Station Navy called & asked for written report
acted. Subm. Cell.

July 22-

Wrote letters on battery to Vanciliff & Pfister.

July 24

Port 7 or 8 letters acquired Edmon to trainin Ambassadors on
battery. Edmon's Subm. in day. Port 7 & 107
disappearance of Subm. Battery.

July 28-

In Washington. Reported with Klein at Sheraton Hotel. To Sat. Stew. Sig.
saw Army, Courtney, Todd etc. Sold 2-B2 & 2-B4 Equine
batteries in Todd for Windows. Then got Ordinance form for fighting
& firing cells & magazine Battery. Met (of Saki Shipyard Boat Co.)
took us to Preston Park. Then spent to 4 PM on Post St. Sig. with
Army.

March 1-

Handing of Pros called & discussed Ed. Batt. for Submarine. Saw
him some data. He is preparing an article.

(11)

March 2

CV Edison Lab all day. Confound with JAR on can lighting system, charging switch etc. He started model generator & the made. Dissect gas from tube & started experiment. Put 5-5 cells for experimental purposes.

March 6-

P. +

In Lab. Started in to blow up a battery to see if JAR can come over with a young cell through JAR's. Did not explode over at all. John picked up JAR's asleep on table in Lab. John says to Klean plant of JAR a horn + 2 jacks.

March 7-

John Blanchard to Lab & discuss see locomotion with JAR. Made some tests on exploding cells.

March 10-

P.

J.B. Hurd at Lab experimenting on his amalgamating of steel by vacuum process. We worked (JAR + P) until 4:30 am on gas separation device for saturated cells.

March 11-

Took Mon ^{John} Hanson, Billings + Kordis to Edison Lab this PM. Met Edison. Long conference re. tunnel in surgery & the cancer.

March 13-

In Lab. dentist. Bruce Ford called 10:30. Slowed him through Lab + other factories but not through St. Anthony factory. Did not battery with him at some length. Told him about making H₂O hyperexpanding gas etc. After he turned it during conversation on exploding cells. Asked him if he would go to work for us. "Yes, \$10,000 a year. Slugged. He said he would think over on this trip & report. Sails Thursday.

March 14-

In Lab. Started new design on testing can. Also separator for gas. Finished with Roberts (R + Klean). He examines the model of Edison machine in this work. Wants an atom & all etc.

12

Mon 15: To Lab. finished up lab work + to veg.

Mon 16 - Went to Mt. Mansfield + saw Icebergs. also fixed up room
cells lab on KTH.

March 17 - To Lab. On the job with Hunter. Song tests with J & L. Hybrid of Roman
Ornamental called 10:45 & I started the mounds for the day & then.
He ran huts & singing & firing killing. Took him through the
plants. Immature all day. At 2:30 I put the imm. matter
up to J & L. He explained & accepted the letter & wanted the letter
in duplicate. I took him to the next after mine. The next day is,
I got 5% reduction in seed. In the rain, on second crest &
operation to date. about \$50.00. Mailed letter & 38 pgs to Parents.

March 18- Went on battery duty in Ordnance with Watson. My gas self drive.
Finished this PM.

March 14 - at 9³⁰ left for Lab. to conduct tests on apparatus to prevent overcharging battery. It was not right as it ~~clamped~~ caused short. So I made another cork float & put it in. Took off.

Uch 20- Discussed arrangements to handle the big cells.

" 24 - Found big can for explosion testing, ready for tests. The overcharge switch being placed.

25 To Lab + checked up on the work in hand.

(13)

Wed 28- From Washington to Sat loaded with *Eucalyptus* *Bottanica* on set which I presented to Edison. Mumut was at Klean factory today.

" 30- Edgar (Sec. B Co.) dined with me. He wants a lot of batteries & started in to discuss matter to 5 PM. He came home with me to dinner. I left by Sat after taking him to restaurant. He buckled down to lay over fueling E & Co. a few good pieces in new installation. He finally agreed as follows:

Let me A says calls with 18' tubes \$110 = KWH @ 3 br. rate

5th & under -

135 " " "

5th & over

125 " " "

Let me K & P Co 10%. He would select fuel with tech. wants

192 - a² with 14-1/2" bars plates for room small boiler

Over 2400 HP Battery @ 2 br. rate for a large vessel.

Surfed him \$125 less 10% on this

" 31- Same in ltr to Sat. Decided to locate in St. Paul - Bldg. in old drug room on 3^d floor. Had much stairs to build & ordered big can dilapid store tomorrow. Fred told of bath with Edgar & he stands behind me on the 10% discount to them. Also says of story "for" for he will stand behind them & he might stop to dinner to other food companies. I re-ordered prices mentioned yesterday & he confirmed. He gets my pity of 60¢ on every 8-4 call ahead. 5.55%. So the prices than asked later can adjust all right. I mentioned the discount matter to Poe also. Nobody else known.

I pushed against Poe's man selling calls (submarine) to Italy as I learned he has been building 2 big test cells for Italy. I'll promise to stop him at once. I also again

(14)

requested that all submarine & other Government work pass through my hands in all countries & I'll equal to this.

- Apr. 1- Slept by breakfast & lunched with To each & a crowd of China. read paper news took them to Brad's car. 5 m. all. Then to Lab & long talk with Jell. He thinks I had better run my office over them. I will give me all the room I want. Or I'll run, I guess.
- Apr. 2- Got busy on spec. & design of Automatic Fox Trap for Submarine calls to 9 PM.
- Apr. 3- Got my office moved under night & am order for 1000 things for Lab. Handed in 3 papers & legal stuff. Started several more calls to the media.
- Apr. 4- Fred Conger of SU Church in Blog. I want to rent my office out. Started moving 1000 things & change in car.
- Apr. 5- Spent day at Lab. arranging my room.
- Apr. 6- Spent PM at Lab.
- Apr. 8- Moved room sleep to Lab. Room not clean.
- Apr. 9. Wrote article on Brad's Car for Secretariat Engineer.
- Apr. 10- Had a longer mean named Davis to Lab with me. Introduced Davis to Lab & Mary.

(15)

Apr 11-

To Lab. & got my room going pretty well. Slatted big can gas furnace. Ordered motor generator instead 44 KW. outfit. Slatted in to amalgamate + + - plates with Hydrogen but Mumuk came over & I got him on to take & got the truck going for the St. Louis. In us. He is disgusted. Not from students with Beach or I was leaving.

Apr 12-

To Lab at 7¹⁰ AM. Went on battery room repairs & then to my lab. Motor generator almost ready. Hadson Maxim placed unit on for the first time & to the machine. Dr. brought her for repair. Prepared small cell with mercury and zinc on the iron plates. Turned in to Lab. No 6801-A.

Apr 13-

Got 7¹⁵ Slatted exploding the gas in big can. Sprung a leak on 5th explosion on bottom. Am now ready to do shorts.

Apr. 14.

Got at 8³⁰. Took some 8x10 plates of big can. Some for cell. Slatted my overcharge alarm. Took

" 15-

Assembled both can & made a number of explosions. Put a gram on side. Watched on air change device.

16-

Took lot of things from house to lab in car. Made some explosions. Reported to Dr.

18

Visited Van Veen House in W. Orange. 175th street. Compared my chlorine test W. Williams to some prediction as to how far can into gas for today. Put hoses to work in my room.

(16)

Apr 19- Introduced Bow Williams to Jack. He started to work tomorrow.

Apr 20- Williams started to work. I spent time in Lab.

" 22- Frank Kandoff spent several hours at Lab.
Had long talks with Jack. He is spacing up some more & run all the time. He suggested putting a balloon with a cell, slightly inflating it & exploding. Thinks it will protect the can. I will try it.

Apr 23- Closed lease Van Ness house \$171⁰⁰ per month. Gave.
Took Rine & Hal to Lab for an hour.

Apr 25- Heavy day from Summit & W. Briggs, via San Bruno with family.

" 26- Long talk with Soly on German submarine cells.

" 27- Seger discuss balloon with me, at Machinery Club. He wants 576- 4th size cells with 14-16" latex pieces in each. Proposed send him samples by July 1. Fred has almost sold. Got railroad lighting stuck stuck with Simpson.

May 1- Moved family to Van Ness house.

May 2- Got package claim to work OK

May 4- Fred even inflated condoms as shock absorbers in cells. 2nd cans bulged when exploded.

(17)

May 5- Song tests with Jack & heard reproducer as stimulus for perfected.

8- Reassigned separator as for 4 to 2 of A-4 cells. Jack out this PM.

9- Jack on trip to cement plant all day. Worked from afternoon supper to 1 AM at set-on separator (2-4) design.

10- Forenoon spent in Jack lab.

11- Started exp't. on oxidation of grids to prevent current leakage. Jack all PM. Bob brought over 2 runs to Sat. for Brown Hasting machine Co. for data, papers re on 2 Brownman (May) papers. Back to Jack tonight.

12- Song talk Jack. We want to correlate grids from this electrolyte.

13- Into Baum von Plessheim of Austin Hengery through works. Frank Pader with us. Pader wants to make a new design time.

14- Jack experimenting on recording grids.

15- Pader tests grids. Formulation order in Samples for Jack with loan & more.

16- Dialectic exp'ts.

17- ditto. With letter to Brown H. M. Co.

18- 10- Gas traps ready. Jack spent evening with you in chemical room.

(18)

May 19 - Dialectic expts

20. Man from Jubilee called + asked for donation of \$57 = for annual number 70th Anniversary. I was out to see later. He says OK provided I write the article.
Cleaned up aluminum cell station.

21. Long talk with Mrs E. Took Mr McE + Jim Miller for a ride. Brought them lighter new lawn (new lawn) this PM

23 - Dialectic expts.

24. To Beach of B.C. called + I took them through works. saw the battery station - enclosed. Went into room for Brown H. M. G. about the clean battery + decorated long letter.

25. Phlogiston (dialectic) expts. Took John for ride in Peckard car

26. Long letter by phone with Grant about of W.C. about painting clean cells. Long talk John tonight at Sat. My office furniture came over from ref.

27 - Dialectic expts. unimproving

28. Mr & Mrs Gie (EBC) to Sat. To see house but in leader. Indefinite. Came to Sat. Later. Went over seeing situation + drafted a letter. Took down to have lunch. Supper + dinner around 3³⁰. We redecorated + I put new typewriter. Dinner served 8³⁰. I returned 11 PM. After to story. John, story, I saw wanted my Sat in SAT Co.

(19)

May 30 - Left my car at JAL home for loan to take a ride. Has car arranged.

June 1 - In Washington visiting the various A + N Spts. Called on Capt Wilkes at Gun Factory.

June 2 - Reported machinery trip to Edison. Took loan for ride after supper.

June 5 - Spent day in Annapolis & Washington.

June 6 - Spent day at Bldg. worked on Battery. Worked to 2 AM.

June 7 - Spent entire day at Lab. Conference with JAL. 6-7 PM.
Worked to 2 AM.

June 8 - Conference with JAL on cable from Bergmann. JAL away from 11 AM.
Spent part of day at Lab & home.

June 9 - Sent cable to Bergmann re V & JAL Schumann Cells.
Mr E. discussed Bergmann trip with me. Also training.

June 10 - Home disconnected from Pk to me at home.

June 11 - Shared US Council & Chris Elliott through Factory & Lab.
Home disconnected. Home Pk again.

June 12 - Hired dissection room @ 20° for work for Schumann cell design.
Discussed battery for Telpedons (testing) with Capt Leon
N. Smith, Navy. Shared lunch through room & home to lunch.

(20)

June 13 - Worked out way to clamp girds for S cell construction.
Secured application for patent on gun extinguishing means for battery.

June 15 - Box was all in so I advanced 15⁰⁰ & told him to enter &
help to Washington on week end & rest up for our work.

June 16 - Gave Jax the manifest covers shed plotter.

June 19 - Handed in 4 - C¹ cells for Elco B. Co. Stuart Scumdie
through. Persuaded him to sign on his present. Induced Stuart,
found of Porton to Jax.

June 20 - Plein yard on Battery tests. Handed C¹ cells to Ben Rengler.

June 23 - Spent day at Elco Boat works in New London. Met Spear.

June 26 - Bought Battery tractor for 100⁰⁰.

June 27 - Ordered 42 - C¹ cells for practice & material. Joked with Jax
on my contract on Navy work here for next. Says he
will sign a contract Stuart him for Ordnance specifications
on battery.

June 28 - Went for get for delivery notes. Gave sign contract with Navy
to sign for 120 Mark 14 gun sight & firing battery of S-B² cells with
\$6,600⁰⁰ worth.

June 29 - Home to business on design of S-B² cells.

(21)

June 30 Support & S moulder visited Int. & Battery. Jack with Joe.
Sounded steam horns. The C⁴ cells assembled at 1st work
short circuited naturally. SAs assembled & bread up.

July 1- Finished one C⁴ cell. Weighs 30 lbs. Jailed. Later pulled in
Hampshire, stuck in road.

July 2- Sunday. Completed Sp-13 cell & discharged. OK. Planned mount
to Jack & sent Sagar away. Joe laid up with a cold

July 3- Joe laid up with a cold. Temp air 95-110°

July 4- Elec. current from Public Service out. Steadily backing only
1 hour left. Cleared area to Joe & he said to make all the
actors in the place & drain the batteries until the steam
plant could start up. Thompson cleared over to Fred Weber &
at 11 am. which cannot be shed all batteries ready.
Halted July 4 on road at Orange - 94-100. 115° in bedroom

July 5- 5 men took to JPMorgan's office & on way back took him with
C.T.Co. Henry was delighted. 105° in day. Joe discussed
French St. Bridge Co. with JPM

July 6- Edgar & wife spent day hour at work. He saw C⁴ cells with
much unnecessary work in assembling. Joe saw the car
planned for Mrs E. Mr E. T.D. After dinner - 9 PM. with
Joe's lunch & took him for a long ride & to South Lake Drive
to 11th

(22)

- July 7- The Russian C-4 cells completed late tonight. Took J&K to Olympic Park & Electric Park. Newark through. Back to Sat at 11 PM. Smith & Fox at Sam Lake for photos for cells. We arrived there to 1 AM & most the cars loaded & OK for many cells. Took home 2 AM.
- July 8- Mr. Fox left for Russia with the 4 C⁴ cells.
- July 10 In Rochester at Strawberry St. Li. Day meeting.
- July 11 Spent day in Schenectady with St. Li. on technology.
- July 12 Conference Sat at Sat.
- July 13 Started Mr. W. Maxim, Corporation (of Detroit). Mrs. C. & Miss Hyde through 1-5. Worked on Sam. Cell.
- July 15 On Sam. cell design.
- July 16 Took pictures of Warden at trial.
- July 17 Had Sat of John Warden Warden. Says he will send Walter Miller to Deal to make a record of his views.
- July 18 Got papers 18-A-5 cells. Also fed. Syer said he would clean out the room of my residence turned in. Talked with J&K on cells. Room with more work but with un-related tubes: so down after that now. Room with as a fresh one capacity. However only find when in the "major" on the old assembly. Tonight's work had visitors in for headquarters. Schenectady. Went to Sat & took J&K to see. Also Beckman.

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(23) - ..

July 19 - John handed me a bunch of suggestions & I started to carry them out. That looks concluded the talk in Ray's room about setting of value in the cell cage. So I am starting in on B's tests. Following that tonight I got the Bramwell - Iron construction worked out. Some left, occupied night.

July 20. Started in to do for over the vacuum B's tests. Spent some time on Saturday cell design. Decided to consider a first indication of the type of cell, moved up bill because of need of work with explicit gas.

July 21 - Having trouble with the flask in Battery factory & John & Port Bradman asked me to take look of it.

July 22 - Got hydrogen flask separation. Worked all day on it & returned after supper & worked all night.

(Sunday)
July 23 Got to bed from Lab. at 10⁰⁰ AM. John had arranged a boat for picnic tomorrow but cancelled it. Rather put off about it. Went 12⁰⁰ to lunch. So in the 2⁰⁰ got to find the him. Intentionally for ride. To Lab after supper until 3 AM on flask. Bed 4 AM.

July 24 To Lab 9 AM. Worked all day on separation further. At 3³⁰ AM John went home. 3⁰⁰ I got to bed 4 AM.

July 25 All day on flask. Left 8⁰⁰ AM to 3⁰⁰ AM. John went home 3 AM.

July 26 - Bed 4 AM. Left 9³⁰. Warren Horton & wife came at 9 AM & I took Warren with me to Lab. Had look at "clean" in chemical room. Found some pieces in flask. John, Joe, Russ, Carl, Thompson, Warren & wife to Lab. Got Mendicino & some more. Through vacuum factory to John. B's Porous, WSM, called 2⁰⁰ and to teach some sampling about Battery. In section. I went to work on sleeping bags in flask separation. Clean bottom supplied out. George sat on top. John & Warren at 11:30 PM.

(24)

July 27 - Started in on new flake separator system. Connected to cone on bottom + radial paddles. Big work ready for steam & air pipes. Ran experiment with samples of gang to coat with condensation.

July 28 - Lead cone cracked. Too large. Substituted new cone. Inspected Lundberg factory with Beckman. After dinner & Sat. at 1:00 PM installed the new cone. John & Mallory at Sat. all night. John on phone records. Jgt. the separator system was set at 4:00 AM. Started the separator & sampled it. Only 7% wettest of 35 pounds. Oils +. For moisture. John leaves 6 AM. & returned. No sleep tonight.

^{Sunday}
July 29 - Home at 8:30 AM, cleaned up + Sat. 9 AM. Started the new large cone separator at 10:00. Flake appeared at 10. Sampled about a 2 hour separator got but a little. Some + little + 3/4 of it remain in. John a nap 11:00. I in John's bed in library + to lunch. Back at 2:00 stopped separator. Best flake John has ever seen. John flake factory to be installed + died. John Mallory to start car. Planned to Sat. for last night. John. Home 4:00 PM. Bed 11 PM.

^{Sunday}
July 30 - Sat 12:00 + back to Lundberg.

July 31 - Simultaneous separator. Reorganized. Acquired Knicker + Jones off to get. Selected Mr. Miller to get back from your business ready for final change. With Beckman, Ben, Carl & Anne. + Fred off to Nevada from Jgt.

Aug 1 - Princeton model of new separator. Put 5 lbs. over flake of which 26 g. in upper, 57 g. in middle diametrically, & 8 g. practically 53 g. in the flake of which only 2 g. were leaves. For flake. (Mr. Lundberg Ben & Mrs.) called. Second stage factory. Home to dinner, including Mr. Lundberg. Back 6:00 PM. John off Sat. for lunch 11 PM. Started separator. Sampled all heads over lunch off. All taken home to separator tomorrow.

25 7911

Aug 2. Grossie awakened me 6⁴⁵ Was due at Edson at 6. Fixed Edson gear. Overhauled Ott + Motor on Meadows. Ordered Edson at Hudson Co. Bldg. In Mountain. Sailed 9 AM.

Aug 3. Swapped radio.

Aug 4. Worked on recording. Camp for motor for canvas & packing room.

Aug 5. Fixed old steel wire large separator. On Monday a run will be made. In Sat. 10³⁰ PM to inspect separator operation.

Aug 6. 35 yrs old

Aug 7. Recondition on deep machines.

Aug 8. Around Aug. with Harold Kendell. In Sat. to see separator operation.

Aug 12. Soped out new for separator for subm cells.

Aug 14. Mixed flock separator & factory (Eco Bio)

Aug 15. Talked with Byrr on Pennix process for water proofing jeans.

Aug 16. SC Schaffner called. Wants a job.

Aug 17. Busy all day with S-19 details.

" 18 " " " " S-19 "

" 19 " " " " S-19 "

" 23. Wayne Warner show through factory.

" 24. Spent most of day with Warner.

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Aug 25- Spent all day + to 3¹⁵ AM with Norma + Milton on Schm. battery
" 26 Warm separated with Pfp's of Schm. cells + much data.

Aug 30 Spent day at New Sweden in Σ B.C. works with Edgar on
Linnards, lifting means + vibration. Soft assembly Pfp's 1-
5-19-5-17, cum of German cells + Sherry C¹⁴ results.

Aug 31 Ordered 1-5¹⁹ + 2 5¹⁷ cells with 2 groups negs of positions
in each 5-17 can so one half the cell can be changed at
a time to facilitate maintenance a Schmeide. In Sat to 2 can

Sept 1- Recd. telegram from Frk. (Ruman) stating C¹⁴ cells during 3800000 sh. rate

Sept 6- Andrew McKinstry visited re possibly buying Lamsden Co.

Sept 7- Gas trap lines sent.

Sept 14- Figured out battery for Canada Hydrogen Pump

Sept 20 1st E.R. or visited Sat. We discussed C¹⁴ cell data. He handed me set
of specification requirements.

Sept 21- Edgar visited Sat. We agreed on specifications or worked out.

Sept 22- Picked up fuel separator + made 6 hour run. Excellent fuel.

Sept 23- C.E. Christy arrived at 10 + spent an hour battery data with him.
Saw him to be converted to one side run. Schmeide lens + lenses.
Fixed reg separator. 7% 46 holes - 6 hrs. OK.

(27)

Sept 24 Saw Ches Edwain at Edison home at 10¹⁵ PM. He has just returned from Europe.

Sept 25 Ches Edwain called 10¹⁵ & remained to 12. at home.

Sept 26 Arrived today made for small fraction of Subm. cells today. Ches Edwain told for non-productive. Slightly long with 10 Penn. Prussian. Given on Aqua Hungaria. Subm. battery. Auction took separate man.

Sept 27 Unghed Jakes & found at home. Slightly species for Subm. Subm. cells.

Sept 28 Boring all day dragging foreign Subm. cells. Worked after dinner on plate separation. S. of Subm. cells.

Sept 29 Dragging foreign Subm. cells.

Oct 1 Worked all PM mapping out a campaign for advertising battery among a m. man. Set up to 1 am using ad. for a m. found to take up with to yr.

Oct 2- Released ad. to a yr but better than last for names. J. B. Strickland came. Saw Subm. cells (cells). Has process for making mineral cells suitable in water. He has option on his report.

Oct 3- Spent day in Washington in battery.

Oct 4- Gordon of Dwyer - a man report day at Sub.

Oct 5- Verschliff (Rosaen Key) Spent day Change in battery matters. at his report about sample of gas from battery to Penn. Russian S. S. Co.

(18)

Apr 7- Edson returned from Europe on "Amurka". With him, photographed him coming off ship & he took dinner with me in 55th St room.

Apr 8- Mammor came over. I saw her & large conference.

Apr 9- Mr. Peterson of Salt Spring has been at the school Salt yard.
J.R. went home in early PM.

Apr 10- We inspected & visited Sambo's Car for T.A.E. & he accepted. Sent \$4700 check for balance due. J.R. appeared with him for A.M. from 10 to 11 & left me to be alone.

Apr 12- Edgar called our doctor telling situation. Poor Wells would see me.

Apr 14- Started from morning a worn down creature of 16" tall to make Sambo's Car. Sent out his wife in a truck. Negotiating with parties in buying Sambo's Car. J.R. promised me 10% commission of \$1000.
Prepared a compilation of notes to send to J.R. from the first & submitted to J.R. Requested & ordered 12 copies.
J.R. called down by J.R. for advice in Sambo's Car.

Sunday
Apr 15- Neither had Sambo's Car ready. Submitted to Edson. Conference with parties interested at 11-3 AM. Not interested. To sick.
Edson went with me to Sambo's Car to get him. He could not find the car. Poor Wells wants to take \$1000 for data he will supply in operation battery in their case. Edson said to pay him \$5000.

Apr 18- Com. Steams only spent day at work.

24/

Nov 19. Arranged for Mumuk to get European rights in Eastern Battery.

Nov 20. He has decided he can not let Jackson Jack's property.
Man named Clark for Mumuk called. Is going to have statue
show Mumuk want to buy & wants to know some costs.

Nov 21. From announcement of A.M. journal came out today.
Jack & other were pleased with it. Journal, wireless ship
inspector planned.

Nov 23. Second talks with Jack - details of submarine battery. Journal, wireless
ship inspector was shown through Battery works.

Nov 24. Working on submarine battery details

Nov 25. A.M. Regentman man out trying to get around. Closed for 24 hrs.
at 1700 & 1600° planned.

Nov 26. Show day in Washington. Hearing on manuscript for review on
passenger carrying trials.

Nov 27. Jack disturbed by the news disseminated on Battery. The way in which
the had proper & vehicle trips. Have conducted a game plan.
So he asked me to get the trip & draw up some kind of
an ad. which he can put into Saturday newspaper re to
give the facts in the case to the public.

Nov 28. Conference between Jack & I on foreign battery. Letter, and then Jack by
called & arranged for the old 655 car boys to give address Nov 28. Jack
asked me to arrange it.

Oct 29. Trip around anchored line of wrecks on distant trip.

Oct 30. Conference with Munro & others. The report at Holland & Co. Europe with M. says H. is not protected. Discussions for Schumanns called for notes.

Oct 31. Macdonell & Schumann of United Nations, Charles & Pappas of Submarine Service. Storm through from the.

Nov. 1. Moved from Van Ness house to 2214th St. I recd. copy of Chief Election's report on battery. Good.

Nov. 2. John & John S. New Crosses Medicine & to Staten Island & abroad. July. Say of Braden's Island with first season by. I took many photos. The trip was somewhat disappointing.

Nov. 3. Wrote with Stephen up from below disappointing.

Nov. 4. Busy these days with AM ads. & brackets for Battery. & also for the American etc.

Nov. 6. Battery was shut down. One production. For caught with photo down. For busy & help from out. Had some long talks with John. He asked me to get busy & more & tell me.

Nov. 7. Very busy today on selling matters (battery) with John. I got idea of battery during same session. For 3. Bought for myself one to talk with John. He disagreed. Put up & for subcommittee & Auto Register & currency of auto issues. OK.

Nov. 8. Conference with John in advertising. Busy with ads

(31)
1944

Mar. 9 - Com. Ripman, Buckley Warren + ST Blakely + ST Smith
went through Reading Wks. Drove out to restaurant after taking all day.
Wrote answer to Salsend ad in Buffalo papers. Wrote to 3 AM

Mar 10 - Sybil + John dictated my answer to Salsend ad.

Mar 11 - Jailed with John a minute or two. Then started to read +
Marion came in. John called me over to John in conference.
Then after Marion went John told me he wants me to
be his ch. Surg + phys. representative + representative
then that he is getting old + wants me to perform the steps
with two stars after some process out. Big hour.

Mar 12 ^{Sunday} - Started to work on letter to Eric, worked all day to 9 PM.
Have written 20,000 words today all kinds.

Mar 13 - Played away on bunch of mirrors for paid. Long
talk with John. Busy with handwriting to 4 PM. Then
saw several men who came out with addresses books
+ addressographs. Returned after dinner to bed.
Worked with John until 10³⁰ + took him home. Returned to
John + dictated to 1⁰⁰ AM

32/

Nov 14

Took up matters with Jar. Ordered 3000 reports from Journal. Long talk with Port.
After dinner visited Jar + got him in position for equis. K handle. Some lighting for position, & 12" with Mendenhall.

Nov. 15-

Saw Corbett at once + took up some lighting stuff. Problem straight as to extra sutures & procedure + he is OK now.

Nov. 16-

Jar away today. Myself busy with Jar much more lately. Worked on battery all day.

Nov 17

Busy all day with Jar + bunch of work in hand.

Nov. 18

Jar & Bradman & I went to Mendenhall & Jar a horse to get up with mounted lighting plant. No luck. Then in Park. Found one like Jar. Jar & Jar with him until 6. Eggs around me & I rigged up batteries & lamps. (no electricity in at this st).

Sunday
Nov 19

Work all day. Bradman called at 2 PM + we discuss this matter of the sugar & Jar. Worked to 11th & supplied the my eggs.

33/

Mar 20. Looked at house near John's Park for legging street & asked
it. Waked at 11:45 AM

Mar 21 - Right the house.

Mar 26^{Sunday} John came to Sat 2nd & I typed the same in writing for
Common Company Construction. Left with him & Mallory for
Washington at 5 PM. Waked. To New Willard. Bed 2nd

Mar 27. To Swamp Office. New Seal Board. Talked. Fine dinner re-
nating. To Seal Board's Office & then to Adm. Com. Waited
to look at the cells to specify in new boats. Visited
Rich Adm. Building. Met Robinson. Then called on
President Joff. Then John discussed Common Company.
I saw Adm. & New Swamp at lunch at the house.
Then to hotel & took John & Mallory to Washington Navy
Club. Saw Capt. Bradley & the Acting Comd. Then to home.

Mar 28. ^{Friday} Palmer of Ref. Group Co. called 4th & we talked with John for
2 hrs. re forecasts. Made good impression on John. He very
pleasant. Then to home. Talked with John re forecasts.
Waked on at 11 PM. Ground at.

~~Mar~~

34/

Nov. 29

Wilson of Se. Amulcan called re advisory in Se. Am.
Met Com & Mrs Strauss, Capt & Mrs Willard, Mrs Mann
& daughter Jim Urquay, & wife of Smith Reg. Jr. Let.
Introduced to J. H. through Works. In pictures. Sat.
To movies in Surrey. To Country Club for lunch. Another
chat with J. H. Paved for comment & closed contact
with J. H. for reports.

Nov 30

Tracked with J. H. 6 PM.

Dec 1

Skipped J. H. draft of letter #7 to N. Journal.
Called up Nordica & asked about 5 from surgery
Selin. Long talk with Chas. Edson & advised
him as to course. Sounded to Plum records with
J. H. & Gordon in pm 5³⁰ to 7.

Dec 5-

Elc. Class very heavy J. H. arrived 10¹⁵ in city.
Com. Corps. Hunt. hands J. H. & with Surrey. 2
believed to him until 12¹⁵. Then in pictures. Pumping
list in yard. To ESBV for photo. Lunch feeding.
Spoke to 12 men through Works. 2 guides each.
Returned 3⁴⁵ special train 2 pm. J. H. talked with J. H.
aftermath. Number of clippers in papers.

35/

SEC 6 - Papers full of yodels & visits.
Jaghuang in the street & auto lighting & equipment
to 3³⁰ AM on it.

SEC 7 - Man from SEC Co. called & talked about lighting. Introduced to Mr.

SEC 8 - Gilpin, McMillan from Morgan Co. & battery. Smith & Laddell
to 12³⁰ AM & met ASMR members. To get in special
battery cars. Shunk & Laddell in fire. Then Shunk
with Chairman "Key to Fort". Addressed them 40 minutes
on battery, 25 mins on new photograph. 2 picture films.
Thompson plant. February 5. Saw in picture of Laddell
from battery then AM. Talking picture shown. Home PK
& made Shunk form talk about it. Talking about current position.
After dinner I went to AM with Jim 11³⁰ to 3 AM.

Saturday
SEC 9 -

Talked by phone with Selton of (WSM Co.) re S-5 cells.
Corrected by wirt at N. Fitch. J&K read it.
Saw Kullfeldt in February. Acknowledgment not distinct.
Wishaway W/Sun called 12³⁰. Pongpang saws of
allies for Sun & wants me Kullfeldt out. Remained with
me all PM. & I filled him full. Introduced to J&K &
Laddell then. He remained at home to 10³⁰ PM.

(16)

Dec 13 - Dined with Sashar & Mrs. Barton.

Dec 14 - Edgar spent day. We talked with Mr. this morning at his home the graded question of Newman contact with E.B. Co.

Dec 15 - Edgar visited me factory door. Commander Cram of Paul Potard in my office. I arrived at 10 AM. Edgar on plant. I left at 12:45. Edgar to lunch home. I took a "conductor" I went to Jones office at 4 PM with him. Jones & I decided not to let up & I informed Edgar. I signed many letters to commanders of roads including a 2nd report. Worked to 3 AM.

Dec 17 - J & I ~~went~~ inspected house shown in the display in Park. Photographed the house & Elmer's house.

Dec 16 - Dined with Mr.

Dec 18 - Norton Co. came from Hudson Valley Co. & in company with Norton & Valley. J & I went to Norton's house & inspected his work. Righting present. Punks. Then J & I came to my house & stayed until 10 PM talking business.

37

Dec 19 - Exfolia with special cells.

Dec 20 - Mr Hall of PRR called. Shared some thoughts. Talked with Jan & locomotives. Jan wants to put small cells into locomotives. Pmk. Hall impressed with Corning. I went to Jan's house after dinner. Got letter #11 & A & N Journal by mail tonight.

Dec 21 - A. Anderson of Elec Board called at 10³⁰. We discussed exclusion contract. Told him we would help him as we can't ~~but~~ if he helps us how we can't get up by any means. He seems satisfied.

Dec 22 - Hackell of MS Light House contacted called re electric lamps & lights in light houses & decided nothing. He talked with Jan & decided at home. Planned data of Ballou's for Fremont & E. Hall of PRR.

Dec 23 - Visited Jan with some old exfolia.

Dec 24 - Went to Jan's A & N Jan. letter.

381

Dec 26. Fred Thompson has been put out by Patton Co. with incorrect data by Patton Co. Also Edson came in this morning at 6 PM. & talk matters over. Working.

Dec 28. Brumpton Engine Co man out to Lake Union lighting. Small fire in plan sept. Billings of Malone Co. up to see if married paying off the cost of divorcing the house. Mr. Sisson had no designation had been put on which ~~was~~ cello was & was not found for it. Shipments to London & Paris. Called Mumour & Fox & put in solution into cells until got any letter.

Dec 29. Mrs. dislocated because 2 spoke & Beddema short component & cars shipped Mumour. Edgar planned asking of small next Spear in my. Thomas & Submarine. Patton rights in England. Fred still about Spear & his say England can get back of them and make his Patton rulers it is made time.

Dec 30. New Spear, Mrs. Elie B. Co. He wanted vacuum use in England & Russia. Fred him. Donald cooperate with him but could not for vacuum. Roger - Soke promised to cooperate with us.

34/
Sunday

"as I write this it is nearly midnight. I wrote back
on the 1st of Jan. no regrets as to advancement.
Am somewhat lame, right next to the greatest living
writer & apt to slip into his shoes when he
passes away. Would not put in ahead of me & that
others consider phenomenal advancement behind me.
If my young life is as satisfactory to look back
on, I'll be glad.

(1912)

①

Jan 1-

Wrote 2 a.m. letters "Regulus" + "Birds always Breasted".

Walked with Mr. Birdson of my track with Sparrow & Song Saturday
He suggests Song comes on + talk Beach cars. Bird left
Caption of new Enclosure after completed. W.D.

Jan 2-

Beach with winter track holding sheets & seeds. See Notes January Vol 3.
John came back calls about a nest. Bird Song comes out this
P.M. Mr. Birdson suggested (measuring) Co's & Spruce Beach cars through
the country. Bird silhouette. Found him hidden film. Through
Beach plants. Spent 2 hours here.

Jan 3-

Read order 3 Ballrooms of 1912 - C. & calls. Jan E. S. L. delivery
May, June & July 1st found to Jan. Visited Klamath Lake.
They will play with a self-study. Had time of rain. Made
7 runs before rising.

Jan 4

Put Beach in track with Song. Mr. & Clucor in private car
to about banquet of Bayberry 1st.

Jan 6-

Brought Ragland Crab. R.P. 45. Smashed down to 30"
Mr. in Clucor

Jan 7-

Permitted it to be in garden enclosure at work against me with ^{Jan.}
Mr. in Clucor.

Jan 8-

Mr. in Clucor. Brought safety lamp to sub method
samples in Ed. Beach. Bird Clucor to Jan.

Jan 9-

Mr. has returned. Henry and Anderson of school etc.
with me until 12³⁰ pm through factory.
Brought Ragland Crab purple Clucor factory. Bird discussed
Brought questionnaire with me.

②

Jan 10 Printed msg. SV Church St. N.Y. for 62nd res. to Brumpton
Khang, Del. Co. Delivered 17mm for receipt.

Jan 11 Under A. & M. Journal letter.

Jan 13 Spoke to Sergeant & Barrin about Beach case. At N.Y. today.
Saw Pufon, Pilon, Gifford, Hurd, Jim Hurd in form of 5:00.
Auto show with J.D.

Jan 14 Small says of patients not vaccinated they are paying royalty.

Jan 15 Dr. Leed with J.D. Williams friend of Bob Adams came for interview.

Jan 16 Saw Dr. Burtov, the medical lawyer, many to me with a national paper
sit in

" 17 John Burtov & Gifford. Auto show. Klaxon exhibit.

" 19 Edgar & I talked vaccination of C¹² cells in Roscoe Sells. Sells
Klaxon ref. Auto show. Assoc. Klaxon station with Pufon.

" 20 Gifford, Pilon's attack, got mm. 6:00 away (Sullivan) & lead
down. Report 4 & met J.D. Home & K. Ed.

" 22 Reached up to do my work for C¹² cells. Assoc. with Roscoe
with Barr & J.D. Worked on vaccine killing & equipment from
plough for Sells.

" 23 Attended meeting Sec. 8. assem. Pufon made an ^{no.} strong B. Case.

" 24 Mrs. E. went to work making link with me. At H. H. 8:30.

" 25 Vaccine sec. meeting. Assoc. Pufon "electrolyte on form"

" 26 Char. E. & I. discussed supply. W. Gifford. Pufon with Beach
Case. Visited Sells for J.D. & he came down with me child.

Sunday
28- Chas. E. & I. discussed. Twin Road. meeting. times today afternoon.
Hind Jim Finkard & Pufon comes to my house for J.D.

" 29 Com. Zieglerman of Paul Bell 11-4. Through work, interested

" 31- Char. E. discussed. Twin Reg. Pufon. Says another branch to Sells
Hotel man came to E. & I. in private building for letter. Sells for
report etc. J.D. I'm disgusted

(3)

July 1 - Now I asked him to look into a hat factory in Chicago & see
if can find some new life with it

" 2 - Explaining my ideas on human lighting to Kelt.

" 3 - Second Pratt Short hrs. through & lecture & then on Betty
worked on human lighting work.

4

5 - Drums with some analyzing machine & H. S. B. G. C. man.

7th - In West Point & then lecture. Remained night in
res. of Col. West Robinson.

8 - Lectured 9³⁰ 10³⁰ to Chemical class in Battery.
Inspected the place. Saw file on return. Saw 5th
club in lecture & met.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1910

1910

March

- 26 - Received all Jack's comm. to Ind. Mar. Co.
Dinner at Engobys. Jack, Plum, Jones & played during dinner.
Prisoner With Sisters Paul Macy
- 27 - Went to Skutumpah Island and secured to have a letter to "Colonel Johnson"
for \$500 in prison, at Richy Point
- 28 - at New Orleans. Saw John & Calhoun.
- 29 - Jack went to New Orleans. He should have been in the house.

Apr.

- 1 - Prisoner & a Mr. Wood went out to try to turn in & collect gold from some
military operations. Saw Jones & his wife & his mother. Mr. G.
- 4 - Conference with Sawyer. Some interest in R.C.
R. H. Stinson of New Orleans. G. had son. G. R. S. wants to
buy on my ally he says.
- 7 - Told Prisoner of my reinforcements and his machine. He said he
named 10% interest in his Co. & a salary of \$25.00 a year for it.
Told Skutumpah Island in an hour went to Richy Point.
- 8 - Engaged Red house for George.
- 8 - 25 r 25000 "Some says" long list.
- 10 - Went to Richy to see Mary & John. He said George was to
be over & didn't take the house.
- 11 - Disputed Jack's letter in "Chancellor."
- 12 - Prisoner planned we may get together on some machine matter.
He learned about the new school Prison for Chicago.
- 13 - C. J. Field called to interview me in St. Paul's.
- 14 - Sawyer says he is almost ready to talk R. & L.
Prisoner called & asked me to give him an address so he could
spy in his room with a man in a light. Some says it takes 100

1910

April

- 15 - Goshel moving into his new factory.
Property East summit in Klamath \$1,000 cash & note \$3,400 =
plus 64¢ profit.
- 16 - Conference at Redden morning meeting.
- 17 - To Eastern side on team going to meet him to look at a house.
Arrived at Mr. Penning. He has home where able to go.
- 18 - Arrived at Edwomb's place with Sergeant (Fred Jensen).
Sergeant returned.
- 19 - When came home from Mr. Sitt's place from Sam's traps attach.
Sergeant says the five people say the D.D. man is after coming
along. Surveys as if we took the land in the R.L.
- 20 - Mr. Sitt's place.
Ran R.L. up to Weston North Co. by letter.
Worked at G.I. Mann's house at West End.
Old Man Gray, Shasta paid, called & asked him on R.L.
He is in the R.L. 2-2000. He was not with.
- 21 - Frank John Halcom \$250 to get married on.
Went to West End with him to G.I. Mann's to see him again.
Went getting well.
- 22 - Arrived with the Manns in Butte. Arrived 2:20 p.m. home
to 2000 down & 2500 at R.L. dead, not indicated.
- 23 - Ruled at Russell's house, Red, \$1200 for 6 years.
Morph Ferguson. Ruled then with him.
- 24 - Backing.
- 25 - Goshel wanted to go to property in the Red area, R.L.
Ran R.L. up to the summit of the area.
- 27 - Payson called.
Payson says he saw Harry M. Saw on R.L.

1910

May

- 7- Bma. longhorn by rail.
- 8- Wade returned, leaving Bma.
- 10- Park Haddon took trunk & drove up to Jacksonville, Florida.
- 11- Filed bid Jacksonville, Florida, to give room \$992.⁵⁰
Went to Maryland & saw Lachmuth interior & inspected the main
facina.
- 12- Capt. Hunt told me to go ahead in setting up camp.
Went Florida. Closed up & launched today. I saw it.
Got models of "Pillbox".
Then visited Klaxos & met in William Lee Bogden.
- 13- Visited Harry Gray & inspected inside facina. William.
Went to bridge & saw "M. Lane X".
- 14- Arrived in Jacksonville with me.
- 15- April 1910 \$5544.⁷⁵
Went to Atlanta & B. B. Whitted. arrived to take to William Spencer.
Bourse called & talked Jackson & Lachmuth.
- 17- ~~Went~~ Went to Kurt Domasnick saw McMinn, the son of
J. J. & left Jacksonville.
- 18- Saw C. T. Cr. new with in \$7600 & paid \$1325.
Hailings Court due tonight. Newspaper think they cannot
may her the fact.
Audubon's Barnes came down with me.
I left my Pillbox Domasnick. Saw it.
- 19- Bought an incubator & 120 eggs.
Saw in hills.
Mr. Conroy.
Took in hills.

1910

May

20. Explained Jacksonville to Cape Bartlett & Cape Kucacid at Annapolis.
21. Left for Annapolis.
22. - Per. Barker at home when I arrived.
24. - Arrived. contacts in Eugene room Jacksonville Florida.
Jed. Pearce of Ill Co. Brown & Brown & 10.00 for 2 yrs song
40.00. 5th. 10th. collected
25. - J. Wells + J. B. Senguer saw den. of R. L. Alighted. near today.
J. Wells + J. S. Wells saw R. L. drumming. Puttin on it. Quail
hunger in the back and manager for den.
J. S. Wells called on named Luma & 1 am. got argued.
26. - Wells on team.
I took a bike for Rouse, 1 in. Hail & wrapped for Jack for Wilson today.
In Henry Fred on each.
Annon. den. to Wells & a friend.
Haley. Camer. visible through. Barker said at home.
27. - Mrs. Wells companions. Seen in the R. L.
Saw Camer. tail & all. True sight.
28. - John Wells, Brian & den in car just over 1000 ft. den. R. L.
29. - 4 or 5 drumming & 1 pair of J. B. Wells of Sp. Lake.
My birdie to R. L. in R. L.
30. - John Wells, John in library & my 2nd 32".
31. - den. & Wells. Wells at den. R. L. Some saw the birds.
until found in the morning necessary & den. & Sp. Lake or 1000 ft.

1910

June

- 1- In with Wells & m B. in Saturday. Saws all 20 from R.T.L.
Drew to Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, & named royalty 10%
per price.
Ruled to draw with Wells & mentum. ~~entirely~~ ^{adv. sent}.
Gun mounted Peckham Co. as long on a continuous log.
2- Two Wells went up to Cumberland. In Co. in conference with R.T.L.
- 3- Went to & through Sing Sing with Tom & Chas Wells & set in
death chair.
Remained in W. O.N. R.T.L. 3 wds & left with.
J.P. Maclellan - & went to try.
Chas a time & got Chas. Lammie to draw in through.
Spent night in Chas Wells house.
- 4- Bought the little steam train from M. & L. in, two Wells
assisted with in P. 125. ¹²⁵ Drove it with an engine.
Went to steam train down to deal. Wells on train.
- 5- Drove engine on R.T.L. Confirmed with Wells the day.
- 6- Two Wells confirmed with Stan on R.T.L.
Bought rail tip broke & chert.
Handled engine with Stan & J.P. Wells today.
W.A. Johnson called in Hunt's Logging Camp.
Bought a coal & a canary.
- 7- Went down in to get some clothes for the Wells party.
Went up to two Wells' house. Dressed clothes all evening.
Left with in P. 125 - in road by P.M. & went to group house.
Spent night in ~~the~~ sleep & am asleep.
- 8- Am asleep. Called on Wells. Eadred Jacob. & went back
again. Inspected Samanna. Called back & met W.A. Johnson.
W.A. Johnson called me to go to am asleep in 22nd & 23rd minutes.

1410

June

- 9- Bill Floyd ordered a Tech. from office. Bill paid Baker Bros.
For new suits, R.R. & L. up to the hills.
Frank Parker of Tucson Co. went home with me to talk
Elephantium minutus.

- 10- Tom Parker to town.

Says he has no reservation in their business wants me to
visit their factory. I pour up Tech. & turn to buy air
and run Co.

Gus Mills says new combination for golf ball & under truck.
I called up Max Fox & learned all about it. Says they
want him as Pres. & I want to be as ch. govt.

Gus turned Tom & I to see a Bessie Monday

- 11- Skunk from put up skin on locomotive.

Went came out in PM.

Got some rails and lumber for erecting Rack.

Went & discussed as chicken for Mills family, saying
it up us for good.

- 12- Bran came down with hand for ride. Wrote in riding.

- 13- Gus Mills & I called on Sony of den for a Co. & arranged to
comp a car with R.R. & L.

Went to Union at Summit dis. office & talked on problem of Camp.

Hamilton from E. Phila. today for Gannett Island on 2 hrs.

On way back home at Smith and m.

- 14- I called with Tom kids & the Bessie.

- 18- Russell came home. I wrote a card to him.

- 19- I got photograph of the picture of Summit & kids.
5 r.c. from R.R. & L. at hills this PM.

1910

June

- 20 - Went to motor factory to discuss Indemeter Valmettes.
Visited Mulo (T.D.S.) tonight.
- 21 - Met Edw. Hauptfied in town.
Bought shirt from him with me tonight.
- 22 - Ed Hauptfied says they would like to make some of sup. uniforms.
Gave Mulo pattern in low M.D. shoes, called with sketch of
Jm. Flammie. Ala. in cotton and delusion.
We are sure Jones in impregnation class.
Frank Packer & associated spent night at hotel.
- 23 - Fred Mulo Hauptfied wants to get in on R & L.
Casper, Schindler, Johnston, Eddy & W.M. Humphries
in submarine duty.
- nt - Bill Lloyd Packer & M.D. off with us at same price.
After lunch all out in submarine.
Cullipish = MacKear, Schindler, Casper, Lloyd,
Packer, M.D. & Warren.
Inventors - Eddy, MacDell, Ellyson.
Vilmer = Mulo, Johnston, Packer, Packer & Lloyd.
Find 2 torpedoes & submarine to J.S.P.
Sinner: Capt. Mulo & Mulo Worthington, Packer,
Casper, Schindler, Lloyd, MacDell,
Eddy, Ellyson, Mulo, Warren, MacKear.
M.D.
- 2 - Supplied with Capt. Worthington.

1910.

June

25- Again on Sats. -

Chulupash = Packer, Mac Karr, Laramie, Mac Swift, Mink

Taraulata = Dimondie, Slay, Johnson, Eddy.

Kipm = Cropan

Had target at 1200 yds. - Photos. -

Had dinner & phone after lunch Olympia. Ok.

Summ M. Had mid - Dinner. Inspection in room of Mr.

Super m. dish of Haulford.

26- At am. spots all day again.

27- Spent day in Wash D.C. -

Had dinner & Mac Swift at Mr. Raleigh.

Had dinner & photo explained wireless phone.

Then dismantled by the examiner of Post Office.

Saw guns, cartridges & loaded at Kang yard.

Left for my

Auto & night & to deal

28- Reception at Springs this PM. - Bulo leaving. Photos.

Had in Price about 1700 yds.

July

2- Kitten took photos of locomotive & horse.

3- 1 morning 3 cars in passed had Klaxons.

Man. Kitten & Haulford this AM, Sunday.

Saw mid deal with me driver in 1st of week don't get.

4- J. M. Kings launched on by Johnson in 15th round.

Three Hal. auto & saw the junction.

1910

July

- 5- Dinn with Haufford & Edson Sat & dinn. R+S to J.R. Endwood.
Also took Edson & dinn. Torpedi. Haufford wants Black Duck.
We discussed falling.
- 6- Hills Haufford talked all way in on R+S.
Culington of Edson's falling with R+Edson with me & we talked
with Haufford to 12 min.
Culington told Haufford a lighter falling place.
Jungler Haufford agreed to four up all the money
needed to build a dam on the Torpedi. on 5/6 or 8 feet in results.
- 7- Pinner endwood 2 miles to the E. Edson & I saw him & Bailey his legs.
Pinner had no money for me & had speakers to Haufford &
Pinner & I walked through.
Jungler Haufford was angry for Edson & Pinner & I saw him for
Culington & I.
- 8- Mr. Edson & I called on Edson. Haufford & Wadman
were there. Pinner showed us through factory.
Edson refused to discuss rights in equities falling but showed me
& I saw my self & I saw the world supply the falling for it.
- 10- Had dinner & dinn. Alfred in car. Pinner dinn.
- 11- Had Haufford about the automatic self-salvation & the water to
mark it.
I walked with 200° Eddy at action house.
Jacks hunted for second story today.
- 12- Visited Haufford factory & explained R+S.
We found a man who had a woman in dinn for me.
- 13- With 200 miles of land to 150° for answer on R+S.
- 14- Had dinn with Pinner & I saw him & I saw him.

1910

July -

- 28 - Tom Wells says thimble will take $\frac{1}{2}$ in R & L Sp. & 25 in W. Sp. in Jan Sunday
31 - Sister Greda's flower time has just a few buds but will do for
Plant - 7 in. down to the gate home.

August

- 1 - worked on change of Smith -
Tom/Julius & Monica for kids.
- 3 - Story: Some found me a cedar picking stand. Don't like.
Gave me $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from right to R & L of Story.
I liked the cedar better than.
- 4 - Sealed in B. & W.
- 5 - Reminded and spoken to Tom/Paul & asked on Friday.
I like with Bill Sharp. R & L & W.
- 6 - In my in - Edgewood, Pa.
Edgewood in a building of approx 1200 sq ft. in a hot day present.
34 ft. raised today. I was decorated for 1000 sq ft.
- 7 - Had to make with 1000 sq ft. -
I was family & I was in the air at Edgewood. I was in the air with
up for for much work.
- 8 - Tom & W.
Col. P. W. told me to proceed in development - an order & 100 sq ft.
Remind with Tom & W. by page 100 & 100.
Tom/Paul called.
- 9 - Got 1000 sq ft. -
Major Sayon shot today.
Col. H. W. was in the air. I was in the air. I was in the air. I was in the air.
11 - Saw Tom & W. in the air. I was in the air. I was in the air. I was in the air.
He fell and I checked up his ship.

1910

August

- 12- Wm. Reese + I took him + Mrs. Person to Analam, Fred + saw lots of Sluts.
I took some pictures.
Parachute jumping from hot air balloon fell + killed. Wm. + boys saw him.
- 13- Took Mrs. P. - Thinks, Gaudin, Kase, + some + all (unlabeled).
We inspected planes. Talked with Mr. Smedley + Seng, Jr.,
USA Stokes 12.
Gaudin made 4000 feet altitude in plane.
Mr. McCumbe + driver.
- 14- Conference here with Person on Andrew Smith. Decided to visit a car etc.
Received electric light from General Transmission.
- 16- "Sunday day" at Analam so I went down early in P.M. Took
Wm., Wacker + some.
- 18- Rem. A. S. + Sackler + Hankins. Summary
" " " " Seng, Jr. "
- 19- Visited 11 A.M. at Foxm. + returned
- 20- Wm. + Sackler with Mr.
Saw Hankins getting Mr. Luck in fish - cross country road trip.
Wm. + Analam Fred + saw some new flights.
- 21- Conference with Person.
Drove home to Spring Lake + saw whale washed ashore.
Talked with Mr. all evening.
- 22- Wm. + Hankins + Mr. Sackler with Mr.
Hankins called + said Sackler was graduated. I told him of
the company they could work with it.
Wm. + I went to Analam Fred took the flies this P.M.
- 23- Wm. + Seng, Jr. + some \$2500 = 1 M.C. with in descent.

1910

August

- 24- Interview with Brown and by Coogan.
Visited Edison. Brown & Norton with me. Talked submarine
problems with Edison & agreed for Washington trip.
Interviewed ~~with~~ Bullock. & K. Ampley re
- 25- Visited Annapolis & Washington.
Mr. Kair with me to W. B. & K. Hall & Co's office.
Spent remainder PM with Casey, Robinson & Norton.
Belmont & me.
Talked Submarine Building (Edison)
- 26- Confirmed Ben Edison.
We decided to set up with Holland Brook & Edison started
in to make some sample cells for test.
Saw Father Belmont. Communicated with Mr Edison.
Interviewed with me to Sat. & K. Lorne.
- 27- Dad & Norton arrived my. in Sampson's. John them
& also R-668-6670. Saw "Helium Hunter". & supper
after in my garden.
- 28- John Dad & Mama & Dad.
Discussed Lake Submarine Box matter with Yorg. Interest.
- 29- John Dad & Edison Sat & talk home.
- 30- John said to Edison. Can't make boat project make
demonstrations for me. Then home.
- 31- John Dad, Mader & Mr & Mabel. Engaged house
on W. Main St. Q 175. Mr. J. C. C. with four my in 10/11

1910

September

- 1- Sundried with Spellman.
- 2- Murrelet & Audubon called X & Murrelet com.
Hind Ben Williams, Alvin Jones, & B. & C. H. started in trap line.
Murrelet Murre & some Murrelets X or Audubon Murrelets.
- 3- Pop. of Sakai & Spence & Barro Co. called to get data in Edison Building.
Ellyam called & anxious for me to get Sakai Co. Permitted B 25-5.
- 4- Visited Surveys with Dad, Pissom.
John Sur. & Jack & Sady Vernon. Summerson & Sady in river.
Murrelets acting queerly & something stirring in some reason.
- 5- John & Pissom Papa Mamma, Manuka, Sama, Pissu, Hale, Port &
5th & Madam in song.
Started to painting No. 1 album. Picked 311 Photos.
Murrelets acting queerly & I can't describe it. Very noisy
endure to all that smutting. Also come to know us. What it is in my
mind I can say. When I am all I can describe them completely &
happy & can't do any more than I am doing. See on rock bottom.
- 6- John & Papa Mamma & my. Enduring our welcome home. May left
in Murrelet or 15.
Sam Sachar & Pissu in United Maps. Then got sleeping room.
Substern & Jacobs & took them to Sachars. Sachar & Substern
decided make up samples & submit to U.S. OK. Pissu
Super. of Substern Co. Pop. of U.S.
Murre OK now enduring good P.M. departed.
- 7- Sam & Pissu in Japan (Pissu R.O.S.)
We have discussed how future plans. He is in St. George now.
Sam in a note to discover.
Sam Sachar & Pissu. R.O.S. song nicely.

1910

Sept 8

Thurs & Houston valley sup m^{or} of R^o S. Co. W^{or} many tech-

know says will take up Filt^{er} day 1st

In Pm. In dinner or auto in & telephone in delin^{er}.

W^{or} 1st dinner & 1st group Cl^{er} in lunch.

9- Cult^{er} took S^{er} C. into to P^{er}son in pseudomount.

10- Started to Chicago with W^{or} & 1st P^{er}son in "M^{or} 1st".

11- Spent day in Chicago with W^{or} & 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in
L^{er} in S^{er} Falls 4th PM.

Sept 4th Pm. St. Ann. Ill. amid 7th & 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

12- Spent day in Chicago with W^{or} & 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} in team Carl W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

In the team in hotel, (S^{er} C. side) so W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

13- Spent day in Chicago with W^{or} & 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} in team & 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

In the team in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} many W^{or} in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

14- W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

15- W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

W^{or} 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son in 1st P^{er}son.

Saw a yellow rain worm.

1910

Sept

16-

20 Regina with Mr Allen, Broomhall & Statler.

Flesh came to Regina in less car.

In our car were Broomhall, Allen, H & Hartley (of Regina).

Dr. S. Farrell (of Cleveland) - Sam Van Dusen, of Idaho,

Wm. S. D. (of Ontario), (patent of automatic telephone system) & a

Mr. General - Murphy, of Reg. Mr. Van Dusen of Reg.

All left at 4 PM leaving me with Messrs. Broomhall &

General. They were with automatic system.

Left Reg. at 4:30 PM.

17- Arrived home. Cook & Mackie here with dogs.

18- Worked up in room in launch at Estuary.

19- Worked in St. Charles St. & Thers 207 & 2072. Phone Call 3925-6.

also had Room 415.

Room comfortable in 2nd floor.

Spent the day up. Reg. also here.

Spent the day with Hunt & Reg. in launch at Estuary.

20- Spent night in Reg. in 415. Arrived Regina. Still discomfort in

of return. Had 1000.

Received \$2000 with C & Co. by paper. \$1000 + 1000 + 1000.

Spent day in Reg. in 1200 he found me.

Car left in the Reg. (church).

21- Mr. Dusen, of Columbia. Magazine had returned in Reg.

Went with a Mr. Brown & looked at the Reg. in Reg.

22- Arr. R. S. & Builders of Regina. Arr. Reg.

Spent the day in Reg. in Reg.

Spent R. S. & Statler. Reg. in Reg.

Spent the day in Reg. in Reg. in Reg. in Reg.

1910

@vt.

- 5- Conference all day in my. Room. Brownell, Spencer, Eddy,
& Johnston on lung simulations. Bredt born to Eng & after
a while, we decided we wouldn't do anything.
- 6- Discussed Paper Jackson with Johnston.
I showed out a brand new sheep in an export ditch within
(in trees) & he asked me to develop it.
Took my
- 8- Parton brought down a magpie. Hatched to 7/11. Its mother was in
- 10- Received long from W.T. Co. 20th by with 3rd. by 10/13. 261st 2nd.
Surg. told me to please take & advise as to what to build & I wrote. He
will raise the money for sheep.
Read the electrician's instructions for Emerson.
- 11- Experimenting in bird pairs - to most wine.
- 14- Found Malpian full of unaltered fruits & Malpian unloaded.
Took one brown, didn't like it. Held clearing to take it &
died. The brown to be small. Brought to John. Remained in Smith.
- 15- Got Pearson & looked for house. Summit. Then home.
- 16- Dr. Summerson or Malpian. Lots of very little.
- 17- Machine left in good.
- 18- Milled my & 4 connectors and heavy near the post. Can load.
Then in it. Got brought to the door. Surge. Dr. my. 8/11
John Harrison. Back & worked on car nearly 4th
connectors and 3 & 5 am. (T.D. met to 8/11).
- 19- Got King for 7th am & down through heavy fog &
3/11/11. Put on into George & under & very.

1910

- Oct 21- For George Williams Jr. today. (Chippewa)
 22- Took Ted & Sammie & suggested the Cornish House & 150th ave.
 24- Discussed R.T.L. with Mr. Sam J. Seabergman & co.
 29- Attended American Meet at Breunert Park.

Nov.

- 6- Worked in new Klorans for 1411-
 7- Sex cat rammed & killed gas leak in car.
 9- White of Bordygar submitted his new tire.
 11- Saw cotton buggies in River canyon from in Mary Bradley.
 Kure & Prince went to come in in the Sun.
 14- Took Kure & Sulphur in Edison Sat & took ride in Beach car.
 Took all of my stuff to my simulator house & Sammie.
 15- Stephenson & I rode again in Beach car.
 17- Took Frank & Peter out to Edison & in order in Beach car.
 Drunk called Maxon Union.
 Pop Sulphur gave me sperm in his museum for 150th ave. 100th 200th
 19- Party to see & ride in Edison Beach car, on D.C. Ave. - Also Edith Field,
 R.R. Brown, A. L. and Paul, Stanley Beach, Ben. Anita & Fred Clark,
 Port Adams & friend, Ham Kelly, of Harold, & other new people.
 Car started coming from & the party was off, in morning the first.
 20- Ran on beach car in its first long run.
 22- Naval attaché of Brazil called in Ed. Betty for info.
 Took beach car for run. Chained up of 5000 ahead.
 Compared with Sam.
 23- Two Brazilian attachés & Mr. Clarke R.P. Miss B.P. Co.
 Came Klorans in Columbia for 150th Ave. the new photograph
 the some was effect in flame.

1910

Nov.

- 21- Joseph Russell to use T-square & straight -
22- Got submerged by his wife's ^{small} ~~small~~
23- Took Mummert to Edison Sub. Mr. ride in Beach car.
Beach told Mummert & discussed how European style cars
24- To Edison Sub & talked with John an. home.
Ride in Beach car.
This day Edison & proposed to his base in which Mr. Sucha security
operated to 14th.
29- Visited U.C. Fr. Mr. F. Mr. Ship. Jack & Mr. Bedell &
on submarine ships with Edgar, Jack & Mr.
San Polander King in "Yankee" in Boston.
30- Gary volunteered in Beach car
Beach car was just Graflex Camera, Am. Kraft.
discuss
1- Handed Edison my report on visit to Submarine Boat works.
2- Advised Fr. to deliver in drinking cups number & talk with
Beach car Sunday would.
U.S. & Mr. & Washington D.C.
3- Visited various homes in Edison Building.
Mummy & Mr. Smith took us to New York
Calder William found in North & Killebrew.
4- Took Mummert to Edison Sub. Mr. ride in Beach car.
John Mr. Smith of Baitlett's Blog made.
Mummert & Mr. Smith in Church.
5- Visited Beach in Niagara Falls, Indiana.
Mummert & Mr. Smith in Beach car.

1910

December

- 9- Took X-ray section from Ferguson, New Clegg & his box on Sam
New Wood to Edwards & surrounding to Feb. - Ride Back Car.
New Mount P.R.R. Station 12¹⁵ m.m. to Washington.
- 10- Wash. Ram yard - Capt. Willard.
Took plants in gym shop. 12" x 50" gym lining.
- 11- Back to my & home. Normal pictures in album.
- 14- Took X-ray of Marcus Land & Goume to see Feb.
Put in long hours in alloy factory.
Came for beam to Dayton.
- 15- Took a Bessie car to Clegg in Dayton. To my
to see Burnball
Left in car.
- 16- Spent day with Will Suppmon on his house & down town.
Near the Hunt with truck in Brook (Savoy)
all through Ireland plant with Willy's secretary
- 17- Summerville Rem. to go to Willy's & Kinney &
clerk. Ireland plant all passed
Willy's took us to Suppmon's house in his auto
- 18- Auction conference with Willy's & Kinney & St. Regis at
10% selling price. Mumm. Brown a quar. & they can save 10%
- 19- Back home. Took Ralph Hunt back Jan. & plant.
- 20- Saw Ed & Mary & St. Regis. Also discussed the company
in a door in up with them in Ed. Butt. In Sals.
I decided for Washington to see Com.
Alvin. Eileen & Mrs. So. B. B. by Holland in Ed. Butt
to New & Wash. D.C.

1910

December

- 21- Saw Amy, Capt. Robinson & Allen Cove. He promised full cooperation & ordered a Submarine Battery to open fire. Will send us a Submarine with a truck & experimenter next Summer.
Belmont & Williams & the Japs leave next 11, told him routes of my Washington visit. He is much pleased.
- 22- Newsgear & told us our tea up now. Says will try to keep the radio down in calm conference.
- 23- Started to tell the album together.
- 24- Picked up Xmas tree & took pictures.
- 25- After photographing tree, trip to hospital. Also took pictures in summer table.
- 27- Took pictures of Chancellor William Indication.
- 28- Cobalt's route back car in Cuba.
Working in automobile the car & gas run wash in ed. But.
- 29- Dr. Lawrence of Butler & Hospital wants a surgical needle much more than membrane. Stopped out one.
Still haven't received camera in my hands.
- 30- Long talk with Japs in Camps.
Japs having a 1/8" teeth falling made.
- 31- Very soon Huron 3 days more. Following minutes, south.
For data from Huron &c. on Submarine in old man & planned with Holland & him.
Each Hoxey killed or shot & Japs & Miroant or would have today, 1910.
R. L. Olan & Japs this poor year 41, 921 54.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1911

7911

1911

January.

1- Very soon started her kitchen.

John Russell on X Sauroca Xopila X Slund X Rays.

Partly plants in album & captioning.

2- Took out Salpionom home. 3

2 took to A1 but not in place

3- Went to Westminster & opened with but not in locomotion.

Blanchard of Jefferys Co. with 2nd & all submit salmon.

Went to local State Museum saw Hines det. - Crin.

Went to Philadelph. & Knd.

4- Visited Atlantic City with Bill of Brown, per on letter

of 1/2 hr in day. no money.

Auto show with Norwalk

5- People (part of order) went with Ed. Feb. with me.

8 failed locomotion with 2nd 5 x plain onding

Princeton success.

6- Busy preparing on submarine Battery & submarine of Feb.

Ed. & Bill. has usual electric power & water &

use of Ed. & Bill.

8- Busy in Ed. Bill. in Sals. all day.

9- Started Feb. 5-19 design Sub. Cell. Please.

10- Remind with Windsor. 2nd by Regis 2:10 + run 3000

3 min. Phil. end of run

Auto show.

11- S. & dinner Auto Club of America.

Went to Gray's & saw 5000 lbs.

12- Conference Feb. on Sub. Bill.

Spent PM in Auto show

Wanted to Museum against more equalizing due to locomotion

January

- 13 - Kinsley arr 11³⁰ at Oakland booth. Says they want R & L.
Willis returns next morn & out with me later.
Worked in Sub. Valley until late tonight.
- 14 - Suit on tachometer. Conference with Board to.
John Parker & Bowling to Edison Sub.
Edison told me to file patents in Submarine Valley stuff.
Mr. Sumner said to go to Jap & buy 1/2 m in needle & thread.
- 15 - Sumner used new needle successfully in approx-
dicates operation.
I tried him to use for 1/2 m & after mid air and my
family just in line 2 years. etc.
- 16 - Col Bailey called to auto in to financial etc. ca. Co.
- 17 - Put up Bailey Etc. to 500m -
Ralph Hall ate dinner with me
Went to auto show with Muller, Edmonds, Ben. in lam.
- 18 - Extended with C.T. Co. by new with 6200 + cash in difference.
Man named Russell uses balls which he organizes
diaphan in lam. Saw him at S.
- 19 - Mr. Edison says to go to factory for Hall in Bailey.
Ralph Bailey Etc. to Sumner in 500 mms.
Sumner has no money.
Oscured the idea of making Hall from an equator valley Co -
Khanle. Ed. St. B. Hall & Edison.
- 20 - ~~Willy~~ Willis has moved to J. L. Co. no employees.
- 21 - Edison to show to with at and on the idea.
Edison explained me to include German & America in my
don't require to which I am & don't like to show
myself in the sub ball.

1911.

January

- 21- Hadenburg, Ross & Scotty C.T.O. called & I showed them through Sabrading.
- 22- Col Bailey phoned he has made a manual, an argument will discuss many & Ralph will draw home.
Working in writing Sub Ballings
- 23- Talked with Edson at Orangeburg writing Sub cells.
- 25- I sat & I saw him in the office for some time each.
- 26- Discussion. Person in the office & I am very of the in patient.
Offered Person 1/4 rate in my U.S. Submarine battery sales for \$10,000.
- 27- In Feb in Orangeburg for signatures of Jell to some moral attacking.
Communicated with Hux Car man in Sub Ballings.
Jell at wants Edson battery for a question. I had him to know under the Jones limit at the bank of the Union.
- 28- Communicated with Boudin & a drawing of the machine.
- 29- Worked all day in home.
- 30- I sat sick at home.
Arranged with Bailey, Schmitts (Vogues) Humphreys pay service.
+ 170-122 Feb. Remained in the office.
- 31- I am going to design your cells at Sub.
Bailey had some trouble.

1911

February

1- In car to Edison Sub.

Commenced repair explosion. 35 tons dynamite, many killed & hurt.
Injured Perry & Fah. at Sub & finished him straight.

2- Finished with Geo. Corbett, & proposed to lend me 20,000 ft.
rings @ 6% with 10% to 5th as collateral & option to amount in
1/4 mt. in letter light. Will think over.

3- John Ward trip to Ed. Sub & returned trip - Rose & total.
Succeeded Sub battery.

4- Small proposed terms to Russell to make his term.

6- Completed Beach & Camerons after car.
At Edison Sub & later moved to N. & M. Beach Car.
Buy on Sub battery design.

7- Gordon at South with Simon.

2 tested proton type & large type of glasses.

Suggested to Gordon & Humphreys Simon of Small notebook.
Gives cannot to 50. yards, other to make tracks & take color film.

8- Gordon submitted sample Simon.

Am. Vassiloff of Professor Mary called (normal attack) - & I
explained Ed. Sub. Path.

Professor of Culture Hummer called with Mullerows for
Culinary in electric car exhibition.

Nichols Hotel at Parsons this evening. I remained.

9- John and Vassiloff & Fah. & started him straight.

10- Turned down Col. Bailey car prop. He so not produced.

John of Jeffery Nuff is called & talked elec. apparatus.

John & Bailey & friend called - on Simon mission.

W. P. Sackar dined with me & says he won't put out from them.

1911.

Feb. May

- 11- Edison Maxim. war & peace inside.
Crawling, USA. called in Sat. War Sec. etc.
- 12- Received numerous all day? Serious, gun repair, life saving, etc.
remains till supper time etc.
- 13- Jackson & Ed. Sat. met Sat. Compared with Supr. &
L. Pullman battery. Lull again in morning but can take 800 rags etc.
- 16- In the room in Edison & Sat. K. K. K. Edison called.
Stumbled with 2000 rags etc. Club.
Went to Maximo home in Lull (Belin).
Put 1000 rags etc.
- 17- St. On Edison, Italian Navy at office in evening.
Wrote data to Edison.
- 18- A. Lull in Edison.
- 19- Busy in report in morning etc. in Edison.
- 20- S. C. Schaffner called.
- 21- Jackson. P. S. Jones & Lull in Edison. May want Maxim
to Caution with US ships.
- 22- Busy in Sat. day.
- 23- Compared with 2000 rags etc. in Edison.
- 24- Edison. Edison in day. Panned a silver dollar
on him & photograph etc.
- 25- Busy in Sat. day. Edison & foreign names
Bishop. Edison & May in Edison.
Allison in Edison.
- 27- Hugo K. K. called.
Went to Edison with K. K. & see the 500 rags etc. in Edison.

1911

July

- 25- Saw Amy, Courtney, Todd & - at Ben's SA Co.
Sold 2-B2 + 2-B4 again, also to 2nd of radio.
Gov Ordnance going on gun firing, balloons + magazine battery
Ride with Jeff.
Saw Glenn Callan at Hunter + went to Millard with him.

March

- 1- Back home -
feasting of Pass called in letter to Ed Salt Priest.
- 2- George Musson took called this evening.
Conferred with John on runner subjects & he started model
to have made in battery Chassey.
- 3- Jones from collector prepared for signature
John discussed signature battery (Edson)
Offered him 400 in letter light for 20000. - but otherwise
Paid Bailey 5000.
- 4- Talked with Y. anagostis of Mitsunori on hadometer.
- 6- John back home. John called up on letter in Sat.
Made expression tests in side calls -
discussed Jones collector with 5000.
Saw Pursant + 8 to S. N.C. factory in Jones & Russell contacts.
- 7- Talked Blanchard of - John May Jr & Salt + talked
with 5000 in Gies.
He may come with next dinner.
- 8- Signed Russell + Jones collector.
Dinner up town with Jones & Musson. Brown + head records of
Norden & Jones.

14.11

March

9 - Dr. Sat. Experimented in water traps near.

Also in super dry gases as the form by platinum
was heated by battery obj. current.

Postman called with papers for amalgamating sheet
with mercury.

10 - Sat in PM -

Mrs Smith Mrs Widdowson & Secius over to bridge &
stayed there through, had lunch & stayed.

Worked with 4³⁰ am in gas traps & explosions. No sleep.

11 - Mon 5⁰⁰ am to Summit. Super & Stilly on 10⁰⁰

John Young, Nordeen, Wm. Alder & Ed. Sat.

Labor & Supper & train. John sang for Edison.

13 - Once Ford called at Sat & took him around but not
through Battery Wks.

Asked him if he would go through for me. Yes, to see a
man I had seen.

14 - Started new design of factory can & separator for gas.

Spent with Ricketta on June 19th (pulpita Edison).

Sam Wiles still hanging in pet & -

Bought water meter for fuel oil for \$10.00

16 - Dr. Super on Edison machine for Ricketta.

Ben wanted some money N.D.

Sam Jackson called at Mary Ford.

Spent with Henderson on train.

17 - Byki, Ben Bradshaw called & drove with him at Sat & 2⁰⁰ pm
on some farm fallows.

Postman called at Sat OK in mail, for Ricketta. Dr. 1/2 am read
about car & 10⁰⁰ am.

1911
March

- 18- Jotted camp Alaxan with longhorn.
Boring in Phi - Boring done with hand drill (Phi).
- 19- Went to Bismarck Sat 9th to conduct tests in cty. down.
- 20- Conference with Beach on car collection & multiple unit
checked in Lucerne - & Claude Henson at work in them.
- 21- Busy in multiple unit content
- 22- Jotted -
- 23- Went to John H. camp & Bill's camp & camp occupied at day
to x at Alaxan tonight.
- 24- Jotted camp Alaxan.
Began ready for sub city - also separation.
- 25- Checked up in work at Bismarck. Busy at Smith's.
- 26- Hickson Maxine Cuplet wedding. Bismarck -
Chas. Henson & Piers went with many others.
- 28- Mr. Eucalyptus Bellona & Ed. Sat.
Dina went to Henson today. Henson.
- 29- My rangers Smith at Bismarck nearly completion & I
went soon have to go in the pit for a long haul.
- 30- Ed camp the Bismarck a pair day into me. I
filled in in sub. bats & 10' W duct & Eucalyptus.
A sign was with 1/2' tube - 110' p.d. for at 3' for rate
5th under - 135th
5th & 10th - 121st.
- March 1922 - a & with 14-18' tubes for Bismarck small sub.
Also ~~more~~ 2400 W. falling of 2 for rate for large boat 1/2" - 1/2" long.
Mikham from the down.
- 31- Jotted & pulsed to Bismarck & Bismarck to Bismarck
in Bismarck from morning to evening for Bismarck sub.

1911
March

- 31- Located my head quarters in Ballou Bldg. old Saffy Room
I had it equipped.
Took out my papers & described to Ellic. Bond Co.
Commenced to ship Bergmann for selling Sub. habits to Italy.

April

- 1- Arrived home for big Klaxon.
Succeeded with Beach & a lot of newspaper men at Giffards.
Took drink. Did later. Given my office northern. Will give
me all the room I want for nothing. Frank Smith died today.
3- Arranging to move to N.Y. & didn't go to City. Arrived a
long staff for Sub or Ballou's.
Frank Smith died yesterday.
4- Dr. my. in car for work of house & move to Edison.
5- Day for Sub.
6- Took "Cultural" paper. proposition up to Clarke. I guess it.
7- In reg. Sub. Giffards with Giffards.
8- Signed myself my Sub at Edison.
Took a walk with Bullocky of Hamiltons -
Took work of much to Sub.
Rise starts hands with Edison.

9- Philo said that Sam -

Wrote letter to Bond Co. for Bond Co. Supr.

11- Got Sub gift.

Took Murray & son M. E. & for the lunch agency of
Ballou for us. Murray is disappointed

12- Had a nice phone invitation. Sub & with a friend
bought a new house. Sec. on 27th

Paid small Edison cell with mercury amalgam in plates.

1941

April

- 13- All rigged up in Sat. & starting exploring by car on Sat.
Looking for a house -
- 14- Took some 8 x 10 photos of big cell -
- 15- Beer bottle used up by car.
- 16- In Sat - Fixed up car -
Fixed up Van Noos house, built in Park, Monticello.
- 18- Rented Van Noos house \$175⁰⁰ mo. for 6 mos.
Sampled some of Williams & down Adams car.
Picked up in San Diego for pickup.
- 19- Frank Chambers asked me to arrange sample material
business. Put them up & for writing.
- 20- Fixed \$100 by red wood just for after some pickup.
Sat all day.
- 21- Got 16 corr for 500 G. - 1 to City
Fixed stay also with Walter Andrews. may join me.
Carl Hunt for writing. nothing did in appropriate operation.
- 22- Frank Hunt dog called 1 Spear Hunter in Sat. He
may take up Lachumbe, day machine 02.
Sat & for up to you night work.
- 23- Signed lease for New Warehouse. 175⁰⁰ month.
In Sat (Sunday) called & home. fairly ready to move.
- 24- In Sat & office.
- 25- Moved from Summer to San Diego, Apr. 302.
- 26- In Sat & back to City
- 27- Sold Elac Boarder - 376 A & 5 cells having 14-1/2"
with position & forward sampled by July 1st.
for railway can light & started installing in.

194

April -

- 28- Slipstream, Atom, Burner & slant & Rodent with Knodoff.
- 29- Through Knodoff's plant & engineer in facelimit. in my

May

- 1- Moved out to Van Ness place, Huttin Park, Willborge.
- 2- Sat all day to 11³⁰ PM.
- 3- My - Bragg - Sat all day to 1³⁰ AM.
- 4- Put some semi replace condenser into type 5 cell & exposed without bulging can. Worked to 12³⁰ AM.
- 5- Sat all day to 2³⁰ AM.
- 9- Failed with Frank Chaulis re reorganization of quartz data.
- 11- Experimented with oxidized plates for battery.
Burner Hottel, Machine & saw some the cell of 2.
Common Cores - saw them data & pieces.
- 12- Knodoff came over but we could not work.
- 13- Baum Von Preussler of dust & Hottel's slant lines work.
Frank Pader saw want facelimit but wants a deaf machine.
- 15- Summation of Semple's & Jax.
- 16- Edison spent the morning with me to 12³⁰ AM at Sak.
- 19- was in hot water piping off the oxygen then in night but did not occupy in minutes. It is 0³⁰ AM.
- 20- Explained nature of mining guns to Henry C. Co.
- 21- Dr. Sak (Sunday) was seen came in & we had a long talk.
With Mrs. Mrs. E. & Mrs. Miller in side in Washington.
- 22- Explained of gun process to Ross & Bailey. Deliberately.
- 24- With a Gooding & Co. then plant & talked about of technology.

1911

May

- 25- Jack left my dining room window - without much.
26- Moved 5 lbs. furniture out from my. to my Sat.
Gradually making repairs - some of them valuable & rare.
28- Edgar & Alice Brown (wife) over. With & Jack Horner.
Item & lot & discussing railway matters. Sat with them in
afternoon which is very pleasant.
29- Signed contracts with Standard Carbon in Rockville.
30- Hauls on summer supported by S.C.T.C.
31- 10⁰⁰ Anniversary on wedding.
Over 7000 total dinner with like guests in dinner.
In the place of decorated table
S.M. in Washington

June-

- 1- Discussed railway with Odham, Country & Agency, also with
Ordinance people - Pitt & my. Consulting and general.
2- Discussed advisability of Henry Country Transport.
Started to haul on N.W. in Rockville to modern deep railroads.
With Jack in an auto & a late thought.
4- With 21st pictures of friends.
S.M. in Baltimore, Annapolis & Wash.
5- To Annapolis & talked with Capt. Baillie.
With 21st pictures of friends in Wash. & Annapolis. Discussed &
started Country Transport railroads. Pitt & my.
6- Conference with Maryland. Blum & J. & B. Kelly.
9- For short program called & worked Sat. calls almost.
10- Examination by Board of Health & other scope.
In the same place of lighting.
11- Another by electric. Survey. Stand. Comm. & Electric. Wash. Sat.

1911

June

- 12- Wm. called me. 1³⁰ High tension cannot allow current
mitted both room together. Spelled. Sailed in attic &
chopped wall down & loosed. On fire inside.
Capt. Brown of Swedish Regt., called re battery program.
16- Carl Nymberg arrived Monday 6⁰⁰ AM. New man.
17- Took to Mrs. Kim. Dried in the Sat.
18- Took with Septuagium. Many Carl M. - Heli, Rose &
Wm. & down to Sundvallis in Helictum. Dried &
take photos.
19- Visiting. Things the 4 - C-14 cells samples pulled back.
23- Took call to Mrs. Smdon & see Ede. Bortler.
New & West Spear.
Dried Ede's house & took back my
26- George & Bailey. Ede's for 1100⁰⁰ minus battery
27- Sund. Sat. Bu. Ordinance. Spec. for battery today.
Ede's place. Battery & dem. home.
24- Signed contract to supply 120 mark IX filling &
US Navy Ordnance (8 B-2 cells each) for \$660⁰⁰.
30- Banned 2500 - 4 m. C. I. Co.

July

- 1- C-14 cell supplies 30 lbs. July.
2- Derry just 5-12. Signal 413 alt 1000 ft. rate
3- Shot for miles with my boys.
5- Arm. See with Mergans. Officer & return. Supplied by
C. I. Co. in return & took them in.
Jan. talked with JPM & about Funder Ede's & Battery they
were contemplating joining.

1911

July
20-

Micropterus lymanus for all day in lake -
27- Continued to catch C. in creek + radical paddles
for lake separation.

28- Disposed Samsam factory + to the works.
Worked all night in separation lake. The 1st Malinoma caught.

29- Up to the factory + bath + 1st. for separation in lake.
Map 11th 1 on the 1st in factory, had lunch + found
that the 1st was seen, in separation.

2nd map 4th 6th, dinner + bed 11 PM. Got finished.

30- Separ to 10. Bed to 10th

31- Redesignated separation.

From house to the factory + back to house

August

1- Arrived 5th day of lake, which 200 is copper. Heavy 300
chemical, which lake, for 500, lake, or which only
200, was heavy. Record got.

Worked all day of 5th. Spent PM. with me.

Map 1. in way to Europe. Spent last 11 PM. Set lake to work
pleasure to work.

2- On the 1st. Chased from the mountain + saw him about.

3- Saw from a road to the sea.

4- Worked on the 1st of 4th. G. H. Victor for the 1st, to
replace the 1st.

5- Finished up the 1st of 4th separation.

6- Back day. 35 years.

2nd Map. River, Lake, Lake, Port, Hall Pillars, Haller
to the 1st. Main in above.

.1911.

August

- 6- All hands had nice swim. Jim Benson
Saw Maxim Caton & went up at Lake with him &
over some people.
Off to Redington.
- 7- Rained new day. mist. Cool in sun makes more &
nearly comfortable. Disagreeable, in cool.
Back to my.
- 8- Ben & Harold Knapp down with me.
Mrs Jessie Smith arrived. & a letter.
- 9- I still want to sell finger pats to Hummer. \$100.00 = 17
which wants to go to McC Co. & to the Regis. Smelter.
Nothing done in stock.
- 10- John & Peter, Fred, Carl, Harold, K. - & Mrs Smith &
Cory Island.
- 11- Mrs S. Carl & family in my.
In talked coal lands in W. Part 11th.
- 12- Saw Harold K. to Fulton in my.
John & day. Photo in T. in my. Court Suit.
- 13- (Sunday) - John & Peter & Mrs S. & kids.
- 14- Moved large kitchen & bedroom to falling woods.
Talked with Paul & John & night. (See important note in
J. my.) I McC. or reduce back on my & give to Paul &
pay small Regis & me a royalty & arrange with Emma &
inform them. I will make a map. for it.
- 17- Ben & all day with S-19 cell design.
- 18- Mrs S. & Carl off tonight.
- 20- Gave photo of photo to my. Court Suit, day common.
John & Mrs. (4th) around Redington.

1941

August

- 22- Inspected Rodent Indicator in Mount Chapman "Chancellor".
23- Inspected East Warren non. Trillitopes. Major lumen.
24- "Pip" lumen German Sut Cells Pip lumen lumen
25- Pip lumen German Sut Cells Pip lumen lumen
data of lumen German. Washed to 4 am
26- Warren lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
27- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
28- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
+ lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
31- Decided to separate Sut Cells lumen lumen lumen
to lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen

Sept

- 1- Tr called the C Cells lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
2- Placed lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
4- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
6- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
7- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
9- Tr lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
10- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
11- Tr lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
12- Tr lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
13- Spur lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen
lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen lumen

1911

8 Apr

- 14- Joined J. H. W. Belmont as Mach. Clk. Wash. Cantonment.
Wolm & Oranger. Sub works. House.
Worked 4 PM to 2 AM on photo album.
- 18- Skipped 84 gunpowder balloons to Bklyn Yp.
Circled W. McQuinn & assistant. suspected Samsue Co.
54 balloons exploded at length in R & S. Surrounding area.
Which was a mistake.
- 19- Enlarged Palace, formerly with my. drapery. & found in
his last observation.
Decided make huge sign in Pitt St.
- 20- Edgar, the Book, or Sub on C-14 cells.
Remains 2 over onto C.T. Co. by page 500 & net.
- 21- agreed with Edgar on specifications for C-14 cells & net.
Both due signed then.
- 22- started my 850000 used in Stromberg Carlson. Fair.
- 23- Made a 6 hour run with Lake separator. OK.
- 23- Conduity, USA, evidently "mounted" because called &
discussed Ed Post. Had lunch home to lunch.
- 24- Char Edison has not in Europe.
Circled self since then.
- 26- Ordered 40 lbs in the Submarine cells today.
Seated design in cylindrical form of 4000000.
- 27- 8000000 balloons in 8000000 suits. & others.
- 30- Stan McCannell in Bklyn. or from heavy layer
Wolm Suit.
Remains 2 over with C.T. Co. per 200 & net.

1911
Oct 11

- 1- Busy all day (Sunday) making our outfit up at the 4th ground.
- 2- Submitted ad. to J. W. R.
Hottel saw photo of Sub. cells. He has process making mineral also soluble in water. He was shot.
- 3- Called on Mounts (Wash) & Courtney, Army Co. still reports using batteries.
Succeeded with Courtney, OK now.
Discussed relations with Vasuloff & told him of my reaction.
In return, quiet.
- 4- Given of reliable book to J. W. R. indicated in my inner lining.
- 5- Told Vasuloff all I meant to 3rd in batteries.
- 6- I am informed from Europe & I am not to be far from home.
- 7- Told J. W. R. (Hottel) & planned as he started back with Sub. employees as he came in to find.
Went to lunch & spent day with Stearns' in Thompsonville & J. W. R. in New Simon.
- 8- I say how you pay taxes on J. W. R. in J. W. R.
- 9- Simplex car lent & accepted by J. W. R. (Oct. 4/11).
Much the volume of the car & J. W. R. & J. W. R. & J. W. R.
- 10- I am discussed battery work.
Bill Hottel a man in want to work in R. S.
But this is not for.
- 11- Bill required about Sweden Co.
- 12- I am says will pay me 10% com. of all Sweden Co.
- 13- We heard of talks with Sweden Co. about Bill in interest.
J. W. R. with much of the work in J. W. R. & J. W. R. & J. W. R.
This will be up for J. W. R. & J. W. R. & J. W. R. Sweden Co.

1911

October

- 17- Bird came out with Allen & Pt S. Bird had passed full
of grass & downy.
- 18- Gull came out near stream. Much song as it came
home & they small sparrow in distance.
Bird passed behind cloud with track of rain with line
completing. They may be a 20 cent a day.
- 19- Murre came out & after that passed the
way we arranged for him to report for in Europe.
(Bill was dead with Pt S. so made him pass &
dead separately in Pt S.)
- 20- Write a 2nd journal letter now.
- 21- First 2nd journal ad appeared today. The 2nd page
- 22- Bill discussed Pt S. & gave me a letter to sign.
I dismissed until 10:00 PM.
- 23- General, unless ship inspection, Paulson, called &
was dismissed.
- 24- Nur produced Suckers, Rose Hat & LWT as per report & problem.
- 25- Signed lease re Hef St for 1500 ft for 1 year.
to Washington
- 26- Allowed 2nd of Anna heavy & radio, in back DC.
to come back.
- 27- I'll asked me to write for some first ad. re combination
reaching like much or against him.
- 28- Murre & 2nd discussed for a while. Betty down
to breakfast.
- 29- Inspection left around 10:00 AM. was late and return
in "Baxter" stopped at Washington. Saw Wren

1911

Notes

- 20-11. Mamm. & Edom + I compared on European Railway Station.
as concerns Mamm. handling.
Salon of Bonita, Muller of Shipway + Austin Selman,
Ulrichson Wm. called + brought with Edom Salt Cells.
21- Marshall Selman, Henry Muller, Wm. called + Selman through
for Bygon, Quicks + Austin Wm. after some time
Cudworth with Haldenau Jax.

Mamm.

- 1- Moved to 24 High St.
Planned Fall 2 Mamm. time to travel with RPS + to travel +
sell in 20% commission. Travelled 50% over in profit.
- 2- Jax to Thompsonville to see Jax pass to sea.
Jax's Edom, Macalline + Miss Cousins in Shipway.
Bordman, Jim Ford, Macalline, Muller + J. Pina arrow.
Muller Muller, Cudworth, Henry Muller + Jax in Muller's car.
Jax told me Jax had disappeared + we in Muller's car.
- 3- Mamm. at 11 + Jax's car called code in Jax. Scattered in
+ Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.
Jax still missing. Probably in an opium smoke.
Muller's Jax's car disappeared.
- 4- Jax appeared. Said he had in Muller's car, with him, Muller's car.
Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.
- 5- Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.
- 6- Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.
Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.
Jax's car called code in Jax. + Jax's car called code in Jax.

1964

November

- 27- In Durgo's office - Jar, Melnyk, me & Mrs. Gail Pol.
" Paul allows officer to Edm. Cook who wants
to keep Sub Cells & specify in new trials.

Visited Ben Eden Swearing, Ostrichans.

Called in Jack, Oliver & Grochowski ans.

Finished with a dm & Mrs. Smey.

Then took Jack & Wren & Wren's home.

~~Home~~ Saw Combs back & took off tank. Home.

- 28- Pelusky, Applegate with my 9, ramp & called & I went out
to Jack. We discussed election tax cuts.

Worked on d.t.N. ad to 1:30.

- 29- Wilson & Seiden - called on ads.

Chris New Steams, Capt & Mrs. Wallace, Manfren

Uruguay, his daughter & wife of Sunday for.

Spencer Kay, ex of George. - Sullivan.

Postoffice called & Jar suggested limit support to him.

- 30- Worked on letter #7 at 2:30.

Wrote to 1 am.

December

- 1- Had long talks with Chad Edson & advised Combs
to Combs.

Invited to my presents with Jack Gorden.

- 4- Took some sub to photo.

- 5- WSN Jd Elizabeth close arrived in command of Com. Corps.

Quitted by Jar & to Smey. I declined to 12:30.

Then many pictures. Boulderport first in yard.

Photo by factory. Santa, Squabs, George.

152C

worked to 3³⁰ in addition with lecture + question

7- GE man called & talked house lighting

8 - Excluded AGMR members & Sat, Excluded & entitled them including from giving annual plus am & last these sections.

9- Wrecking my Sam catfish. Lunch home. Preparing some
artichokes & potatoe chips. Spent PM with Lim & introduced to Jack
Matsuno to W³⁰ PM. worked to 2 am

Recorded under Family.

12 Phil called to take R + L. again

13 - Jailed letters of letter with Jackson & Br. in my

14 Edgum Elec Bd spent day. Jhr ending
exclusion contract with Elec B Co.

1.5- Cam-Cowan + Edgar Spenser program makes
Dyrt + Deleted ²⁰⁰² but tie up with Elec. BCU of Old
Edgar: linked to 3 ans

17- Took good photographs in park of new rock house,
Faz. house, & the Salinas.

Give me wants for dinner for wife & four children & Prone for.

16- Saw large palm Wulleyer Saw 4 Macaw 1 Wino

18- Equalising motor cycles (brake) with motor & battery:

Now up with Jack look at Banks windmill ground

light, outfit. Min Jar came to my house

Unclaimed 'milk' 10³4 taking business

19. - unknown ballistics calls Besimovich 12

24- Mr. Hall of PRR Union who's & talked with Joe in

Letters in the envelopes - Marked letter #11 & 12

1961

52c

- 21- Davidson of E. B. Co. called & we discussed battery.
Jed. unavailability all we can if he helps us we
can't tie up an exhibit. He finished home with me.
- 22- Hooker of S. H. & P. & discussed electric pumps &
lights in light house & decided nothing in it. He
finished with me home & went to bed.
Planned information in secret to us to E. B. Co. by P. B. Co.
- 23- Busy day. Jed in report on cells all day.
- 24- With a big letter.
- 25- Spent day playing with Tom. Books & railway.
Hans in my study.
- 26- Got Xmas cards. 3 letters from Dad.
Found W. M. Ballou's has been published with worst
data. reballous & all to be destroyed. Not my work.
- 27- Finished a big letter No. 12.
- 28- Man from Birmingham Engine Co. called re
house in England. Many would not to represent
them in many sales.
Film for car work.
Guller of Maine Co. wanted us to pay part of money.
Paul house but nothing done.
Discussed Sunday & his ~~and~~ then for instructions re
many calls & called W. M. & part were not satisfied.
- 29- Edgmont of E. B. Co. asked me to write for tomorrow
in Ballou's in English Sales.
Refused to do by saying no. 1 & 2. He said on different
in them & for my condition.

1911

SEC

30-

New York or Wash club on P.S.

Spears later. Wanted inclusion in SW Halling in
England & Russia. Promised to cooperate
but could not find time to do so.

Excluded with Siry & Sam. Nordica.

John C. Dinkum called & dined with us.

He told me of Russian projects which were known
to France then.

31-

See summary in album diary.

" as much as it is nearly 12. 12. 3 PM

Got back in the car. I was in a hurry to
advance. I am so tired here, not
next to the great long minutes and after
stop with his horse when he passes away.

Billings put a check on me and what he
considered a personal advance. I had me.

Harry Gray says up to us. I am going to
be a. I am in the end.

Was married at 7th with a split in the back. First
for sale. I am in the end. I am in the end.
A. I am in the end. I am in the end.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1912

1912.

January

- 1- Kissed Hal Happy New Year 12.
Wrote Mabel & Doug. Wp. Beckward (2 m J.)
Jar wrote you to come on & talk to each case.
Presyn on Beckward matters.
- 2- Sent camera out & saw Jar about Beas Cars.
- 3- Rich ordered for 3 batteries of 192 cells C-14 for
Elec. Power Co. Delivered May 1st June 1st & July 1st 12.
Reviewed my Jar to give satisfaction to McCannell.
- 4- Put Beas in touch with Jar.
Jar went to Chicago to adjust P. by August.
Small light equip. for cars with Klorons.
- 5- Took Hal, Jack & Rose to Sat & see movies.
- 6- Bought me a Popland car for Popland 30th & for myself for Wash.
Hudson Maxim declared in diploma at Hudson Maxim.
Wrote to Petersen & saw "Tom Brown".
- 7- Organized with Kittrips in snow.
1554 photos in album to date.
Have the idea somewhat in works long to undermine me.
- 9- Harry Ford & Anderson of Richmond called at Sat. & stayed
with them to 12th & 13th & 14th then through the Sat & work.
Presyn in Richmond near Old Ex. called to
show me to provide a self-sufficiency play to last region.
Said some words in it.
Waggon of Brad V. Co. called with Ben & in discussion granules.
- 10- Remington H. O. Co. called on me. Motion of Brad met 62nd m.
In office in 50 Church St. K. Relined 1 room for myself.

1912

Jan

- 13- Went to Saw. Hackett in "train of seat."
Went to auto show.
Saw Capt. Hunt & Pulpin in Maltona
Judy & her son at 1³⁰ PM today
- 14- Small plumed *Y. palustris* - understood they will stop migration
payments & proceed.
- 15- Williams, Fred & sons called for return to the peculiar
"normal" characteristics of machines. Indicated to J. A.
- 16- Butner called with papers re. railroad he had taken from
Dr. Humphreysville & died with Capt. & Mrs. Stearns. Then to
J. A. & his son in 3rd district & back home
- 18- Took railroad papers, Butner & J. A. to Chicago.
Called at Alex. exhibit at auto show.
- 19- Edgumy filed over called & we discussed building installation
of the C-14 cells.
Saw Kewy at Popo Club in railroad.
Went to auto show.
Saw Butner at auto show.
Pursom & I decided to J. A. & his son in 3rd district & back home
- 20- Documented new with at C. T. C. for 3rd district & back home
interest in the 5500th mile line in 22nd
Was taken to the station. Indicated of going to Maltona with Capt.
Saw Mrs. Radley & died in 1912. It was very late & had
down to 4 PM. Then from west to Maltona
Mrs. M. Calmel brought
- 22- Busy in the building machines.
Given design for the building for the 3rd district
- 23- Took papers to the building in the 3rd district Maltona

1912

January

24- Mrs E. went to taking pictures last night.
Woke at 3 am -

25- Dinner with Fran in my. Humble for for loan on R.L.
Allied Nucleus meeting. Electricity in form.

26- Charleson speaker for with me. We visited Brad's
place & Chemical place. John Soke - Mr got interested in
John & put Brad's cause on the W.S. Brandt & Eric.

27- Saw "Kismet" with Berse.

Bothy just saw with Comp. Bradshaw called 11th. John Soke & I
saw up young completely. Bed 3rd

28- Charleson called at 11th. We walked to station & saw Dr. Grand
& Mrs. Sara Edwards. Dr. A. Little, Mary, Jack, Port,
Hal, W.S. & mine. Stood them through Sat.

Charleson came 8th for discussion Brad's cause & 11.

Had John Soke as champion but date Wednesday so ready.

29- Brad's number called. Interested in sitting

February

1- Mrs Edson placed ad for me & took with her
factory in W.D. & put some life into it.

3- Took Brad's traps over factory & lecture to them on table

4- Was in house helping brother all day & midnight

5- Conference, Social, Person & 2 in. Klaxon meeting

7- Went to Brad's Point -

8- Lecture to Chemical class, Mrs. Prof. Edson. Meeting
was all on the place.

For 50th in lecture. Ch. W.S. Peterson said good to W.S.

9. Mrs (C.C.) Kelly went over place.

19/12

Feb -

- 10 - 2 blow your.
Jmk 18 photos of Jell today. He will be 65 tomorrow.
Attended reception at Emma home this evening.
- 11 - Jmk. Photos of Ewan from 80s + little cement horse.
- 12 - My submarine will visit soon to ready
Sgt. Major p. 420 - 56 cells today!
- 13 - Cnn. Messing at Paul Bod. called
- 14 - Sub. cell assembled
Jmk. T.A. Jmk. will handle all the adm. for Betty. OK.
- 15 - Photographed Sub Cell on Sat
- 16 - Busy in advertising mailing Betty.
- 17 - Photo abs in various papers.
Jmk. 13. Succession today papers in J. of Commerce
- 18 - Wm. & Sutt. Selmer. Jmk. some photos of Jack Ross' home.
Photographed man holding papers. - Fam. & more.
- 20 - Found in an adm. in 21 Jm. cells.
Jmk. turned all the Betty advertising & printing over to me
Planned to Sat. after supports critical some services
St. d'Argay Finch Navy called. Saw into it. ref. Sub. disruption
- 21 - Worked pretty much all day + until midnight in adm.
- 22 - Attended at N. Froese Banquet in Wash. DC
With next letter to papers from Phila. & Wash.
- 23 - at N. Bleg + to place meeting at St. Alb. - Mumet. clear
with Mumet. letter to Boston
- 24 - to Annapolis + return to Wash. midday to my
- 25 - all day (Sunday) in adm.
- 26 - "
- 27 - letter

1912

February

- 28 - all day in adv. to 2 am
Packed sleeping goods into
29 ditto.

March

- 1 - Employed Subcity B's²⁰ adv to help me in adv.
Mr. Webb at home until 3 am
- 2 - all day to 2 am in adv.
- 3 - (Sunday) all day in directions Fred Bait to readings
- 4 - in adv all day to 2 am
- 5 - " " " " " 2³⁰ am
- 6 - " " " " " 4 am
- 7 - Establishing our 2 men on the R.R. - Becker & Wm
Sgt. 5 mi on diff. with Halden
Remained in adv to 1³⁰ am
- 8 - Adv to 2³⁰ am
Took a run in today
- 9 - Busy to 12 min. in adv
Took run to Florida
- 10 - (Sunday) adv to lunch
Worked in diff. to noon
- 11 - all day in adv. to 1³⁰ am
- 12 - Adv all day
Went down to B's up for the car for with me Sunday
- 13 - Worked all night car up for in adv.
- 14 - Left for Chicago. Hanson showed me diff. in Production.
Passed under rear of Police car + took photo.
- 15 - Saw 4 v's - dipar Much City. Wm. took a man in diff. Sves.
3 hours late. Bait & press in adv. took the car.
Adv to 2³⁰ am to 2 miles.

1912

March

- 16 - Arrived Nipols = Mrs & child took me to Club p. 8 foot.
at 2 PM. Mrs. closed a switch in H. Meyer + I left the
educational slowly blowing Maxon + ^{Govt} ~~Smith~~ closed
Smith.
Then from Gov. to our school + dic. reply to J. H. Kegan.
Visited ~~Wm~~ Stephann Wright. "Chino"
17 - Photos. of Benton place.
from to + photographed Woodside on 11th.
Plants of Melhorn + Kingston.
Spent afternoon day + night with Benton.
18 - Planned lecture from 10:30 - 12:00 at 2nd.
to St Paul + gave lecture 2 hrs at St Paul G. L. + School.
Campaigned for "at 11th"
19 - Spent day in Chicago. + 4 PM in NY.
20 - Spent photos for St Paul and day
" " of work at Harboring.
21 - Worked to 2nd am where for home
21 - Worked to 4th am on ads.
22 - " " 4 " " "
23 - 2 day business for West's building.
Worked to 11 PM
24 (Sunday) all day in ads. to 1 am
25 - " " " " 2 am
26 - " " " " 3 am
27 - Spent day in practice with big camera.
Arrived Old Paul.

1912

April

2-

Row line about 4 screws. Cut or + new in under the
screw to San Juan Bay.

Went to the San Francisco Battery.

Slept in couch in Alimath's room.

Long talk with Capt. Bullard.

Saw Jimmie & others back to Orange.

3-

at 3 am all hands packed to quarters.

Jaqueta (?) dead broken down & pulled out town.

Our launch was out with load of sailors brought to sea.

San F. jumped around like a cork.

at 8 am got aboard the Hercules & the Old Point Bar 11.

Planned to get Hal & Pina here tomorrow & get

pull down slams.

John W. & J. C. & W. H. & W. H.

to Orange.

4-

went to 2 am

5-

On ship. Austin & Horganan Navy inspected work.

Went to 2 am on ship

6-

" " 2 " " "

7-

" " 2 " " "

8-

" " 2 " " "

9-

" " 2 " " "

10-

To Mrs. Bond. Seeded seed for to S. M. & M. & M.

Shanghai on Battery Quarantine houses.

Home tonight.

11-

To 2 am on ship.

12-

To my. Dinner at Edward's home.

1912

April -

- 13- Rodentation, experiments in Safford -
14- (Sunday) - all family has cold
Worked all day in lab. - to 10³⁰
Ar 11⁴⁵ Titanic wrecking trough.
15- Ar 1⁵⁰ am Titanic sank -
Only 705 saved out of 2200. May. Britt & John Jacob
Adson & Strauss the Pullmanport, Capt. See Back
16- See Back to S. Lab.
Property checked this month \$25.15⁰⁰
17- worked to 2 am
18- " " 2³⁰
19- " " 1 "
20- Skipped 22 packs tonight.
Telegraphed Adson. Every about million specimens in jar & shells.
Worked to 2³⁰ am
21- (Sunday) Gunner showed me prints of plants & shells in High.
Ed Hallford came over. Talk with him in his self station.
Made 17 - 8 x 10 enlargements of plants & shells.
Bed 2³⁰ am -
22- Hal Reise Jack & Bob have the Whorl of Crayfish
Now comes down with mumps.
Bed 2³⁰ am
23- worked to 1⁴⁵ am - Bed 3⁴⁵ am.
See design from watcher shell.
24- Worked to 2³⁰
25- Crum came over (Saw pictures of shells & Crum him a set
Got Ed Batty & Frank & Crum. on train Crum aboard &
Madison & Denver

1912

April

- 26- In Washington. JWA had bath with me.
Sinned Edm. Surr & Gull Brand plates & shells in flight
to Minneapolis & addressed Sinner Class on Edm. Bellamy &
shells in flight.
To Blum & had on sleeping.
27- Everybody has mumps at home.
There was a delegation of Germans of note, accompanied by
Joh. Rier & Martin; Blum. I dined through the place.
Had plate later in the group
fell rotten tonight.
28- It was cough. JWA and I were calling Wumpys cough.
Walked to P. (Sunday).
29- Rotten cough all day. I didn't accomplish much.
30- The water Bad cough. Walked at Fort and back to same
home. Bed early but worked at 12 & awake to day light.

May

- 1- Rere coughed violently since 15 noon for 3 m. with day light
& I did the same.
To Rotten but home 12th.
JWA calmed tonight.
2- Giv Ransom. 100 says It was when JWA coughed and a
touch of pneumonia. Max has had mumps.
Had as 01. JWA has mumps & Wumpys cough & also
Bothy. Rier has touch of pneumonia & pneumonia
Maly has Wumpys cough coming on I think.
Ransom says mumps down the channel so I Wumpys
Boston in a coming.

1912

May

- 3- Spent day home. Fell victim.
- 4- Sat. Work with Wm. J. Cough
- 5- Sat.
- 6- Went to Bklyn. yard - worked home to 12 m. n.
- 7- Around home all day, nothing to do.
- 8- Home all afternoon. Cough little better.
Saw Bond and got ch. for \$25.00 + discussed \$12.00 loan.
Saw J. at Sat. Home, up to 8-11 + worked to 3 am.
- 9- Home at work to lunch. Sat. 5 am. Home to 3 am.
- 10- Busy all day getting ready to leave for Manhattan. Worked to 3 am in adv. in letters.
- 11- To Lab. and back. Saw friends to Kew. Worked to 3 am.
on Journal of Commerce ad.
- 12- Reading letters to Kew. Home.
Coughing. Set for Manhattan tomorrow 5th.
Had 2 drawing rooms.
- 13- Chicago dinner. Saw little light. arranged for the
Blackstone Room. Bklyn.
2 drawing rooms to Kew.
- 14- Mended J. B. Bklyn. saw me. In Baker home
owned by Bklyn.
Bought 16 W + 35 W. Landed for 500.
In arrangement made for my book.
- 15- In the "Bklyn" dining. 8.15 P.M.
2nd built the PM. Rainy.
For some time ago 500 or 600 of the same sort. 2
new copies suggest. Worked to 2 am.

1912

May

- 16- Rain the betterly all morning. Dr. excursion with Herrero to the lake.
On the water all day with the family. Bed 2 am. Fine day.
- 17- Dr. excursion to get better tackle. Boys fished some. Dried all day.
- 18- Drizzle rain. Had caught 3 fish & ran up to show each.
- 19- In bed at 1 PM. Raining. Talk of a "dry climate".
Around the lake in boat pretty much all day.
My voice is still gone but may improve soon.
Whispering cough at its worst stage now.
- 20- "Hiracuta" stills to port so all night long sleep.
Some clunk, whispering cough & few voices.
- 21- Rain "Hiracuta" around.
Rode in 23 m. p. h. high speed motor race boat.
Unloaded to 1 am.
- 22- Dry all day.
- 23- Dr. Hiracuta OK now.
- 24- On water all day.
- 25- John Baker came today.
- 26- Dr. W. J. Baker & "Saw" Wood side". Sunday.
- 27- In the Sun with Peter & John. Had to spend a little time PM.
- 28- On water all day. Unloaded to 1st am.
- 29- Placed some flowers in red man's Parrot's grave.
- 30- Raced in Japs with Wally today & in bed.
Took some Salvia Ybates, had to take more boys & John sailing today.
- 31- To Mpls for supplies. Boyer, Bagley & auction for Hiracuta.

1912.

June

- 1- On water all day.
- 2- Went sailing with Ward - went out to S. transferred boat -
out to Sander in lake & took Halabrand.
Got our letter #33 at night tonight.
- 3- On lake -
- 4- John & family to up for labor took my photo.
- 5- On lake - ~~to~~ worked to 1st am. on adv.
- 6- On lake all day. In the river. River John & Hal & Fredson in Minn.
- 7- all day in water.
- 8- Sailed in race with Ward & Fredson & came in 3rd.
- 9- Harvest some nuts.
Sailed in Volante to dallas, Bealomed, Wmester, found us in
Ward & John about.
- 10- Wind up the Betty. & down her to Jackson with Ward.
- 11- On water all day, worked to 2 am.
- 12- On water all day, Packed photos in Adams.
- 13- Raining cold day. In lake.
- 14- On water all day & had a sail with Fredson Volante.
Packed my trunk to return to George.
- 15- On water all day & took photos of races -
Dr. Nichols in Hudson car, got on 6th train & sailed to
Gr. Betty, wanted to go with me.
- 16- Chicago - (Hudson) - Buffalo 9 PM. John Hudson met me.
Hudsonway called & anxious to go to New for Susan Co. 2nd.
- 17- Saw Ed Spellman at N. Emanuel. Morgan. Maid of Much.
Rings & George. I went out club with Hudsonway.
John left 6 am at Redoxon.

1912.

June.

- 18- Returned home. Saw Jack. Horse dead. Someone as well.
19- Worked all day on Sat. Had Mary at 87th & lunch to
city. Clean up & wash my clothes.
20- Busy all day.

21

27- To city & return - Sat to 12 m.n.

28- Had some business. But did not come out today & saw for Jack & me.

Jack has to come out for lunch & to him.

29- Jack & Ross of Seattle called to shake hands with Jack & I took to lunch.

Jack Mallory & him & down down to Liberty Park. Stopped at

Portland Hotel. Jack Ross with me.

30- Good work. In the place. Swam in Casino. Home at 2.

July

1- Had Ross taken Mary's work.

2- Jack & I & daughter to dinner.

3- My ^{son} & H. Johnson & Perry

Went to the Pacific av. P. M. 10:00.

4- Up to 2:00 am. Home to all the friends.

5- Had class down to lunch.

6- Mama & Dad arrived from Seattle.

Introduced Dad to Jack.

7- Argument with Mama. Jack & Dad to Seattle Falls. Monday 2:00.

8- Family all day. Jack & Dad.

9- Dad & I to Emporiumville & lived Larry's son.

Delivered to the 12422nd Foreign Legion Sale. Hot.

12- Have lunch with my wife. & Dad worked on it.

13- Mary Piroski of Knappa Co. called & I took her to lunch.

He had argument with Mama on religion.

1912

July

16 - Fed + J with K. Kaxon, factory + Jgr ch. in #3823;
last summiting party.

Dm sed to Logansport Park 3 PM + 5 at am. Was mus

Edison, or madeline - - Chas. Fed sed + J start in

Shooting gallery.

17 - Comm on 1st line with an tra "20" "Cauling Horse" with me.

Old jar getting hurt. of Bliss ~~the~~ ch. corp + want to make a
change. Jgr talks with him (Jar).

18 - Jgr in Niles or 5-

19 - Chicago 2.

J brought a tin wand up. In Marshall Fred in \$35.00 +
some sundries in lower shops. Off in Niles.

20 - Larkham. Jgr now in. Sculpture family.

21 - All day in water

22 - ditto

23 -

24 - Jgr + am with Jgr + Hal all come running down when head back.

No fish in Upper Lake. Had a wilder. Took Hal
pictures in lower Monaca. Took band + Jgr in aquaplanes.

25 - Canyon + base. Jgr + am with.

26 - Had Jgr + am. Scott + me on fish with to upper lake.

Canyon about 12 fish.

After lunch near Mad. Gul. Moss Niles + C. for with

Wagon such as before. Then aquaplanes with.

27 - Saw the river. Jgr in Orange

28 - In train, broken and daughter out of the fingers of
me hand in door. Fixed her up.

Jgr + am for an afternoon to my.

1912

July

29 -

John hung around Sat. all day. Offered him a job.

30 -

John decided not to work on Sat.

The Most of them, nice old man, called in Rant Sage -
Takes it.

31 -

Around Washington, did the number, went to Amesbury,
Minn. to Wash. & back.

August

1 -

Worked late.

2 -

Ran came out today to see Papa & Mama - finished at 2:00 PM.

3 -

Say (Sunday) called. Dr. lunch. Fred 2 am.

4 -

Home (Sunday) all AM reviewing photos in album.

5 -

Nan called 3 + H. H. 3:30. In all with Sat. & San J. J.

6 -

Nut (Sunday) at doctor. Nothing definite decided on.

7 -

36 years old today.

8 -

John picked up Mama & took in \$100.00.

9 -

Mama gave me a diamond ring & a lot in skin.

10 -

Sad & Mama departed at 10:30 PM. In Canada.

11 -

Dr. Achary & others. John all right.

12 -

Appointed Christ Program of Edin. Sat & Sat. day today.

13 -

Congress was held today in my head. On Sat & Sun.

14 -

Started cleaning up the Sat.

15 -

Cleaning up & getting started.

16 -

Chas. MacSchwab & party of 12 gentlemen & 12 ladies called

at 11:30 & presented them around. Looking pictures.

17 -

Smuch in Library. Motion pictures shown in Library.

18 -

Home to 16 Sat. Has working in desk. With 16:30

19 -

ads after dinner & my report.

20 -

Sad & Mama came at 10 PM Canada.

August

- 19- Jacked with Roy in Plover + his colored patches
- 20- Time clock installed. I punched at 8 am.
Jax punched at 8¹⁵ going out after an all night session.
- 21- Jax worked all night. Started 2³⁰ am
- 22- Bed 2 am
- 24- Murre around for sample.
I caught Popple's Smelter at 6¹⁵ am Albany.
- 25- Murre near water to Deep sea aviation from Albany by
train + took her home.
Murre came at 8 pm + talked to 2 am. I dropped
mure's proposal in fragmentary representation for mure
to Jax. He spent night with me
- 26- Murre + J to Sat eve.
Jax pleased with mure's effort. Murre to Jax.
Murre at 6³⁰ pm. Jax talked with Jax to 11³⁰
Now Jax stood. Jax to 12³⁰ + J introduced to Capt. Jax
Jax to 2 am. Jax suggested some changes in contact.
Jax near temple in 100° from temple. all night.
- 27- J to Sat with Murre 8 am.
Jax near Murre at 8¹⁵ after all night session.
Jax with Jax's office with Murre of the contact
with Murre
- 28- J to Sat with Murre 8 am.
- 31- Both 4 years old today
- Sep-
3- At the muddy canal tonight + went to Sat. Bed 3 am.
Dr. Bratton + party called + was shown through.

Sept.

- 4- Dzd + Mania left for Mobile at 5 PM -
At Humby was Summ then Bailey + went South.
- 7- John Campbell called + lunched with me.
Bailey + I went to look at a house in So. Orange.
Nan came out expecting to see P.M. here - + I made her
remain + afternoon. Took her for drive to So. Orange.
Went to Edson home to get foreign contacts. Memor.
- 8- (Sunday) - Memor. sat + her sister around 2:30 PM -
We saw J.R. at 3 + went on the contact.
Edson + Memor. both signed as of Sept 9th.
Memor. + party to Virginia.
- 9- J.R. contact signed up by Mullon + deland + Memor. at
J.R.
Hurd clunked \$15 = with P.M. says expenses. Memor.
- 10- J.R. worked all last night + to 6 PM without sleep.
- 14- Went to Smith + J.R. at 1971st.
Basy in acetylene furnace in H.H. medicine.
- 15- Decided saw me acetylene furnace.
J.R. + I remained all night.
- 16- Off to the work + again.
- 20- Went to Dayton by Mr. Crist of Silco + to the plant.
J.R. made an apologetic to see. Postscript paper. In charge.
- 21- Arrived ~~last night~~ at night.
- 22- Visited ~~at night~~ at night. We + Mrs. T. showed us through + saw us
very apologetic. In cluster place.
- 23- 2 left for Orange after day in water.
- 25- Arr. Orange. Mr. Memor. lamp paper were not today.

1912
Sept.

- 26- Mollie saw spent day with me discussing R+L & other things.
He spent much of the day with me.
- 27- Mollie saw says he will return in Jan. from the University in N.Y.
& will run in or out. In Boston.
- 28- Saw Parker. Turn to conversation. He talks of Boston
Edison Co. assigned as social secretary & shows the rights.
Parker to my
- 29- Home
- 30- Joe has not ^{been home} since Aug. 27th & has not been washed
his face since 25th.
Saw Parker in front of Sat. church & had been long in
& visited him. Up with Joe at 7th 24. Spent time & had at 2
& looked him in subway.

October

- 1- ~~Joe~~ Joe has not been home in Jan. since 27th.
Saw Joe & Ben & Parker came out & was seen through 12.
& in the night in the house. They saw Joe through.
- 2- Major Bowdley called & dined with me. (Kiddie).
Mrs. Bowdley called to interview me at 4. I saw her 20th
coming home & home in dinner. She was to my 7th. And 4th am
the Sat.
- 3- Up 8th Sat. Busy all day in motion picture work.
The Oriskany of Wt. by Sat was when so some came to see it on the
Hatch grass.
- 4- Call Kitchen called to interview.
- 6- Bowdley & wife & son came & had interview with Joe.
- 7- And 4th am

No more entries in 1912!

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1913

713
January

- 1- Saw newspaper in air Edin. Lab. with Feb. It proved himself with cylinder of potassium accidentally.
Pur. Bide. Ltd. in clipping down a big battery & Spun. Mitho.
Went down in deep. I looked at specimens through microscope.
Demolished some Kinetophone & lot of kids 7-9.
- 2- Busy in Kinetophone
Meeting of school from fence & segregated each man & subject.
Edin. proved.
- 3- Am. Kinetophone & newspaper men. 3:30 PM. 5000 subjects.
Feb. down to Feb. had some call.
Returned 4 rules Mergulion & 1 of Phillips. with Feb.
Worked to 2:30 am
- 4- Supper in isolation Kinetophone Colonial Theater
Saw picture Peter Pan.
Worked to 1:45 am. at Feb.
- 5- Went to Feb. Saw Feb. & found him newspaper clipping Kinetophone
Program of Edin. World called & returned Feb. in K.-
- 6- Wf. in Kinetophone
- 7- Busy at Feb. in Kinetophone matters
- 8- Wf. in K.-
After lunch saw Rattana model at Museum. Safety.
Film committee meeting tonight. Worked to 1:45 am
- 9- Busy during noon to 1:45 am Kinetophone
- 10- Wf. in Kinetophone. Colonial Theater
- 11- At Colonial signing pictures Kinetophone
- 12- Colonial
- 13- Snatched in wif. with Clark of H. B. Paul Co.
- 14- At Colonial Theater all day evening

1913.
Jan

- 17- Sat Bauguir in Hr. McElpin.
- 18- With T. B. & Edison club Bauguir
- 20- Paid part of round number \$4144 with C.T.C.
Left for Delicea & took Rose with me
- 21- Delicea at 7. W Randolph's home.
Behind 8 PM. to Chorus course. Edison Building
- 22- Communicated Knudsen's Edison Co. Club 1604 period.
- 23- Prosecution Rackman medal to Edison Mus. Eng. at
Bro. Safety. Had minor disagreement with Camp.
- 24- Carlton (news paper man) interviewed re Knudsen's & Delicea.
24- Mrs. E. called up & raised hell. I called her down.
She asked me to send her 8 or 10 papers. Called up again
& I went up at 9 PM. We made out track after me.
- 27- Allate of acute indignation re query of Adm. Howell day.
- 28- Still troubled with indigestion
- 29- Sat 10³⁰ Rem. K. & W.C. Brown & party 8³⁰ PM.
Found Jake very sick in Garage. Some like appendicitis
- 30- Ransom postponed Jim with appendicitis.
- 31- Ambulance called 8⁴⁵ & took Jim to Hospital. Delivered
operation at 10³⁰ Edm. 10³⁵ & 12⁴⁵ Bauguir.

February

- 1- Jim getting on OK.
- 6- Found Ralph's brother some R.P. men. Knudsen re. hearing
- 7- Busy meeting K. in 14⁴⁰ St. Theater
- 8- Busy K. in 5⁰⁰ Am. Theater. in Am.
J.C. Maiton & party saw K. in Garage.
Sick at 10-5 am & drove 135 School teachers. School
plans ok.

1912

Feb #

- 11- Put transmitters in K. horns & ear pieces for operation in booth.
- 13- Steam pipe busted & shut down bar & whs.
- 15- Mrs. serving W.C. Brown, Harold Vanduloh & L.M. Kye
new come over to bar & gave them K. slum & blarney in
Subway.
- 16- Put gas in bar & power.
- 17- Opening day Kinterphone in public or Colonial or K.
Gulphur very unusual did splendidly. Also St. Louis & Chicago.
- 18- Breumann of Germany called & arranged with me to have
the A & H end of Bellway in Germany & Australia
includes of S. Pk. & some friends saw him off K. & Sch. films.
J.D. & the boys came over to see school films.
- 19- Charged my account. T.B. - B 238 93 on the bill & made
in bar application denied all payments.
- 20- Mrs. E. gave K. party at bar.
- 21- Dr. Plala in insurance matter.
- 21- Run. of K. & C. & E. M. P.M. Officials.

April -

10- Dr. Wozh -

- 11- Showed lantern slides of skulls in Jager or hanging.
- 14- Dr. Wozh & discussed with Pissom sub of K. on patients.
Signed paper to Egan.
Hanging in Jager control by Ed. Batt.
- 15- Jim came for my car 11:45 PM "loaded"
- 17- Showed J.D. the Excubitor lamp in home Kinterphone
Binn brought his school friends over to see Ed. films & K.
4-6 PM

1913.

April

- 18- Washington. Arlington Wireless Station.
- 20- In Home Studio & made 2 pictures.
- 22- Started Edison Musical Assn. & donated \$500.00 to Jax \$500. I addressed 2 groups - Hill farm band, orchestra & Glee Club.
- 28- Took pics. at last working OK.
- 29- Klaxon deal nearly completion. Work will be closed by May 5.

May

- 1- on 11 Am the America Boys Young Empire called & played music. I instructed them in work.
- 3- Put uniforms & sold Klaxon patents
- 5- Sold Klaxon patents for \$1425.00 net to me. & deposited in Keefe Ck. Deposit.
I got cutting che for \$500.00 in Jax's favor. From at 6%.
I received \$20.00 on H. B. Williams Cr. & also \$100.00 net in trading of C. Suber & Jax's instructions on basis of 10% profit to him.
Jax had \$5000.00 & gave Jax \$250.00.
Jax had with Jax in Jax.
- 6- Handed Jax che for \$15.00 & Jax's 4 men with at 6% \$6300.00 collected. From Cr. Bank.
Jax talk with mailing.
- 7- Jax gave a K. party at Jax.
- 8- Call - Mrs. R. G. Washington called. Jax's subordinated.
Photographed Jax from a sketch for wants to call Jax back.

1973

May

- 12- Thompson applied would take \$25,000 for Woodside. I met him & blew on me. Col. R. & Dr. Co. & make paper & T.D.
- 13- Thompson telephonically accepted & I told to see him. Mrs. Woodside.
- 14- Engaged H.C. Brown to stay in Woodside place.
- 24- Family left for Woodside. & John with them.
- 26- " arrived "
- 29- John & I left at midnight for Auburn.
- 31- Arrived Auburn 9⁴⁵ AM. & met at station.
Dr. Williams house.
Carl met me at Opelika.
Took Carl to Mobile.

June

- 1- Arrived Mobile 3²² am & 5²⁰ am a met us at station. (Doubt the way to Curran's. Caught by train to get to Auburn. Warden Joe Budd arrived.)
- 2- Auburn - Got wireless working & sent for a wireless message via Mobile from Auburn. A faculty reception at 9³⁰ PM.
- 3- Released unless to college at 11 am. Kip Longley.
- 4- Got my diploma as EE at 10³⁰
Left with Sam Thompson & Maria. At Kennedy's said came to station as we passed through.
- 5- Mobile. S.H.C. & 4 other swim in Lake.
- 6- Dr. Eastern swim in the lake. Minutes 10³⁰ & home & photos. Robert & Mary gone.
Ruth Bush, her husband Maria & I to dinner at B. House.

1913

June

- 7- Mr. Abbot's tire factory. Left at 12 pm reg.
- 9- My. Sub. reg.
- 10- My. Sub. reg.
- 11- Mudd & Mudd's Hotel.
- 12- Free day of Sub.
- 15- Dr. Shum & took other who got drunk at hotel & I had to leave him there.
- 20- Maxim, Mrs. M., Princess Swift, P. Laghy called on Sub to see car.
Recd. telegram from Jim demanding \$2000 to pay a help.
noting done.
- 21- Princess R. called & photographed Sub in many poses & gave her pictures.
- 22- Finished with Princess R. at Plaza Hotel street.
- 23- Looked at hotel place in L. Pk. Offered \$5000 for place complete with furniture & decorations.
which was accepted.
Recd. telegram from Jim & told him to get more money from TD & that is.
- 24- Had Maria McBride storm on Betty.
found leads in coloring. Spent 8.000 = down.
- 25- Negotiated loan CTC. for \$19,000 =. Received from July 15
& put up 1000 Mudd, 1000 Borden & 750 of reg. Collected.
Auditing Securities telegram from Sub.
- 26- Spent for Mudd's restaurant & for John.
- 28- Arrived Mudd & planned TD & meet me. Frank left.
- 30- Wrecking crew arrived from Orange & I got them.

1973

July -

- 1 - Am. can. to work side.
- 4 - Friends in kids
- 6 - Selected lists for doctoring
- 9 - Building dock
- 10 - Neph. Fruch. took man. lamp & slatted in decoration
- 11 - Helped around in charge
- 12 - Beach gran. by \$7.50 to build garage for laundry, build rack in auto
- 13 - Saw two doctors got in from tires \$5.50 + from house
- 14 - Person willow. or started using the house
- 21 - Some left - Fred + I don't get to completion & closed firm
- 24 - Some returned + said house got to hell in. Furniture cleaner but he didn't take it. I cleaned the bath last night.
- 25 - Long conference in the Bolly - all used
- 26 - Saw race. Pierre sailed with Ward
- 28 - Signed contract to decorate work side, French

August

- 4 - Francis men started work
- 5 - Left stop in Neph. & slatted to charge
- 6 - 37 years old.
- 8 - Rocco slatted a wood clack
- 9 - Photos of work side & Dennis in elch. or Neph. man. Caught beam to charge
- 10 - Bill Long occupied to Room with me to Bolly
- 11 - Around Colonia & put 5 at 10 man. slatted
- 12 - Essex club lunch & man. slatted

1913.

August

- 15- Mammur arrived. Saw Jari this evening. to 3 am.
16- Worked all day with Mammur & Sarah on an English
Rallying Contract.
19- Collected Squid in Snow Bottom. Pulling rights
21- Mammur came out to get his papers & departed pleased.
22- Spent evening with Mammur in town.
23- Mammur sailed today.
24- Jari went to Manila for 10 day vacation.
25- Had Snake spew in the house.
28- Saw Dinwiddie's Boy Scout film or 200-5000. & took
130000 = pictures & 5200 = Ceremonial sets in his Co.
31- Jari left 4 am on auto trip. Then came out to find vacation
Sept
2- Ran meetings.
4- Left for Woodside.
6- To & back with Mr. Exelson in Worcester.
8- Spent week in Orange.
9- Left for Brookhaven in Motor Truck/Plate
10- Brookhaven - Corporation. Show 10th photographs of.
11- Orange.
12- Secured to four but main male system in Columbia
or \$2700. Secured Jari who sell stories, Sept.
20- Left for Woodside.
26- Arrived Woodside 12³⁰ m. n.
28- Left for Chicago.

Feb 22

zu - Hm.

Acting

6- Handed murren to Jar saying I am not making enough murren. He said I am coming to visit my abby's friends the murren this fit. Said I would see you again. I have known you for 12 years now.

8- Disseminated brown knots to HBH/Hellins etc.

10- Holmes said in conference. Very well. I will have Kaito when return.

12 - Ottawa Canada - 11

Mr. Ed. St. Barts. Beck & Co.

15- The rounds in wash

17- at Sat all day + left in Wash. 9 am + took Ball

Richmond Va. and you have beautiful diurnal stream & m.p.

16. Spent day at Williams house & saw birds.

20 - Jack & Sat

21 - Borrowed \$1,000 from CTCU & paid my last installment to S. M. ...

In Undersjöströket.

W. Rec. given + rtd to Sat. + home

1913

October

22-

Dislatter leaving plant at Colonia.
Hollis says not *Sp. pulchra* line & long out. new specimen
of *mu. hirsutipes*.

Pearson & I decided to work up H&C's.

Arranged for the contractor to come out & figure on necessary work.

23-

Sat all day.

Ed. Ryerson for pencils for spending, & had to fix it up.
Left for Wash. at midnight.

24-

Shipped paper specimens to Harry R. P. 5 & 9. Edw. S. S. etc.
John Williamson & Wedderburn left in on Home Route.
Returned to Sat & talked with Sat.

25-

Director meeting Washington. M. B. Co.

Left for Chicago via + Norfolk.

26-

Met Virginia in Chicago & took train with diary from Washington
to Memphis. In Chicago saw "Saw & S. G. (m. p.) &
visited the Field Museum.

Is an okay, certainly, with us rapidly in S. P. road.

27-

Surprised in family. Cold today.

Fixed up the workroom & got things going.

28-

All day packing.

29

all

30

"

November

1-

In all W. P. in Chicago.

2-

On train (Mich. Central)

3-

Left for Washington.

Prop & Ted delegated with Colma. Paper man welcomed us.

4-

All day at Sat & W. P. in Wash. tonight.

1913

Number

- 5- Saw J Williams, Wash St. & he introduced me to Joe Rapp
of Roman Ptz Corp. and I closed the sale for my father
in two weeks. Back to Chicago tonight
- 6- All day in Sat
- 13- appeared before Board of Estimates ny. on Electric Power matter
I went to 1031 Holmes St. & Mr. Hunter & Secker to sell my
ap. at once - Mr. Hunter unwilling to do so last Monday.
Albert phoned me at home at 6³⁰ AM that 1031 Holmes St. was
sold. Collecting money for \$14000.
- 14- Spent entire day at 1031 Holmes St. J. Williams & Mr. Secker
after the Holmes matter
- 15- All day in Sat. No work stomach ache all night.
- 16- Spent day in bed with stomach ache. Ransom called me.
- 17- Smooth Sorn. At Sat all day. Sold my 1031 Holmes tonight.
- 18- Mr. Rapp suggested for all night to business
- 19- Memoir called to 25000 & 25000. Much close his calling agency
contact. Huray!
- 21- Was going to 13th Ave. J Williams & Secker but called Mr.
25- Secured from Secker just finished in Edison products.
from 3⁴⁰ to 6³⁰ PM. & K. C. Stevens for dinner
- 26- Called William J. Williams & Co. & discussed some P.K. with Secker.
To J. Williams & signed some papers in Holmes matter.
Saw Secker & dictated letter in selling the paper plant to Secker.
- 27- Thanksgiving. Ransom still K. Williams in New Edison
church in NY.
- 28- Busy at Sat all day
- 29- Jos. & Susan & John at home. - Army Navy in NY. Medicine
Edison & Secker returned with us.

~~November~~
1913 -
November

30 - Sunday. Ran HOK films in both pm 2 PM & 2 am.
Mr & Mrs. White & Mrs. Mrs. White called to see film.

December

1 - Sat

2 - Special party day with Seward Marshall on the
of prior case.

3 - Two Russian Knechtelmann men called to see apparatus

4 - Jack Cosgrove landed without at Wash. Club.

John the Russians to see to see Tech. Pres. made

5 - Shared English film (Cinema) to John Campbell &
Mr. Sumner + took to lunch at some Co. Club

6 - John Mack light of furnace in Colonia.

Showered with a World Explorer in n.y.

Then to Sat of a. Nelson who claimed to father of the
equivalent 3000 miles per sec. cath.

12 - attended last meeting of HOK in evening & came home

14 - Freedom Bell and table set up in attic.

Saw Helen Keller & her teacher on Sat.

Mr & Mrs E. Madeline & John Simon called to see
at Colonia to see HOK show in my lecture.

15 - Hal, Sloan & I left for Wash. D.C. freight.

16 - Hal, Sloan & I left on train, including Ed. & Mrs. May
Then to Ann Arbor & home, away 2 am. Hal a
great little lecture.

17 - Showered with Chas Edwards, Ed. & Mrs. P. H. Co. &
Wardlaw of Ann Club. Orville Wright came out with
them. Ed. Wardlaw in party.

1913
December

19- Spent morning with Secretary & Porter of E.C. on HPK lamps.

Fixed soap station with Ed. Haisford a long time.

21- Took motion pictures of the boys on team of Colman.

22- Fought over lights in Colman with Stott.

Spent the HPK pictures of the boys taken yesterday.

24- Illuminated Xmas tree & dressed it. Lund helped.

Jack Pierce Hotel each gave a wheel

Both a little self-propelled auto.

25- 8¹⁵ drove to tier. Snow excellent. Boys gathered outside & near friends. I taught Jack how to ride & he learned quickly. At 4:30 girls came up. Also Port Smith & Neddy. Took lots of pictures. Tested disc marks morning. 5:11⁴⁵ PM.

Delightful day.

29- Spent day in Sat.

30- Brought Sunny up to ground boundaries.

31- Raced photos to L.Am.

At 11¹⁵ awoke. Rm. & hear Sunny come in.

A wonderful year for me.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1914

1914

John

- 1- TD still suffering from headache.
Pammy Jones, Art Saville & wife, Art & 2 girls, all called. Took many pictures.
- 2- Chas Edison & his friend Newton talked California land to 1 PM
Mr. E. Speer an hour or so in my office in Feb.
All went Committee meeting (M. B.) Took many pictures.
- 3- Jar told me to go ahead & group had long picture studio in Los.
Sci Vol. 3 finished.
- 4- Big storm almost wrecked Jimmy Cox's & I started down road at 11 PM
Storm started & I returned.
- 5- Saw Arthur Williams in my wants my agency. Home PK - Del and
in a machine some films.
Auto slow.
- 6- Started in to meet Knell from station on red bridge.
- 7- Put my Simon & San F. Box on Board from NPAK films co.
Humbert Ford lunched with Edison & I gave him a talk.
pic show 3-6.
- 10- Took Rick to auto show & dinner. Simon & 2 kids & half past.
- 11- Simon & I went to photograph Helen & Helen places
lunched in Jan 4th.
- 13- Motion Pictures for Motion Pacific shipped today
to my. Put Feb note for \$40.00 + note may 50.00 Box +
to CFC & Apr 20 in stationing. Bought at 412. rem credit
Selected home pictures from Shapiro & Harrison.
- 14- Jump 10 km zone at 3 am.
Jar is still back up with bad attack. Simon & 4 kids now.
- 15- Mailing & luncheon Committee meeting tonight.

Jan 1 to 2

Jan 16 - Set out muskrats in peckery Knutploma blankets
Clear Edson asked for muskrats in Knutploma. Mr. Edson took
sold my 27 salmon seedling, 20¢ 420. + 7¢ 445. I
bought 20¢ 412 and 7¢ 349. P. 1/3 12

17- Attended Edison Club Banquet.

18- John Sloane 11-12²⁰ n airplanes

19- Jim Stewart & Stewart Warner Cason call with friend named Buckton
Shirley Linn. Memphis. He says they will take tachometer & find all
the pallons to them. John Linn & Colonia.

20- Took talk. pic. of Candace Canegier, sister pic of C. & Phlipps & group. In Canegier's home & saw art gallery. Then to Phlipps & had tea. I brought Canegier & Phlipps together in reconciliation after some years of estrangement.

Dr Edwards house & talked to him & family to m.n.

23 - T5 + 2 saw "Dumcops fms" tonight

24- Buddy Warrum came & will remain to Sunday.

25- Took photos by Brooks Rd. 5 mi. Bully Warren with us.

Walked on with Buddy, saw the Edison this PM.

26- Fr Wash St. Saw "Pleath & Perlmuter" while awaiting train time

27- Wash. St. - Jr. Kang Apt. Heptum wants a 600 V. battery for a

wordless section.

28- Callum Railor v Bu. P & E - n luth ballroom

2 Mr. E. & Schmitts Army Battery

Russel Hal + Bob have chicken Pox. Jack OK - at school

29- Heavy fog. Committee meeting. 10,000 people. Good.

30- Pure salt has chicken pox partially. H + B not bad.

31- Jack told me he looks home to rearrange a room. Knucklephone Studio.

1914

Feb.

- 1- (Sunday) Chas Edson called 8³⁰ 2 am & we discussed all phases of the business.
- 2- 1.25 lectures came from Columbia College to see Educational Miss. Huddled with OK.
- 3- Dr. Bruce McCormello & discussed various innovations.
- 6- Elmer & Edstrom not all day - school (only)
- 8- Theodore Edson went with me to school & on grounds.
"Queen Cruise" & up the coast for wreckage from the Jan 4th storm.
- 10- Our folks met us today.
- 11- Jan 6th Birth day. arrival at 8.
My Edson Co & talked HPH with Mcmuller.
Nancy paid & lunched with Buddy Warren & Jack.
Edson reception at 8 PM. Dr. Edson & the 50 heads of the P.P.A.
- 12- School at 8.
Buddy Warren out for lunch. He went to Edson's during the school time at 7⁴⁵ & went with them to play "Hundred".
Buddy & I went in Submarine machine at 3 am.
- 13- School at 8.
Talk with Mcmuller re HPH.
Buddy Warren went home at 10³⁰.
Spent PM going to Submarine battery.
- 14- Heavy snow. 2 feet fell & drifted badly. Had tea at 4 pm for
- 15- (Sunday) Went to mission some of "tramps" but are so rough that I would not return. Snow still very deep.
Ward Burton spent the day at home.
- 16- Halo Break day. Age 10. Saw him at 10⁰⁵.
Put minus lamp on my cap & took down tonight. Busy in Submarine cell.

1914.

Feb.

- 17- Snow very deep. Sent boys to school on skis.
Put Allison to work in garage in making toys.
- 18- Eng. conference with Edgar & the B. Co. at Mason Club in
Govt. cells.
- 19- Bunch Henry & Peter spent day -
- 20- Jan. spent half hour in my office.
Very slippery & tires coated with ice.
- 21- Took Edison & family & new car to department for Florida.
- 23- Stopped at Frank's home & discussed purchase of 4th hand my
house. Took him & Ben & Douglas & John to pic. show at Arts.
- 24- Busy in household accounts.
Took sum of \$100 & sent Ed to buying stock. re. Elec. Station.
Spent evening going out "sword fish" fishing (Sut.)
- 25- Poring Cadillac Co. called & saw battery.
- 26- Gave lecture on Edison at Union League Club.
Dinner with Ed & Susan & a Mr. Fowler.
- 27- Walter Pitzer, pres. of Edison, called.
Also Byron & Edna.

March

- 1- (Sunday) Bambi died tonight but Pop Corson & Miss Humboldt
were saving at home in ice. I made record of her voice at last.
Snow 10" deep all over down & all lights out surprise.
Wind quiet.
- 2- To the pediatric hospital.
- 3- Sum. with my boy.
- 5- Cliff & Sum. called & saw Fred Slater.
Bob Ward called re. lecture notes for Ford cars.

1914.

March

- 6- Dr. Selmer Saker with Kammann left - saw bad concrete work there.
- 7- Dunn called re. Humphrey's letter.
- 8- Exp. Ruddy Humphreys. Also multiplied from previous.
Spent evening in Port Wicks house.
- 9- Bedding in Kammann Mt. & Dr. Selmer Saker to see the other Kammann Mt.
- 9- Duke Johnson of house at Rogers with 500 cp. Lacaps in front.
- 10- Again to Selmer Saker. Around.
- 12- Tested Selmer Johnson for pump plant. Dr. with me.
- 13- Allison reports. R.P. Smith says are crazy about his trip.
- 15- Byrd killed a wolf came out + heard Russ Humphreys record.
Very 5 per cent day.
- 16- Ruddy 12th Body.
- X- Mr. Myers, Harkness & Ferguson home. Byrd had decorated
Little in dignity for lunch.
- Mr. Harkness with Mr. W. W. Ed. Johnson as com. sup. of
Army Ordnance to make a 1000 per second camera.
House is big villa owned by David + Mary.
But had experiment in lecture in Ford Hotel.
- 19- In work etc. Rather a discouraging day.
- 20- Tom Edison Jr. came called and saw some films.
Socially, etc. and pictures in the house this evening.
- 23- To 3rd Pathway, 41. Busy on balloons.
Saw T. & a silver set for home.
- 25- Made factory picture of some Germans over at Stanton.
- 26- Slum on Edison picture to committee this evening.
- 27- Autumn with house suggested by King A. N. Brady but K. W. H.
Mr. J. said it would never be in the line.
Resigned as Director of the respect M. P. Co. etc. Sharp franchise by

7914
March

Simondsen seeking to buy produce etc. negatives for loan of
\$1500? he says he made for Co.

28- Bunk Simondsen turned in. Dinner met with other Co. officials.
Home at 3 am.

29 (Sunday) new Knull phone starts almost ready.

April

1- ~~Wash~~ Wash DC. Now had told Washington for don't know what is in effect.
By the way we are about 100 miles in range. So had a long chat with
Admiral, Remond.

3- Dined with Arthur Williams & Miss Helen Clarke.

4- Dr. Knull passed dinner.

5- Had a dinner meeting with K. B. Burton after spending the night with us.
Boys' heights: Peter 4'-10 3/4" Hal 4'-4", Jack 4'-3"
Leah 4'-0" and Elton 4'-9 1/4" " 4'-3" " 4'-1 1/2"
Bob 3'-5 1/2"

9- Section of Sopas Club on Platte, etc. after dinner.

12- Eastern Sunday, Bunk passed eggs.

13- Helen Clark & Gordon called a boat

14- Sat 67.

15- Jordan Thompson called & I had him home & to Committee meeting.

15- " " "

16- Conference with Arthur Williams re. continuing the Cordova campaign.

18- Dr. Knull phone

19- Sunday Reed and Jell were at Penn Sta. Knull & I drove down to him.

21- Chas E. & Miller called tonight & we discussed Simon Park & m n.

22- Chas. Clegg called today from Penn with news re on

22- Bob & I moved from 7 to 8.

23- Bob & I moved to new place & we lived with Mrs. & Mr. Smith.

1914

May

- 25- Bot in series of unproducing measures. So decided to send family to Muncie for rice. Bot 3 compartments + an 4th 11/2 in. wash & put down in the 5th
- 29- Mrs Stewart came over & us Sunday morn. (with Bradette's sister) - ..
Saw "Papa" in my.
- 30- New came over & family to find family, Bot-Sanilla came up.
+ we all danced. With them down in Linn's in night ..
- 31 13th Anniv. of wedding.

June

- 1- Chas Edson had dinner with me & home.
- 2- Dr. Sanley Hook, Dr. Arthur Johnson, an old friend.
Col. Dickson, May Hawkins + May Ferguson welcomed me.
Took lot of plates of food from etc. Lunch + some light work.
In gasoline car. Over the 16 gm.
- 3- In a practice with my finger. Spent the night there.
Back to Chicago in 2 hrs. on Sunday morn.
Met Dr. Merrill, Mr. Roberts + a P.D. - in the June com.
My friends had them home to lunch.
- 4- Busy in Willis's place. (P. D. Smith) buttons dry.
- 5- Left for Albany, met by Dr. Merrill + Dr. Platt + went to see the pair in property of plant
- 6- In a house back to plant + visit to my + change
- 11- Return from my in Hupps house during shaft. Walked to school in Dayton + turned in a letter (sent to town in which arrived for 2nd am - Feb 4th)
- 12- Left for Mobile -

1914.

June

- 14- Mother. Birth. Occupied same room Dad married & occupied
33 years ago.
Dad & Mother in "Pleasant Bay" & to Oakport College -
Viney & Robert came down. I took many photos.
- 15- S.H.C. & lived in gym. Dr. S.H.C. with North Marshall Road.
- 16- S.H.C. & started plan of my trip.
Saw at Courtland. Mother & R. Burgess. Macie. Adair
Bush & another man.
- 17- Degree of Ph.D. conferred by S.H.C.
Dad & I left for the North tonight.
- 19- arrived Orange.
- 20- Dad & I saw 7 King & Paul Peter.
- 22- To Wash. DC with Dad.
- 23- Wash. D.C. - Dad with Ben. Ph.D. & I appeared
before Committee on Windows.
R. Burgess
- 30- Gen. Edson called & we discussed Sub. Part
Dad & I to my New York - on affairs.
Dad. Ben & I to taxi & to St. James Station.
Mrs. Polack & Bulwinton

July

- 1- Dr. E. Myers of Chicago has a Panama Canal ship in Ex. position
to make a trip to the North Atlantic.
Barnard Brown in C.C.C. in P.M.P. in dinner.
- 4- Dr. Ocean Sun. in car. Lucy. Dr. & family. Regan. Hotel.
- 5- Dad & I to S. W. in dinner.

1914.

August

18-

working in driveway.

Took photos by daylight from

16- Jerry cluster arrived in Sat & went down to work in the
Cand Sluik.

17- In car to Munnika Falls, Soldiers Home, H. Sneling,
St Paul Niles & him.

Hal & Jack declared unaffiliated dressed so as could
not take them to court.

18- Photos of Kad reading & 2nd stops swimming.

+ Took 2nd to Niles. Also Brown & Jerry.

Jerry & Munnika, Brown & George.

20- Took 1st photo of Indians.

Left in Orange.

21- Spent morning in Munnika Niles - Chicago.

Chas. Dept. to Junction as canoe left on Panama Sluik
at 11 AM.

22- Orange - Munnika, Papa Tuna.

Jerry cluster preparing to leave for San T.

23- John declared case in Germany.

24- Wash DC. + to Orange.

25- Fr. M. Saugheim called and

26- He asked me to go some Prugel in him. In August

27- Wilmington to Prugel. Al du Port asked for record.

28- Had Fr. M. Saugheim, Northern section & no out.

31- Bats 6th Day.

Got printed in Prugel at Sat + Sun.

Called on Munnika & gave SOS to Munnika, Sat, Williams

+ Brown, & all of them & local some.

in K. Munnika section of Orange & Munnika to some local recording.

1914

Sept

- 16- Wp 4th & thought over the proposition & decided not to let Sam run a phone shop.
Called on Nelson about it at 6 & 6th.
Dad to Amespolis & I to Hampd. Sept.
Went about 2-2 grey & need new ballons.
Jm. D. at Baltimore.
- 18- Dr. Blain yard & inspected E-2. Which had letter with
the boys along with Frank's plates
Supplied by Mr. Co. say to see him etc. San Francisco got coming.
- 20- Took Minto Mack all to Minto Park. John Slane with
no trouble in to help him with airplane sales.
- 21- Brought in my bicycle again.
- 23- Went to visit Mr. Mary Slane, Lillian Munk, Grace
Hatch & a do. —. Out all afternoon, Jackson 12.
- 24- Richards at al for W & Co. spent the day.
Over in plane & I went to see him in E. Orange where
Mrs E. Madeline, John Slane, Chas & Sam & M.
had a dance afterward.
- 25- Bunchy Mary, new - spent - spent the day.
- 26- Took Dad to the City for dinner.
- 27- Went to Wash. with Dad & Mamma & they continued South.
- 28- Mary Sept & Eleanor in Baltimore.
Sam, Emily, George, & Emma Slane in the air. Woodstock.

1914

Sept

30 - Bought new Hupp for \$620 + my old car. - 1894 1/2.

Oct

3 - Arrived Mrs. Samson & big furniture for D's room.

9 - Saw Mrs. Samson came to Colonia. Home decorated.

Arrived Mrs. Samson - Madeline, Jim Samson, Thorton & Mrs. E. Madeline was lentils.

10 - Photo of Mrs. Samson & Mr. Samson

Dr. Samson - Photos.

Dr. Samson home for lunch & by Colonia type effects.

Dr. Samson's yard. In my Samson's Mrs. D. Mrs. E. Madeline & Jim Samson. In my Samson's Mrs. D. Mrs. E. Madeline & Jim Samson.

Dr. Samson, Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Samson.

Dr. Samson, Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Samson.

Dr. Samson, Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Samson.

22 - The class my yard made for today.

16 - Still chamber of Commerce called at East

28 - Family around for Lake

November

1 - Dr. Wash D.C.

2 - Sold 35 sets sighty balls & army.

4 - I offered to sell - Edward 20 tons carbolic I had bought on speculation at cost \$10,000, when as I decided sell it on market at \$15,000.

9 - In Wash D.C. - I arrived Monday for Ed. Ball. m. 5-3. Because carbolic 20% clause. Home

18 - Back to Wash. with Samson

12 - Saw Strauss & Badgett. A carbolic acid. My car for my. called on Samson & took her with them. Ben. R. G. E.

1914

Mr.

- 12- (Cont) - Boppin told me he would try to give me more for
8-8 Baiting. 13.50 acorns for 3 lbs. at 220 U. P. 55.000²
- 13- Went to W. E. Gillingham's saw. Sawyer and party of Panama Canal cut the
- 15- Byron Alexander spent day at Sat. He paid \$2.00²
for Tractor-film issues.
- 19- Find Sand.
- 20- Found Worm.

etc

- 1- In brush -
- 2- " " - Red Key. Included with the Dillmanns.
- 9- Found worm = for C. E. with J. H. enclosure.
Found Brain 500²
Byrd's worm for slatted
- 10- Bury in for sample works. Chief Kienan called.
- 13- Prince of Seams + trip brought over by Kienan.
- 15- In wood etc.
- 20- Slatted boys to riding lessons, including Port.
- 23- New basket for Mt. Comanche
- 28- Wash etc.
- 30- Sir Simon Warden of Park to give me to the 1 million to
King for Lake Co.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

1919

1919

January

- 1- Received + saw my pay in from H&S Co. Office. My
this duty asked me to have John Nelson from Navy + John Nelson.
US Transp. Division Pacific section off Fin Island and
3000 troops and a guard.
- 6- John Bennett died 4th am -
Sailed at 5th floor W. Bldg. #4000th year 2 rooms
- 7- Closed on 2 rooms 5th floor W. Bldg.
- 8- Took possession 2 big rooms in 5th floor.
- 9- Signed contracts with M M M on Lark Lane.
All marine workers on Slater street D. M. Jones
- 10- I took the east side of town at 2500th year as of Aug 1/19.
- 11- Took my furniture into office
- 12- I brought all boxes and furniture from office.
- 13- advanced Reiman \$500th year in office.
- 15- Morgan of Sperry Co called x new suit in deep blue material
to make in my suit cases.
Closed with Oak Boxes Co for manipulation in City today 1/15.
John Alworthy in town.
- 16- Arthur M. Matson of Mexico City wants suit from him in
his business suit.
Ed Marshall called. Also John Alworthy who went home to
dinner with me.
- 19- Took Hal Jack + Port to new Mess this Sunday PM.
- 20- Boardman visited my office.
Ed Marshall called to ask Matson's my bullet in me.
Olas got plume from me.

1919

July

2-

Mammotellus called at 3⁰⁰ & talked to Port about an
answering circulation in auto

17- Met Fox (Sunday) called & told me of the extraordinary success
of Edison deal. I am sorry I sold my stock & Mammot tell
me about me. He has considerably more coming to me
however.

18- I went over to TCU to get the Mammot arguments & they
will pass them on to Dean to sign up for lawsuit in case
Mammot doesn't come across with the stock due me.

Aug.

6-

Dean asked for instructions re Mammot stock matter &
Edison prison matter. I told him to wait either from the
anxious terms & then to be prepared to file suit if necessary.

11- Mammot arrived for England. This PM & Ed arrived &
saw me at office at 6

12- Mammot gave the prison with me. Bought me
as a present a diamond ring which cost him
about \$1000 & which I asked him to buy for me.

Mammot & I went up to Court Club for car & had a long
talk at the club & I gave him the advice he asked
as to procedure with Edison. Messing & Fox left
regarding the Edison to go ahead with them.

13- Mammot took a good deal of young time in the
afternoon.

14- Met Mammot at 10 & we went to 501-5th & discussed
the Edison matter.

1914
August

16. - Mummert reports no luck with Edison Co. in contact. They want to cancel personal and make new one with inferior terms. Nothing doing. He wants me to help him - in fact to take the situation in hand for him again. He loses & loses work but not so much to pay for it. He asked him, through Albert, my letter re. my rights in Edison accumulators. Ed & Klaxon from in Europe, to get on with exhibits in the case.
17. - Mummert called (Sunday Evening) at 4³⁰ + in room with conference. At 7³⁰ I called on to write letter to Ches Edison for Mummert, offering to sell Ed. acc. Pat. to EsCoCo. or buy EsCoCo. That will cause a sensation. Also type with announcement & personal contact which Mummert will submit. ~~Ed~~ I picked up record of 1916 - August - when Mt & I were in the same job as now. Showed me how we were a long stock in what I have done + am doing in him on this battery business.
18. - Mummert phoned he has been up against the Edison bunch + was so satisfactory. Ches did not show up at all & nobody but Stokes & the person.
19. - Mummert related to me the conference with Edison + the success thereof giving me credit for the same by the letter I wrote for him + the plan of campaign I mapped out.

1919

Aug.

- 21- I met Murray at 6000 Club at 7 --- M. related his
deal of heart - no result - talk with Charles Edson who
told him I run in the West along business. Murray
wanted to know if most common kind of me can make
billion in England. I discussed him yes.
- 22- Murray told me of the case of Edson, or attempt to
buy Edson St. B. Co. as already told.
- 24- I wrote several letters to Murray which see in my
files & vault.
- 25- Met Murray at Engin Club & drove to run office & copy
original Edson contract. He asked me to place matter
in Embury's hands for opinion as to several points in
which Murray wishes light.
- 26- Murray sailed on. I placed in Europe.

Sept

- 9- Dealt with Embury & handed him the letter, contracts
re. & wrote him explaining the matter. Sent copy of my
letter to him & Ed. dec. 1897 in confirmation.
- 11- Wagn' Hazlens got in at 321 pm Aberdeen
in his stock aboard. John Hazlens came with me
& we talked him in after with understanding. He wants
a majority of 6% & a minimum of \$600 a month
for 18 years, & 1000 pm month of payment, & will send
50/50 in given parts of I will pay for them & sell
them. He did not seem anxious.

1919

8/10/19

20-

522

See log with note with Edison's number cancellations

2.

Younger man B.B. Hudson at table from Wash. + and had
intended compare some initial 12th Jan 5 Newark

He was employed him in 1918 salary \$7500 a year
when on our work + doing a lot of the work
when on his own work. He accepts Blount in 1918

8-

B.B. Hudson started into day + and making good. Salary
\$7500 a year. He kept 1918-19

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON DIARY

**NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS
1910-1922**

Dec 31/09. No entry.

Jan 1/1910. Went & saw the kumpan in front of
Sam's room. I turned in at 12³⁰ am.
Spent the day walking through park & riding in
machine.

Dec 31/10. Last day of the year & last entry in
this book. Looking back I am pleased with
the results achieved in 1910. It has been a year
of successful accomplishment & although not as
immune as 1911 promises to be was nevertheless
fruitful & satisfying.

Up at 6¹⁵. Shook stout son. Called up officer at 9³⁰
& had my mail read to me. Called up Washington
at 11 & got data on submarine disease. Called up
Edson Bar & talked with Scotland. Saw him the
data in the old man. Decided to stay in the house
today as my throat does not feel too well. Took some
plum "N" "Sonly" eating etc. Went on to Saunders's Hospital
at 5¹⁵ & had my throat fixed. Reported that
friculous tonsils in acute form. Came on back
home. Pulled my pocket & took a high sounding cut down.

Wrote & I got up until 12. Gave some surgery in.
Junk in photo album until 1¹⁵ & in the morning
also back to listen to the Museum. Maxon Property

Miss Joan Ryan #41, 221, 54
Bryant 1910.

Arch Strey killed at Los Angeles + Murrant killed
at New Orleans today from falls.

Jan 1/1911-

12⁰⁰ AM - Jan 1, 1911. Happy New Year! Murrant + I
stayed up & saw the New Year in together. Could not kiss
him because of my toothache. First time in 10 years
I have missed it. Up at 9. Thaw much better.
Dressed & went down to 18⁰⁰ for 1000 ft. head of
It was up + Murrant's dealer yesterday. Dressed. Both
mice. I wrapped around until 11⁰⁰ + then went on to
see Samuels at 12⁰⁰. Talked "middles" to him.
Took Rose on + let him see X-ray apparatus.
Dressed. My throat better. Dressed with Schmitt.
Came on lunch & had dinner. X-ray was not
done anything today but visited up + played with the
kids. Murrant's feet feel as good as usual.
Murrant's up until 11 with me + then went to bed. I finished
writing in album + started me to paste some more photos
in. Murrant's a new ending job. Bed down 1 AM.
Came to 10:00. Was my party day to him. Murrant.
I may take a good return to go smoking as Murrant took a
cigar in Murrant's work. Because of my throat. Murrant
said and said off. I'll see how it goes for a while.

Sunday Dec 31/11. Soaked around, fixing the car until 10⁰⁰ then had to fast at 11. Went down to study & worked until dinner. Then back after dinner. Had would not work myself so I had a couple of hours. As I write this it is nearly 12, midnight. 11⁵³ PM. Looked back on the year. I have no regrets as to advancement. And escorted him, right next to the greatest living musician and apt to slip into his shoes when he passes away. Brilliant future ahead of me and what other children phenomenal studies never behind me. If any year of my life is as satisfying, to look back upon. I'll be glad.

Then I sleep & will go upstairs and another haul to see the kumpan in with me. Winter never told with a splitting headache at 7³⁰ PM. First fear since 1901 not having seen in together.

Sleepy 1911 - & good bye this volume of study.

Monday Jan 1/12. 12⁰⁰ AM. Woke up - sleepy with me - & in head "the kumpan come in at 12. Some now. kissed him Happy kumpan. exactly 12. Saw up until 12⁰⁰ & then bundled him into bed & came down stairs. Called up Pat Bachman & Billy Bee. looked Happy kumpan. With him & Mama & Papa. Bed at 1³⁰ up at 7. Spent the forenoon in the study, worked. Read in good shape. & so I write two driving & many letters in "Negligence" and "Song Hugo Bachman". Sun came at 2⁰⁰ and afterward I continued to

work until 4³⁰ when I summoned the cat & drove out to
Salmony from Mulderson. Told him of my talk with
Spear, Salway & of my talk with Young. He suggests
that Young comes on & takes up the matter of beach cars
on roads. After receiving from Mulderson a note from
Purman with me about some new invention he claims to have in
warning signals I came on back home. My
two hunters & I kept the cat. Backman came in
4pm & left. Baby Boy called in on this day & left copies
of new Guarantees for framed up. Saw & took much
of it. Spent considerable time tonight analyzing
& criticizing it. Slept until about 9³⁰ & had my
cold war paragonized books until 12³⁰ am. This
has the first day of the new year passed - hard at work.
Sun on the ground and temperature about 25 tonight.

Dec 31/12 - Two entries on the diary since
Nov 7/12.

Jan 1/13 - Saw the New Year come in, seated in 3rd floor of Saturday with Nilsedon. He was experimenting with discoplaty wheel. In disc records. When 12 came + weather commenced blowing, he grabbed the horn of his telephone + listened to the waves. I shook hands with him + wished him Happy New Year at exactly 12. Also wished we would have about 3,000,000 disc records this time next year. He wished sleek the quality of records he OK return them a quantity of less quality. Told him to go with me to Firemans Ball where new disc to Saturday to take a nap at 12¹⁵. He wiped off a record on which he had just cupfully, then running, + seems to be performed a little. Had at 1³⁰ am. + up early. Beautiful day, nice + warm. Sunn practically all gone except the sunn horse in bush. Took some photos. Put Kisset had in clipping time + with thatch. For him up at 1 PM. New + 2 were riding in Hupp at 11 am + rode until 1³⁰ Allan Summish + vicinity. After dinner I looked at specimens through microscope. New + 2 were riding at 1 PM. I had a long letter from come in to look at the Kinetoscope through 1 PM 7:59. Jim + 2 sat up until 1 am talking. The Edison did not go to Saturday at all today. I wish what the coming year will bring forth.

DEC 31/13 - Done done to Sat at 9 + put in the sunn person in Sat. Came home at 1 + took at 2³⁰ Busy in Sat all day. Sunn at 7 + up + my of New.

Mum Sund + I pasted photos in albums until 1 am.
At 11²⁰ awakened Risse + let him hear the records
at 12 m.n. M.L. old 1913, you have been mighty
good to me + don't hope I was and in 1914.
It has been a wonderful year for me. Poor little
Ferdie has been laid up in bed all day with a
sick headache. Drove in + kissed her at
midnight. To bed at 1²⁰

Jan 1/14. Awakened Risse at 11²⁰ + at
midnight Sund, Risse + I heard the
musette sound. Drove into T.D.'s bedroom
+ kissed her + happy New Year. Sund + I worked
on albums until 1²⁰. Up at 9 found T.D. still
suffering from headache. Read to her for an hour or so.
At 11²⁰ went over to Ransom's with Sund + Betty in the
Hupp + left samples of Risse's urine. "Pain" Jones
was at home when I returned. He remained to dinner.
Port Saille + "Sarghen" came up at 3 PM. At his
wife + 2 girls came at 3¹⁵. Took lot of photos of them.
Then inside the house in return of go the air is thick.
Took them all home at 6 PM in Sirocco. This
time next Jan I am going to have another \$100,000
to my credit. See if I don't!

Thursday Dec 31/14: Up at 7 & Sat. Spent entire day cleaning up old matters to start Krumpholtz with her near a clean slate as possible. This old gear has seen some strenuous times, and my 50mm has been blinded. But all in all it has been a good year & one I do not forget. There is every indication that Krumpholtz will be much happier and more profitable financially. It came up to see the old gear and he worked until 11⁰⁰ & then went down to awaken the boys so they could see & hear the Krumpholtz come in. Then we came back upstairs & worked until 1³⁰. Goodbye old 1914. At 11:30 I saw see any more matters like the last term. (Was outside dog & 50mm for Dec 94).

Friday Jan 1/15: Saw & heard the Krumpholtz come in in my bedroom with Hal Jack & Renee in my hands awake. Then we went to bed. Ted happy Krumpholtz. At in my room with the boys one. I did at 2:00. Starting the Krumpholtz with work. Up at 7 & down to Sat at 9⁰⁰ worked all day. Sir Frederick Winkler & J. Stages came out in the 10⁰⁰ & after we were. Had long talk with J. Stages & he told Winkler he could do more good in this way - building submarines and making of fuel, than 50.000 men. In his country. So Winkler said he would furnish the money to extend a million or more. They were in on the new team after looking through the battery books.

Swim up to Columbia & spend the afternoon partly in work
& partly with T.D. Left for reef at 5³⁰ & to Reguina
Club. Marmur & Stog. called down at 7¹⁵ & we had
dinner. Then went to the shore, where I had a box.
After the show they went home & I to the Club. Bed at 2.
Have started this morning under rather propitious
circumstances & think it will be very happy and
prosperous.

Dec 31/15 Friday. Up 7³⁰. To Sat. at 9. at 9³⁰
Johnson of Jones called to see
Sat. for interview in Saturday & failed. Garrett &
Sawyer called 11³⁰ to see Sat. I was busy with
Mallory until 12. Kinney & Ferguson called &
I went out with F. They left at 12³⁰. Then I talked with
Mallory & Char Edson until 1¹⁵. Came home for lunch.
At 2¹⁵ returned to Sat. & remained busy until 3¹⁵
when I left for the day. Miss Hal Jahn & John
Atogian rode with me to Eagle Rock. As the ground was
so slippery we came back. John rode the back man
& the two smooth sleds forward. So I had to take the
smooth sleds & rough sled forward. My par T.D. has a
headache so we got him to go to bed. Rose sat
in my office with me here at home reading a book on
Masonry. On the other side of the small window in the room
I heard the whistles blow. After called me up to wish happy new year
sister at 12. Myra has been the help for one of my life and I
look forward to a most happy one. Jan 1916.

Saturday Jan 1/16. - The prospecting: 12⁰⁰ after answering
Alberta Happy New Year. Russ & I in 3rd floor bed room
listening to the blues. 12³⁰ T.D. & Bot awake & in wash
room Happy New Year. Vibraphone blowing at Sat. with Nat. P.
Bot Hal & Jack joined into bed with me at 8 am. We got up
at 8³⁰ & dressed for riding. Went out at 10³⁰ Alf came
up & rode the black mare. We went to Bradington Park
& return. Very hard slippery road but we made OK.
Jack rode Bobby's pony. Back by 12⁰⁰ & I took Alf
home at 12³⁰. We had some sugar cane in garage.
Spent the entire afternoon slaughtering our tiny duck
in "Mie". Sam was through at this writing 12³⁰ am 1/16.
Read on a number of medical works and found
many things of interest. Slept in the room at
midnight.

Sunday Dec 31/16 - Rose Hal & I went riding for an
hour or two. Had dinner at regular hour and I
went to work directly after. Amy & Eleanor Smith
called at about 3 and remained until dark.
Rose & I took them home & remained awhile. Came
back to Supper. After Supper Alf came up & he
& Rose played mandolin & guitar. I went to
sleep listening to them and dozed an hour. Then
Rose went to bed. Alf came upstairs with me
& read Supper's report until her feet came in.
Then we both went down to T.D.'s room & washed
Wm Happy New Year. Alf remained to 12³⁰.

The year is ended. If I could but go back one year and avoid the expense of \$-2, I'd save many thousands of dollars which it has cost us & especially me. No man in our way to blame but the odium has gone all on it & it has hurt our business some. So if I could but go the time back one year it would be of great value. The year has not been my production except that all my dear ones have been spared and are enjoying excellent health. So God be praised. The season is better today.

Monday Jan 1/17.

1 Am. The New Year has come. At Kennedy & I saw it in together & then wished to many returns. Altho' called me up at 11:30 of 12. I am going to bed. May the New Year bring many blessings and may I be through a good son, husband and father. May my dear ones be spared & all enjoy the best of health & happiness.

Dr. Kildor 1st had a lousy sleep. Up 8:45. Nurse Hal & I were riding to English Park. Jack had a cold & could not go. On our return Nurse took the black mare for a short ride. Professor Mrs. of Auburn called at 1 & dined with us. Many calls. Got up a contribution to Presbyterian Church at Auburn but I did not tumble. It departed at 3³⁰. In expectant call this time also PM.

but they didn't come. Jack Puring & I walked to U.S.
Post office this PM. After dinner I wrote records for
which I then worked until 1st am. + 8th day. Beautiful
day. Temp. 23° above zero. Roads slippery.

Monday, Dec 31/17 - At 2 am temperature 12 below zero.
The last day of the year. I began it by working
until 2 am + then I had a sleep for 4 hours. Up
9th + after breakfast to Sat. At 1 + I walked down.
Very cold. about 6 below zero at 10 am. After arranging
matters for the day I went to station to catch the
12th To the Chicago Express. We waited until 1 PM
before a train arrived. Discussed selling sales + I
made him a personal proposition to go to Washington
+ work for me if ~~the~~ his best consumption cure is
complete. He will go to Saratoga for an examination
+ if OK will accept. Details as to arrangements
to be decided upon later. Went on to buy +
attended to some business, returning caught a
train at 6th that was supposed to have left at
5th. So Mr. B. Clench as it was a Summit train
Schedule all smashed by the extreme cold.
Ryse came to Clench for me in Hupp.
After dinner at Chicago, the halctman + I worked
on the paper papers in garage. Then I got to work
at about 10th + as I think this the old year is
just passing out. It is now 11th. It has been
a year of considerable financial success

and altogether a very satisfactory one. I spent
the last moments of the fair, looking at the album No. 3.
Dated 1917. alt & I think hands are exactly 12 &
was very down. & wished T.D. & Bob a happy New Year.
204. 965 traps in drawer.

Tuesday Jan 1/18. The New Year has just been
celebrated in with the usual
noise but somewhat subdued because of the war.
What will the New Year bring forth? Nothing but good,
according to the stars. I did or 3 am in sleeping
pouch. Up at 9^{am} & up to my den. I directed envelopes
for a lot of New Year's cards & dressed to receive
calls. Yokuba & family. They arrived at 1¹⁵ &
we welcomed them with Japanese & Judo pictures
until 2. Nambu (Gullin) served Jap cocktails at 2
& we went to dinner. It was some dinner. Oysters,
Japanese Soup, mushrooms, turkey breast with vegetables,
salad, coffee, cheese & crackers, ice cream.
Mr. Krumholz came with family at 3³⁰. Then the
Japs came home at 4¹⁵ & I was glad to
welcome them to my den. I tried the electric
fixture beside the piano tonight & put an extension
cord on the lamp to get in dining room so I can
see to read my paper at breakfast tomorrow.
Fred came up to my den tonight and remained
a long time. We talked over old times & was very happy.

Called up Sydnor at 11 PM & arranged to see
some electrical condenser man tomorrow. Also
talked with Jack Reese re. Lutz & Washington tomorrow.
Decided to take Hal Jack & Reese to Washington
tomorrow. Information around for all day.
at 11¹⁵ PM Information 2 above for.

Tues Day Dec 31/15

Spent forenoon in my den at Columbia. Papauba
broke with fluora of Middlemore but unable to reach
Calthart. Phone discontinued. At 2³⁰ PM I discussed
the E-Z case with Sydnor & at 3 PM Sydnor & I
went to Library of Sat & waited. In due time there
came McCaleb, English, Missoury, Fairbank
& Strom, then with Edison, Mambrot, Sydnor
& I held a conference on what we should do.
I said to set off \$66,000⁰⁰ if could get
off any cheaper. Then we discussed the several
phases of the matter after I had gone
with them to the 5¹⁵ train & stopped by the train
stop to get some carnations. At 8 PM
went to my room in Calhoun with Reese & Hal to see
the number come in. They went to movie show &
went out at Astor Hotel at 11¹⁵. We went to
Hudson Office Specialists Office & saw the big tall
dude on Jones Street and the 1919 figure flash
on the town. I called up Allen & told him the

hydrofluck. We departed at 12⁴⁰ & arrived home 2 am.
Raining pretty hard. Bertie's old 1918, funkier
than pretty good to me.

Wednesday Jan 1/19.

Up at 10³⁰ & spent forenoon in my den. The best
Mabel & Son came at 11⁴⁰ just as I was preparing
to ride down. They wanted John released from the navy.
I phoned Daniels & he said to write him a letter
on it. They remained through lunch & to
3⁴⁰ PM when, in self defense, I went riding on
Bertie. Back & called in Rockbottom. Saw two
cubs & 3 deer on riparian. Took Mr & Mrs Bradis
to Orange & took them to trip. In the evening I took
US transport Northern Pacific west ashore. Thus am
off from released & the 3050 soldiers & crew are
in jail. Mr Papish has scabbards on the
subject. I called up T & told him about it.

Wednesday DEC 31/1919.

Woke at 8 PM & woke up when I am sleep yet suddenly
& cracked my head against the brick wall.
I awoke later all during car taking were
surfer clean by the bump. Rime was up early
I had breakfast before them. Rose went to
Orange in arrival my. Spent day in office at
Woodmont Bldg. Home on the 5th with Doc Brown.

Waited for Harry at station (Jan. 1919) but as he did not
show up & write home. Played phonograph after
dinner & up to wireless room awhile. Dr. 12 midnight
whistles blow Harry & I ~~went~~ rushed down stairs &
kissed T & a happy New Year. Then I walked
Jack & Bob in the porch. The Edison whistle
awakened them. I shut the sugar out of the
boys window. Then I talked in T & S room until
12³⁰ & up to my den. After played me happy
New Year or 12 sharp. Well, I got 1919 has cost
me a pile of money but I have laid the pipes
in big success me & 20. I tell me, I have
learned to understand humanity more than
I did last January 1st. The Sugar
winning pill has been a better one. Hope
it will turn out OK. I beg for 1919. Glad to see
you soon.

Thursday Jan 1, 1920 At 12 midnight I was
latter in phone. Suddenly went down stairs with Harry
Dwight & rushed to a happy New Year. Went back
the boys & shut the sugar out of boys window. Worked
to 3 am. Up at 10, & work in my den, when I
resumed until dinner & back again to 6 PM.
Then Harry, Hal, Jack & I walked to George P.O. &
mail some letters. I & Bob went as far as the
stop & then left with us. Dinner 7³⁰ I made
chocolate & we had quite a feast. We talked

adult + I don't work until 2 am. I am spent
from 10 to 11³⁰ PM discussing his matters. I told
him nothing in which he has worked is interesting
enough to proceed with, so all is off on account
from this source to him. Bed at 2. It has been
a beautiful day.

Friday DEC 31/20.

Up at 7⁴⁰ + in to office. Nothing much today. Near
called into Charles' home - New Year's day - but I told him
I am not interested. Frank's Cullay came down + asked
me to work into the Sunday's fortnight business
as they want me to head it. I will see it Monday.
Carl near Fadden. Lunched with me at Machinery
Club today. He wrote Albert out a receipt for the
the money owed him by Albert to date - something
like \$3500⁰⁰. Some Xmas present! - or New Year's
present. I told Albert I would release him for an
equal amount. So he is practically out of debt.
A \$7000 present. When I lunched home at 10 I found
Pete + a bunch of youngsters dancing. John O'Connell,
Harry Daulton + 3 gals. TD was at the dinner says it was
very tame. One girl danced with them. He talked in TD's room
until midnight + then worked them all happy New Year. Beautiful
day, + the old New Year's Eve. Frank says in will be a hard
year in 1921. Goodbye 1920. A New Year. Glad you
have gone.

Saturday
Jan 1/21

Well, the Knapen Winsters are sounding and the
other old 1922 has departed. Along he is. He is happy
its duplicate new returns. Peter had a dinner party last
evening and we all enjoyed each other happy returns. The
young people went home at 2 am. Up at 10:30 for a ride
over, alone. Pardon sleeping. Sugar coating of ice on roads.
but OK in recreation. Spent the PM rest at home.
Peter joined me at midnight as usual. John & Carolyn
came over about 8 PM. Have been laid off by the effects
Jan. 15th / 21. Wants a job. Tells me the old man is coming
out of his mind. First old times by the scene. Boredom up
misorganization and seems pointing to a "hook up." Eden
called Charles wings. Closed for months a short time
ago.

Dec. 31/21

Came home in the 8th + sat with Agnes Knecht
all the way out. For me, me. Spent several hours in the
Pumpkin patch & 1/2 way home & back. For me has a good
one. I've known that fellow takes something as he rapidly
quits mentally. He came up to the house at 11th & left
the big mess at 12. That has been our hell year
but Peter the old soon will turn over perfectly in 1922.
Smiles for ----- 1921. The Winsters are being

Sunday Jan 1/22. After listening to the lectures & reading T.D. and the boys kept the lamp. Dumped \$1³⁰ into the 7 + left at 11 in Samosune. In the room of mine I mailed Hal Small Jan 11 & 1³⁰. Explored what Sam was doing in West Dec. & showed him several things I saw. I mailed him to Jim no. Says off that appeared him 60 days ago he would mail him with us but has mailed all his space each, unless he is unsuccessful in purchasing a business in which he is negotiating. Suggests I communicate with him in 2 or 3 weeks. This road to. Left his house about 1³⁰ + in 29 minutes was at Coloma. Ration in swift ride "Gold Mining". Spent time and money in looking for good gold in Sam paul until almost dark. This is the beginning of what the horoscope describes as the sub-fall my tribula + the beginning of a new regime in which I will have much success. We only reflect the thoughts written us. I am in an unsuccessful. It is because we are not worthy of success. After her chastening we emerge ready for another trial.

WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS

An early associate of Edison, William H. Meadowcroft worked for the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, New Jersey, during the 1880s. He came to the West Orange laboratory in 1908 to assist Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin in the research and writing of *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, which was published by Harper & Brothers in 1910. In addition to gathering material, Meadowcroft ghostwrote a substantial portion of the book. He also authored a biography for young readers entitled *The Boy's Life of Edison* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911). In 1910, Meadowcroft became Edison's confidential secretary, a position he held until the inventor's death in 1931.

The papers consist primarily of material collected or generated by Meadowcroft during the preparation of the biography. Included are reminiscences by Edison and his associates, along with drafts and galley proofs of the book. Also included is incoming and outgoing correspondence pertaining to other publications about Edison and to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors, as well as items concerning electricity, x-rays, and other matters. The selected documents cover the years 1907-1913 and are arranged in three series: (1) Correspondence; (2) Reminiscences by Edison; and (3) Reminiscences about Edison. A finding aid to the archival record group is available at the Edison National Historic Site.

Among the documents not selected are multiple versions of Meadowcroft's notes, drafts, and proofs for the Dyer and Martin biography and for *The Boy's Life of Edison*; reminiscences subsequently published by Edward G. Acheson and Francis Jehl; personal correspondence unrelated to Edison or to Meadowcroft's work for Edison; and items that duplicate information in selected material.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents covering the period August 1907-October 1913. Included are letters and memoranda received, generated, and collected by William H. Meadowcroft in the course of his research for the official biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, by Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. There are reminiscences about Edison's youth in Port Huron, Michigan; his early years as a telegrapher in Boston and New York; and his work at Menlo Park. The correspondents include Dyer, Martin, Ralph W. Pope, and Frederick A. Scheffler, as well as Edison and various Edison employees. Two unsigned memoranda, probably by Meadowcroft or Dyer, report biographically relevant conversations with Edison in August 1907 and May 1908.

Additional correspondence pertains to Meadowcroft's personal life and business endeavors. These include letters reflecting his stewardship of Edison's celebrity after the publication of the Dyer and Martin biography. Also included are Meadowcroft's recollections of his early work in the Edison Miniature and Decorative Lamp Department at the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, New Jersey. At the end of the folder is a draft manuscript by Meadowcroft describing the intensity of Edison's work on the phonograph during the period 1911-1913.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The items not selected include letters exchanged between Meadowcroft and his publishers, as well as personal correspondence unrelated to Edison or to Meadowcroft's work for Edison.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1907)**

MEMORANDUM

Conversation with Mr. Edison on August 5/07.

Referring to the telephone, he stated that Bell's English patent on the broad method has been invalidated for some technicality and that his patent on the carbon telephone had been sustained. Apparently, unknown to him, Bell's claim on the receiver was sustained. Efforts were made to introduce the Edison telephone by Colonel Gouraud, and everything seemed to be progressing favorably. One day at Menlo Park Edison received a cablegram from Gouraud advising him that the Bell Company had commenced suit on the receiver claim and would probably succeed unless some new form of receiver was invented. The problem was certainly a serious one, involving as it did, the use of an electro-magnet at the receiving station. Edison's mind turned to the old motograph relay as a possible source of help. That invention had already solved the difficulties which were encountered when J. Gould obtained control of the Paige patent, which apparently covered all forms of electro-magnetic relays. To avoid complications which threatened the Western Union Company, Edison suggested the motograph relay, for which he was paid \$100,000. He said that this was the offer made to him, and

it was accepted instantly, although he said that if the offer had been \$10,000. or \$2,000. it would have been just as rapidly accepted. In the early days, the commercial value of an invention never appealed to Edison. He never seemed to look upon it from the standpoint of a purchaser, and its possible value in an industrial sense. To Edison, the value of an invention was measured entirely by his necessities and by the time required to develop it. From his point of view in those days, an invention which was developed in a week and which might result in the saving of millions of dollars a year would be less valuable than an invention on which he might work a month and which might only save thousands of dollars a year. Remembering his experience with the motograph relay, he determined to employ the principle, if possible, with the telephone receiver and after considerable experiments he was successful. It was then necessary to educate a sufficient number of men who could go to England for the purpose of installing the apparatus and get it into operation. He advertised for men and had about thirty applicants. He then installed a small private exchange employing a dozen or so instruments and had them located at different points in and around Menlo Park. These instruments were tampered with in various ways so as to be rendered inoperative, and the assistants were deputed to locate the trouble. They finally became so expert in this work that Edison found it impossible to deceive them, although in one case he went so far as to cut the wire in-

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side of the insulated covering, so that the defect could not be seen from inspection, yet, even this was located. About ten of the most expert of these men were sent to England and put up the apparatus and actually started the exchange in competition with the Bell Company. Finally, one day shortly afterwards, Gouraud cabled Edison - "Will you accept 40,000 for your telephone patents". Edison lost no time in cabling back the single word "Yes", feeling that 40,000 dollars was a very good figure for his work and time. Much to his surprise when the papers were sent over to be executed, he found that it was for 40,000 pounds instead of 40,000 dollars.

And, referring to the quadruplex telegraph, he seemed to look upon it as a very simple thing. Although duplex telegraphs had been made, Edison - according to his view - was the first person to suggest the simultaneous transmission of messages by varying the electrical pressure, and also by reversals of current. Having gone this far with the duplex system, the making of a quadruplex on the same line was an obvious suggestion.

Mr. T. C. Martin, Editor,
New York.

Dear Mr. Martin:---

Enclosed please find some matter that I have prepared on Milan and the talk I had with Mr. S. O. Edison, which I hope you can make use of. I believe that I may be able to get some further matter and will try there again a little later on.

I will get to Port Huron just as soon as possible and secure whatever I can from Mrs. Eckles and others. Perhaps I can find her easily, although I thought that I would be more sure of it if I knew her full name and address.

Very truly yours,

O. M. Carter

[ENCLOSURE]

A first visit to Milan, Ohio, gives the stranger a very pleasant impression of the birthplace of the illustrious Thomas A. Edison. One might imagine it to be a scraggy little village set upon a hillside from some of the articles produced for the magazines, but as a matter of fact it is a neat little town, with well-kept homes, stone flagged streets and shaded walks. The size and appearance of the big elm trees that fringe the lawns tell of the age of the place, but otherwise there is little difference between Milan and the Ohio towns that have sprung up in later years.

Located a few miles north of Norwalk ^{on} at a convenient elevation above the surrounding country, it has the advantage of beautiful scenery on all sides. To the northwest the hills rise above it and one gets a good view of the prosperous looking farm homes, some of them set among vineyards which abound in this section of the country. In other directions the land slopes away from the village, but the pleasant looking homes and the well-kept lands always lend an idea that happiness is associated with them all. The surroundings for an ideal country home could not be better. All that is lacking is a broad expanse of water or a swiftly flowing stream within easy reach and neither are at great distance.

In the village the homes are mostly of frame construction, but they are trim and well painted, giving a clean and inviting appearance. The few brick buildings stand out a little more stately than the others and lend variety to the scene. The streets are broad and were apparently laid out by an engineer, as they cross each other at right angles and there is no hap-hazard outlines in any direction. Homes are all set well back from the walks, giving a fairly wide expanse of lawn, which through the summer is kept well trimmed and in excellent shape.

A villager remarked that there are no poor people in Milan. All are in fair circumstances and the appearance of the homes and the people then-

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selves testified to the truth of the assertion. Some of them are ^{men} business in the town, while others are employed at the iron works near Norwalk and still others are engaged in farming and grape raising. So far as could be seen there were few idlers about the place and the appearance of a boy on the streets was a rarity. Likewise girls were ~~absent~~ ^{absent} from the usual gathering places for chats and idling away time. The impressions gained from these things lead one to bespeak as ~~a~~ ^{as} favorable a future for the younger generation as the past has been for those now living.

Milan boasts of no pretentious business houses, though they are as large and as well built as are found in any Ohio villages of 2,000 population. Some of them are brick and some frame construction, most of them two stories in height. All, like the residences, are well kept and neat in appearance. There is one hotel, two or three restaurants, as many saloons, dry goods, shoe and clothing stores, hardware and implement establishments and shops of various other kinds. These are gathered about a public square for the most part, and there is plenty of room for hitching teams on Saturday when the country trading is done. In the center of the square, which is well covered with original forest trees, is a soldiers' monument of rather large dimensions for a place of this size. Flag walks from the four corners of the square lead to this spot. This indicates the loyalty that must have existed there when there was a call for men to protect the country and the loving remembrance of the friends to those who lost their lives in the bitter struggles, as well as the living who returned to their homes to become the best of citizens in the later years.

The Sandusky-Norwalk branch of the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company passes through the village, one of the principal streets having been given to its use. Thus the people have before them in the tracks and the substation located in the town some of the results of the work of their gifted citizen of years ago. While they do not give much thought to the prominence the town has achieved through him, their children will some

[ENCLOSURE]

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time realize with more force the honor which is due the town and the state for the production of a man who has achieved such wonderful results in the field of electricity. Villagers tell of his occasional visits to the old home and of what impressions he left with them, but they do not know much about him, as he was taken away when about six years of age and has spent but little time in the town since.

The old home, just about as it was when he was born, still stands upon the brink of a hill in the northeastern part of the town overlooking the canal which was a busy course of commerce and lined with big warehouses at that time. On the hillside between the house and the canal the boy spent many a happy day in play. If it was the same then as now it was an ideal place for a boy to wile away his time and afforded him all kinds of opportunities to try the little experiments which were even then coursing through his mind. It is told of him, and with a fair basis of truth, that before he was six years of age he conceived the idea that he could hatch eggs by sitting upon them and that he really secured a number of goose eggs and, taking them down on the hillside, endeavored to demonstrate the truth of his belief. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The results of this experiment were not recorded, as were these of his later years.

The house itself is the plain, substantial little brick, pictures of which have appeared in magazines, books and newspapers and are now seen on post cards in the windows of dealers all over the country. It is in fact a one-story house, but with rooms finished on the attic floor, as is sometimes seen in more modern structures. Being built on the hillside, the basement opens onto the rear yard. At one time heated with coal grates it now has a large furnace in the basement which makes it comfortable through the coldest winters. It is now occupied by S. O. Edison, an uncle of Thomas A. Edison, who has been associated with him in a business way occasionally in years past and who was one of the prominent iron furnace men of northern Ohio in his younger days.

[ENCLOSURE]

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Samuel Edison, father of Thomas A. Edison, was financially interested in canal transportation when he lived in Milan. At that time the town was the second largest grain shipping point in the world, Odessa, ~~Russia~~ Russia, being the first. Grain was brought to that point from miles away in wagons, drawn by six or eight horses. Some of the loads thus brought in would amount to 200 bushels, it is said. Then all available space in the little town was used for hitching purposes and Mr. S. O. Edison states that he has seen not only the public square covered with horses and wagons, but the streets and vacant lots lined with them all over the place. Later on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hooking railroad was built and this so distributed the grain business and took it away from the canal that this mode of transportation fell almost into disuse. The fortunes of Samuel Edison were greatly reduced through this advance in carrying methods and he made up his mind to leave the place. He therefore moved to Port Huron, Mich., when his son was about six years of age.

Mr. Edison, notwithstanding his losses at Milan, was still in fair shape financially and when he got settled in his new home, he entered the lumber business in the Saginaw district with his son-in-law. The experiment was disastrous, however, and his resources were drained still further. S. O. Edison states that the family always had plenty for their needs, although not in affluent circumstances, and that some of the stories printed regarding Thomas A. Edison's fight with poverty in those years are somewhat tinged to suit the people who were expected to read them. There was always plenty to eat and wear even while the young man was selling papers ^{on} trains between Detroit and Port Huron. Whatever of hardships ~~he~~ ^{she} may have endured were brought on by his own ventures and his constant tendency to experiment with all and everything he saw. In later years he did take trips to the south and other portions of the country and came back ~~back~~ "broke" and sometimes with a scanty wardrobe, but not because he could not make money. Always his "new-fangled" plans and experiments

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worked his discharge from positions or got him into trouble in other ways.

Edison's attendance at public schools was of limited duration. At Milan he was too young to attend the schools and after the family moved to Port Huron, the schools were too far away from their home to allow him to attend. A little later he began his life-long course of reading, his never ending experiments and his wondering from one place to another. His uncle, S. O. Edison, states that four weeks comprised the whole of his public schooling. The mother was greatly interested in the boy and gave him all the aid she could in the way of an education. While possessing a fair education for that time, she was not able to go far in the direction he had chosen, however, and his knowledge was, therefore, gained from extensive reading and his own experiments and researches. Always an indefatigable worker, he never thought of play when a child. His chief delight was probing into things and finding out about them. This constituted his work, his sport and his recreation, according to the recollections of the uncle.

Neither the father nor mother possessed anything of an inventive genius. They were people of good common sense and, like others of the earlier years, accustomed to the hardships of a new country, they knew how to apply their knowledge to the best advantage. The tendency toward invention seems to have been born in the boy and may have originated far back in the family history, but so far as known there is nothing to prove that this is true.

S. O. Edison stated that his father's great grandfather settled on the Passaic river in New Jersey when he came to this country and purchased a large amount of land along its banks. This, it is said, was confiscated and the family never received any benefit from it. By marriage this family became connected with one of the prominent families of the east at that time.

The story of Samuel Edison's escape from Canada, when he

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with others lead a rebellion in opposition to the oppression placed upon them, is characteristic of the whole family. He ~~stayed~~ stayed with the cause until he thought it was a failure and then took the best way out of the trouble by seeking the protection of the United States. His course was straight toward Detroit and he made the distance of 180 miles without sleep and with very little to eat, pursued by the British and Indians. In going down a hill, the Indians following the ~~xxxxx~~ trail found where he had jumped a distance of forty feet ~~in going down a steep hill~~. The great distance of the tracks from each other made them superstitious and they refused to follow further.

The Edisons are a long-lived people. John Edison, great grand father of Thomas A. Edison, lived to be a very old man. Samuel Edison, grand father died at the age of 104 years, and Samuel Edison, the father, ~~xx~~ was ninety-two years old at the time of his death at the home of his grand daughter in Norwalk about ten years ago. A fall contributed to his death, his health having been very fair up to a short time before. Mr. Elliott, father of Mrs. Samuel Edison and a Revolutionary soldier, died at the age of 104, so it seems that, with no untoward circumstances, Thomas A. Edison stands a good chance of reaching an advanced age.

Thomas A. Edison was much the same as ~~many~~ many other child at his home. His affection for his parents was strong, as was shown by the care given his father in his later years. Although away from home much of the time, even when a boy, he was always glad to be with the home people.

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Cleveland, Ohio., Dec. 14/1907.

Mr. T. C. Martin,
New York.

Dear Mr. Martin:--

Enclosed please find the material which I secured from Mrs. Eckles and Mr. Walker at Port Huron. It will be a difficult matter to secure detailed information as to the movements of Mr. Edison after he left that place, as well as exact dates of his trips and of the events. However, I am going to write Mrs. Eckles for some further information regarding points that have occurred to me since I talked with her. One of them is the date of the death of Mrs. Edison and the movements of the son about this time. As you will see, I have two dates in the matter I have written. One of them is taken from the book she loaned me and which she said was correct, but I found in it the two dates which I have put down. Another matter I want to straighten out is regarding the last home the family occupied and which I have noted in the matter.

I have tried to get all the matter in that I secured, but have not attempted to put it in the shape of an article. It is, however, not in the shape that I would like to have it, as I was interrupted often while writing it and have been pushed for time the past week. If you were not in a hurry for it, I would re-write it and get it in better shape.

What I tried to find out were those facts and incidents that would show what he really was when a boy, the character of his work, wherein he differed from other boys, the manner in which he lived, the general conditions surrounding him, his home life and influences, the condition of the family and the likelihood that any of his ability was inherited from the parents.

These things, I believe, were brought out fairly well in

what Mrs. Eekles and Mr. Walker told me. Mrs. Eekles was a little more reticent than she would have been, because of the fact that Mrs. Poyer, her daughter, has had it in mind for several years to write something of the kind. She has never gotten at it, however, and would not be able to without getting a lot of information from him.

Other writers, it seems, have all said that the family was in very poor circumstances when Edison was a boy and that he was forced to support himself. Both Mrs. Eekles and Mr. Walker said that this is not true and that they were always comfortably well off and were well able to take care of their son if he had been satisfied at home. They were probably not wealthy, but in circumstances to hold their own with other residents of the town at that time.

If there is anything else in connection with the work that I can do, aside from sending you a copy of the article in the history of that county of which I spoke, kindly let me know. This copy I will forward as soon as I can have it made.

Very truly yours,

O. M. Cantor

Guardian Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

[ENCLOSURE]

Mrs. James Eekles was the wife of William Pitt Edison, elder brother of Thomas A. Edison. She was a young matron in Port Huron when the great inventor, as a boy, was learning the first lessons in the line that later made him famous. She knew him as a child and saw him grow up, full of mischief, but a student and investigator from his earliest years. Mrs. Eekles has always lived close to the family and is especially fond of Mr. Edison and his family, with whom she and her present husband have had many pleasant visits. In fact they were married at the Edison home in Orange.

Mrs. Eekles states that the home of the Edisons in Port Huron was one of the most pleasant she has ^{ever} known, and that the home life afforded the children was of the kind that leads to honorable manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Edison was an accomplished woman for that time, having received her education in the best schools the country afforded and later spent some years as a teacher in the high schools of Vienna, Canada. The daughter of a Baptist minister, her early training fitted her well for the task of leading her own children to a realization of what life really means and of the duties that fall to those who would make it a success.

The father was essentially a business man and lived the life of the well-to-do citizen of that time. He possessed none of the characteristics of a scientist or inventor, although somewhat visionary at times. Like all business men, he had none too much time to spend in training his children, although he gave them the fullest measure of attention consistent with the duties that devolved upon him in other ways.

The house was a large colonial structure located in the middle of a ten-acre plot of ground. The property was purchased when the family moved from Milan, Ohio, to Port Huron. Overlooking the wide expanse of the St. Clair river, just after it leaves Lake Huron, it was an ideal spot for a home and was enjoyed to the fullest extent by all the members of the family. Mr. Edison was closely attached to his family and provided everything that would add to their pleasure.

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Socially the Edison family stood high in Port Huron, and it is said there was more wealth in the town at that time and, consequently, more important social functions than at the present time. In the earlier history of the town, it was a great lumber point and sawmills constituted the principal manufacturing industry. The amount of lumber made per year seems almost incredible at this time, when the forests have been so largely cleared away and the industry seemingly vanished. The wealth of the town was invested in this business and in transportation companies and most of the more prominent men were interested in some way in one or the other lines of business named. Mr. and Mrs. Edison stood high in the circle comprised of the families of these men and it was considered a privilege to spend an afternoon or an evening at their home. Both were good entertainers and enjoyed having their friends gathered about them.

Contrary to published reports, Samuel Edison^{family} was always in comfortable circumstances and ~~the family~~ was supplied with an abundance of everything that was needed. After moving to Port Huron Mr. Edison first engaged in the grain and feed business, which was continued for some time, after which he was interested in the lumber and some other lines of business. In whatever business engaged, he was always fairly successful, although, like others, he occasionally met with reverses. It is possible that, had he been less visionary, he would have prospered to a greater degree in the business world, as he displayed plenty of ability in that direction. As an example of what this led him to at times, he once built a tower of timber more than 100 feet high on the river front near his home from which an excellent view of the lake and the adjacent country could be had. There was no means of reaching the top of this structure, except by a ^{stairway}. In toiling to the top, one would earn all the pleasure he would get from the view, but a fee of twenty-five cents was charged for the privilege. Some other things of about the same nature in his later years showed the workings of an imagination that was not well balanced. This is all that can be said against him, however, for in other ways he was a most excellent man and a citizen of the highest standing.

The mother was a woman of a loveable disposition. Capable, well educated and endowed with literary ability, she was ambitious not

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not only for herself but for her husband and children. Her maiden name was ^{Mary} ~~Mary~~ Elliot and she was a daughter of Rev. John Elliott, a Baptist minister of Scotch descent. Two of her brothers and two uncles on the father's side were also Baptist ministers. ^{into her family life} She thus grew up in an atmosphere of strict piety and naturally carried the ideas and beliefs thus instilled to a great extent. With her experience as a teacher, supplemented by constant reading, she was an accomplished woman and another well equipped to train her children. It was from her that Thomas A. Edison inherited his love for reading and it is said that his father added encouragement by paying the boy for each book he digested.

Thomas A. Edison was seven years of age when the family moved from Milan to Port Huron, some time in 1854, it is said, as the date of his birth was February 11, 1847. As a child he was not strong and, because of an abnormally large head, physicians feared that he would have brain trouble. Whether this was a fancy of the doctors of that date, not so well trained and so highly skilled as at present, is not known, but later events proved that the head was far better than any they had ever examined before or after. Edison, however, was not allowed to go to school because of his fragile appearance, the sum total of his attendance at a private institution under the direction of an Episcopal minister was two months. His mother taught him to read, write and master arithmetic, although he always ~~hated~~ hated figures. She, however, made no attempt to guide him in the study of the sciences, nor did she take any part in the experiments which later consumed the greater part of his spare time. It is probable that both parents looked upon this as a freak of the boy that would never amount to anything in the future.

In the cellar of the Edison home young Alva, as he was then called, had an extensive laboratory, made up of the chemicals and the apparatus which he collected in one way or another. He would go about the town and gather the empty bottles which he would carry to the cellar in baskets. In all he had some two hundred of these carefully arranged on shelves

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all labeled "Poison", so that no one else would handle or disturb them. But they all contained chemicals which he used in the experiments which he was continually making. While others could see nothing in his work, he became familiar with the contents of all the bottles and their use in proving or disproving the theories which he found in books and scientific magazines. It seemed that nothing of this kind escaped him and he was as tireless and thorough in his researches then as in the later years of his life.

Tiring of the "mess" which her son constantly kept in the cellar, his mother once ordered him to take everything out and restore order in that particular place. The thought of losing his possessions grieved the boy so much that she finally relented and told him that he must get a lock and keep the door to the room in which he kept his laboratory locked all the time, except when he was there. She feared for the safety of others, although she realized that her son was in no danger because of his knowledge of the chemicals he handled. This he did and thus escaped the annihilation of his workshop and his college.

Thomas A. Edison was different from other boys in that he cared nothing for companions and the sports that urchins usually indulge in, with minor exceptions. Instead of playing he found his pleasure in reading and working in his laboratory. He was constantly busy and never found time for anything outside of this. The stories told of his attempting to read the library at Detroit through while he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway are declared to be true, but after wading through several feet of solidly filled shelving he gave it up and selected only the works that appealed to him. He probably realized at that early day that much of this reading would be useless to him in the line of study that he had taken up. Among the volumes that he studied were several heavy works on the sciences and histories of Rome, England and the world.

With all his love for study, however, Edison was a very mischievous boy and kept things lively at home at times. Some of the stray cats about town had occasion to remember and fear him, after he had attached tin cans to their tails a time or two. In this pastime he was the natural boy and this is one of the exceptions noted above.

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Mrs. Eckles, then Mrs. William Pitt Edison, was living with her husband on Huron avenue, not far from her present home, and much nearer the business ~~western~~ section of the city than the Edison residence, when the young man was employed in the local telegraph office, shortly after he gave up his news business on the Grand Trunk railway. Instead of going home for lunch he would stop at her home, and many were the pranks that he would play upon the children, a boy and a girl, and at that time very young. He would put them under the beds, in boxes, tie them to the doors or do anything else when the idea occurred to his mischievous mind. The children thought everything of him, yet they ~~got~~ ^{often} they would hide when they saw him coming. Edison was about sixteen years old at that time, but it is said that he never lost his love for such mischief and often plays ^{similar} ~~such~~ pranks upon his own children. The boy mentioned here was Charles P. Edison who died in Paris while on business in connection with the introduction of some of the Edison inventions in Europe, when only nineteen years of age.

Edison never played with other boys, but at one time found companionship with Jimmy Clancey, a lad about eighteen years of age who was employed as general chore boy about the Edison home. The father often remarked that Alva was playing with the boys, when he saw him with this young fellow, though he never interfered. At that time, while he was getting the rudiments of an education from his mother, reading everything he could find and trying his hand at building miniature bridges, digging caves and trying experiments, there was nothing peculiar or different about him from the characteristics of other children, except in the ways mentioned. He was of a kind and loveable disposition and always treated his parents with the highest regard and respect. Whatever he could do to contribute to their pleasure was always done with the greatest of good will and if he ever went contrary to their wishes it was to accomplish something in his chosen line or secure time to delve into a book that he had become interested in. In his home life he was much the same as any other boy of that time, but was always given all the advantages that were possible to the family at that time and in the small town, which possibly ^{fully} had a population of eight or ten thousand, although it is rated at 22,000 now.

[ENCLOSURE]

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Samuel Edison, the father, sometimes remarked that he would like to know what Alva would ever amount to. Whether this was because of his peculiarities or simply because the father was like other parents who sometimes feel that their children are not making the right kind a start, is uncertain. It is probable, however, that his words came more from passing thoughts than from any fear that the boy would be worthless. Because of his advanced ideas, however, he was thought rather fanciful both by his parents and others who knew him.

Young Edison's mother objected very seriously to his becoming a news boy on the Grand Trunk railway between Port Huron and Detroit. As he was well-provided for at home, she could not see the necessity of his entering upon a calling that not only meant danger but hard labor and exposure. However, he was determined and, on advice of his father, Mrs. Edison finally gave her consent. He entered into the work with enthusiasm and a determination to make it a success. He was twelve years of age at that time and later on he secured the exclusive news right on that portion of the road and had several assistants at times. On account of the Civil War newspapers were in great demand and he often received fancy prices for them. The story of his traveling laboratory and printing office on an old car on this road is true, according to Mrs. Eckles, as is also that of his being thrown out by the conductor when a bottle of phosphorus fell on the floor and set fire to the car. He lost his standing on the road ^{on account of} through this accident, but was reinstated through the intervention of his father who always stood by him in his troubles. Thereafter his experiments were carried on in the cellar at home, as the trainmen would not take the risk of having the chemicals in the old car which was fit for nothing else.

While on the road he made a practice of giving his mother one dollar every day out of his earnings. The remainder he spent as he saw fit, but most of it went into chemicals and apparatus for experiments which he was constantly making. Apparently he looked upon money as the means of securing the things he wanted at the time, and he never hesitated to let it go for the purpose of clearing up any question that might have been in his mind. The fact that he reserved a certain amount for his mother,

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Edison cared no more for dress than he did the society of young people. Both when a child and after he had reached the age of eighteen or nineteen, he was extremely careless of his dress, never seeming to think of appearances. It is said that his mother had to care for him all the time in that respect and that his wife later in life performed that duty, as he is still forgetful of the fact that he is expected to be presentable.

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able. A picture now in possession of the family, taken in his youth, gives some idea of his supreme indifference to the clothing he wore, as well as the mischief that seemed to be seeking a vent at all times.

So far as known, he never kept a record of any of the experiments made in his early days or ^{made} kept note of the facts that he gleaned from the books that he studied so industriously. His work seemed to be of the most hap-hazard kind, so far as any sort of system was concerned. Because of this and of the fact that he was entirely indifferent as to his appearance, all idea of purpose seemed absent. While he always concentrated his mind upon the subject which he had under consideration and gave it his whole attention for the time being, it was hard to see what good the work would do him when he would suddenly drop the matter in hand and take up something else. Naturally it was thought by those who knew him that he was done with an experiment or the study of a subject when he abandoned it, but the ^{fact} ~~fact~~ ^{was} ~~that~~ he had usually proved or disproved the theory he had in mind and dismissed it temporarily ^{and} without explanation. In fact, he might not have been able to explain why he did this, if asked to do so.

The home of the Edisons, where Thomas A. Edison spent his childhood, was destroyed by fire probably a year after the close of the Civil War. Mrs. Edison became ill as a result of this occurrence and never regained her health. A smaller home, just large enough to accommodate the family comfortably, was erected in a large grove and Mrs. Edison spent a large portion of her time during invalidism wondering around among the trees. This she seemed to enjoy more than anything else. Her death occurred ~~April 12, 1881~~ ^{March 18} in 1882 at the age of sixty-seven years. The son did not reach home until after the funeral. He took his loss to heart and mourned over the departed parent for a long time. The father continued to live in the home for some time after his wife's death, but later on spent considerable time at the home of his famous son and with his ~~granddaughter~~ ^{granddaughter}, Mrs. Nellie M. Poyer, then living at Norwalk, Ohio, where he died from the affect of a stroke of paralysis when between ninety-three and ninety-four years of age. Mrs. Poyer is a daughter of William Pitt Edison and now lives in Detroit. WRS.

[ENCLOSURE]

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The pictures sold over the country and claimed to be those of the Edison home in Port Huron are of the small house last occupied by the parents. Thomas A. Edison never saw this place until it was pointed out to ~~him~~^{them} when he attended the funeral of his father. (There seems to be some mistake in the information given me here, unless Mr. Edison did not return to Port Huron since some time before the death of his mother until he attended the funeral of his father, as it was said that the couple ~~and~~^{that} lived there after their original home was destroyed by fire.) These pictures are sold by post card dealers and others as the Port Huron home of Mr. Edison.

When Samuel Edison, the father, fled from Canada, it is said that his family was protected from attacks of the Indians by an English officer who had been an admirer of Mrs. Edison before she met her husband. This was a fortunate circumstance, as the Red Men had been incited to war by the English and went to extremes in their persecution of the white people. When the family arrived in Michigan a short stop was made at Monroe, between Detroit and Toledo, and then ^{they} went on to Milan, Ohio, which was their home until they moved to Port Huron.

S. O. Edison of Milan, Ohio, is a half brother of Samuel Edison, the father of Thomas A. Edison. He was at one time very wealthy, it is said, and ranked as one of the foremost iron furnace men in the country. He was once associated with the father of the late President William McKinley in the iron business. For years he lived in Cleveland, while in the iron business, but is now living in the old home where Edison was born. In his later years he developed the inventive impulse and built a machine for making fuel from wheat straw. Ill health has so far prevented him from completing his plant in one of the Dakota cities, but from samples of the fuel, it would seem that it is a success. Mr. Edison has also experimented with a smoke consuming apparatus which he claims is a success.

William Pitt Edison showed much ability as an artist and when a young man his friends wanted to send him to Paris to develop his talent in this direction, but this was not done for some reason. He drifted into a business life and was for years manager of the local street railway lines at Port Huron, in which he was heavily interested. He also owned a good *farm*

[ENCLOSURE]

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out of Port Huron some distance and this took some of his attention. During the last year of his life poor health compelled him to spend much of his time indoors. This he occupied, when able to do so, in drawing. Hand-some pictures of scenes on his farm and of the interior of the Edison home, from his hand, are still in existence, it is said. Aside from these he made many other pictures which have gotten scattered or lost.

Mrs. Tannie Edison Bailey was a sister of Thomas A. Edison. She showed quite a little literary ability and spent much of her time in writing. So it will be seen that each member of the family showed aptitude for certain lines of work which might have been developed into something that would have brought them prominently before the public. Thomas A., however, was the only one who persevered in his chosen work until he became the leader above all others.

After he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, Mr. Edison was never at home except for short visits. He developed a roving spirit, it seemed, and drifted around over the south and through other sections of the country as a telegraph operator. All the time, however, he was reading, experimenting and improving upon the telegraph system, as he found it. He was often out of money, because of his lack of appreciation of a dollar and this sometimes caused him temporary hardships, but he came out all right in the end every time and with additions to his knowledge. Mrs. Eckles could not trace these wanderings or tell much about what occurred when he was away from home. She said he started into the manufacturing business in Newark, N. J., with a man by the name of Murray, and that the output of the factory was telegraph instruments and appliances of various kinds.

Mr. Edison has a remarkable memory and even now when Mrs. Eckles visits him, he asks about people who lived in the town when he was a child and recalls incidents in connection with them. She states that none of the people or the events that interested the citizens in those early days have escaped his memory.

He displayed marvelous concentration in his work when a boy and was never willing to give up anything he had undertaken until he had completed it or proved it a failure. Even when he proved that a proposition was wrong, he often worked something else out of it that would be of benefit later on.

[ENCLOSURE]

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For six months after leaving the news business on the Grand Trunk railway, Edison was employed by M. Walker, who was then manager of the Western Union ^{telegraph} office at Port Huron. He was also indirectly connected with the government service at that time or during a portion of the Civil War. Edison had learned telegraphy with one of the station operators at Mt. Clemens where he stopped frequently for instruction, and through his own efforts, having purchased a book on telegraphy some time before.

The Grand Trunk lines were used between Port Huron and Detroit until 1863 or 1864 when the company put up its own wires over that section. Edison was, therefore, familiar with the manner in which the lines were operated and knew most of the operators along the road and in Detroit where he had spent much time about the office while waiting for his trains. Mr. Walker said that his work was somewhat indifferent when he was with him, because of his continual thirst for knowledge and the fact that his attention was taken by the study of other subjects. He was about sixteen years of age at the time. Often, Mr. Walker said, messages would be filed and he would tell Edison not to leave the key until they were sent. He would perhaps leave the office for something and on returning would find the messages still on the hook and Edison nowhere to be seen. Looking about, he would discover that he was in the cellar ^{doing} some of his experiments.

The office was located in a place where newspapers, magazines and scientific publications were handy. Mr. Walker said he had often seen Edison sit and read for a time, get up and in deep study run his fingers through his hair and scratch his head for a minute or two. Then he would abstractedly go to the cash drawer, take out a coin and disappear. The next place he would be found was in the cellar endeavoring to prove by experiment whether what he had read was correct or not. The money was taken to purchase chemicals for the experiment and he proved a good patron for the drug stores at that time.

Often, when he would see him go to the cash drawer, Mr. Walker would ask him if he had taken money out. He was always frank in saying that he had. Asked if he had charged it to himself, he would reply, "No,

[ENCLOSURE]

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I didn't think of that". Questioned as to what he was going to do with the money, he would answer, "Why, I am going to the drug store to get some chemicals to try something I read there in that magazine". Mr. Walker said that he was just as honest as he could be, but had no more idea of the value of money than a child. He considered it only as a means of getting what he wanted when he wanted it and he would take it out of the cash drawer without any idea of the trouble that such an action might cause. He seemed oblivious of the demands of the business world, but was bent only on solving his own problems.

When he had completed an experiment, Mr. Walker said, he would drop it and leave his jars, wires and other equipment where they were, absolutely paying no more attention to the subject, as it seemed to those around him. Mr. Walker said it always reminded him of a boy working for hours to get a water wheel to work in a little stream and then, after he had done so, ^{was walking} ~~getting~~ off and throwing stones at it. When he had completed it and saw it working, he cared nothing more for it.

The office being located in the same room with a jewelry store, Mr. Edison had access to the watchmakers' tools. Mr. Walker said he had often seen him, when working with wire, go to the table at the front window and use the wire pliers, when with a little more trouble he might have gone to the rear where he could have secured a heavy ^{tool} ~~tool~~ which could have been used without injuring it. The fact that he had probably ruined the small pliers on the desk did not trouble him, notwithstanding the fact that they were costly. He used them because they were convenient to secure and without a thought of the consequences. It was that way with everything. Mr. Walker said that if it had been any other boy he would have dispensed with his services very soon, but that there was something about Edison that attracted him and created an interest, although he had no idea that he would ever amount to much in any way.

Mr. Walker said that seemingly there was absolutely no system about his work at that time. After making an ~~experiment~~ experiment he paid no further attention to the matter. But, in looking at his work in after years, Mr. Walker said that he realized that the history and the results of each one of those experiments ^{had been} ~~were~~ carefully preserved

[ENCLOSURE]

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in his mind. While he made no note of the results at the time and every thing was done in a seemingly careless manner, Mr. Walker said that the mental arrangement of the knowledge gained at that time must have been wonderful. The things that went to make up detail in getting ready for the experiment and the care of the articles used afterward were given little attention, but the facts in connection with it were stored in his mind in such a manner that he never forgot them. It is probable that he made no special effort to remember them, but the nature of the boy, the interest he took in the subject at the time, the impression it made upon him and the wonderful ability to remember what he had learned all co-operated to preserve the material that he would need in later years.

Mr. Walker said that Edison had great ability in combining seemingly useless discoveries in the sciences and making of the new discovery a valuable means of producing energy of some kind. He always knew the right thing to use in effecting this combination to the greatest advantage. It is possible, however, that he worked as patiently to do these things as he did in accomplishing the greater things that came later.

The use of his early experiments, Mr. Walker thinks, is what involved him in so many patent infringement suits some years ago. He believes that, in his reading in books and magazines, Edison picked up and proved out many ideas that were perhaps covered by patent, but that this is one of the details to which he paid no attention. Later on when it came handy to use them, he did so without really knowing that they were thus protected. From his memory he produced the principle that he had proved and did not spend time in trying to recall the source of the information. After the idea was worked into some invention of his own, the original inventor would come forward with his claims.

Mr. Walker said that Edison was a genius in bringing hitherto useless ideas into practical form. He believes that his ability lies more in this direction than in original invention. He is strong in the art of combination.

According to this gentleman, the Edison family was always in good circumstances and if the young man was ever in want of the necessities,

20
15
37
52

[ENCLOSURE]

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it was because of his disposition to roam over the country and letting his work suffer in order to give time to study and experient. There was no reason for his leaving home earlier than other boys do except to satisfy his oraving to know what was taking place in other portions of the country and to study the conditions in the electrical world. After leaving the Port Huron office, Mr. Walker said, Edison was continually "on the go". When he came home, he would remain but a short time, and apparently he could hold a position but a few months, although he had developed into a good operator. There were too many other things to learn. He agrees with others that Samuel Edison, the father, was a man of fancies.

Mr. Walker moved to Port Huron fifty years ago and knew something of the family all through its history. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in building waterworks in the smaller cities of the country. He has averaged about one patent a year since beginning that work and now has almost a complete system of his own. He says he formulates all his plans after going to bed at night. He can work out a plan in his mind and lay it aside while working at another which he believes will be an improvement until, in imagination, he has the walls of his room covered with them. This is because he is able to consenstrate his thoughts, he says.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1908)**

CHICAGO
515 COLUMBIA BLDG.

PHILADELPHIA
100 BAYVIEW TOWER BLDG.

CLEVELAND
SCHOFIELD BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO
PIERCE BLDG.

LONDON
10 BISHOPSTONE SQUARE

ELECTRICAL WORLD

With which are incorporated The Electrical Engineer and The American Electrician.

239 WEST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK.

CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1015 SCHOFIELD BLDG.
CHARLES T. WALKER, MANAGER.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2, 1908.

Mr. T. O. Martin, Editor,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:--

Enclosed please find a letter which I have received today from Mr. M. Walker of Port Huron, Michigan, in which he explains the cause for Mr. Edison leaving his office and taking charge of the station on the Grand Trunk road near Stratford, Canada. I trust that this will clear up the point in question or that it may enable you to correspond with Mr. Walker in regard to the early days which Edison spent in his office and about Port Huron. But if anything occurs which you desire me to take up with him, kindly let me know, and I will be only too glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

T. O. Martin

O/EB

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER

Port Huron, Mich. March 31st 1908

Mr. Carter

Cleveland O

Sir,

I have yours of 28th requesting you to give me the particulars in regard to a statement in reference to a circumstance that occurred while S. A. Edison was in my employ. The first I ever heard of this was some years ago possibly (10) I saw it in a book for Children. This book gave a short history of many men of Note, and among them S. A. Edison. I think only a few days. I was amused with it. Cut out the page containing it and with a letter sent it to Mr. Edison. saying I had always supposed the main cause of his leaving was that the workmen objected to his careless use of their fine tools.

That you may more fully understand the case, I will give you some particulars that show the accuracy of the statement. At that time (1865) Port Huron had only about 12,000 inhabitants. I was running the principal grocery and Book store, also Undertaker and the Telegraph. I run the Telegraph for half the receipts which at

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER.

2)

Port Haven, Mich. 190

that time only run from 50 to 75⁰⁰ p month.
The Local Press consisted of two weekly papers.
I don't think either of them ever paid me a dollar
for reports. We get Morning & Evening paper for Detroit
which gave us late news within 2 hours of this issue
so you will see the absurdity of the Local Paper paying 50¢
or even more for anything we could give them. I knew if
we had got any reports for them we should have to have
reported to the Telegraph Co and paid them this 1/2"
only a small portion of the Eastern News came
through our office. It came west via Detroit.
During the height of the fighting in Virginia in
the last year of the war a few of us much interested would
wait around the office sometimes till midnight, and
if anything special occurred the Detroit operators
would give us the news. McChesney was our man
for such news, but quite often after cigars
and occasionally a little change was dropped to
compensate operator and night watchman. But I
don't think at any time did such receipts
exceed \$200. Now as to the actual cause of

[ENCLOSURE]

M. WALKER.

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Port Huron, Mich. 190

Edison leaving " I had them in the store
2 watch repairs and a man on coarser work
(jewelry & clocks) The Telegraphy did not take on
5 of Edison's time " He was so good to wait on
Customers, so had plenty of time to experiment
and tinker " And in doing so was a great
annoyance to his workmen. They complained frequently
but I made excuses for him. He took me the
Grand Trunk R.R. wanted a night Operator
(not at Stratford) but a small station this
side of Stratford " I was glad he got the job
and there was no unpleasant feelings " He always called
on me when visiting here " I thought man
that took his place spent on half his time waiting on
Customers in the store.

I think this will clear up this case. I know
and I am sure you have learned of my other
similar cases made up almost entirely of
imagination

J. A. R. W.
M. Walker

M. WALKER

Memorandum re. Edison

May 14, 1908.

In my talk with Edison today, he reminded me of the fact that when the Jeannette expedition was equipped, he furnished Liuet. DeLong with a telephone outfit, employing 100 miles of insulated wire, apparently a double wire in a cable. The idea was that in this way saedging parties could readily keep in touch with the ship. Of course, because of the wreck of the Jeannette in the ice and the loss of the expedition, this arrangement was never used. With modern wireless telegraphy, the problem would be enormously simplified, and personally I believe the pole would be reached. Ice being practically a non-conductor, the attemae would have to be grounded by means of a sounding line, but Nansen's investigations show that the Polar sea is relatively shallow, and this could be readily done. In discussing with Edison, the subject of Arctic exploration, he told me of a scheme that he had always had for facilitating this work by the use of balloons. Each explorer would be equipped with a relatively small balloon, with sufficient lifting power to carry the supplies and most of the weight of the man, so that the apparent weight would be only a few pounds. Supported in this way, a man could jump 50 or 100 feet. By means of long poles a man could propel himself over the ice by jumping in ice hummocks or in

water leads and could probably make 50 or 100 miles a day. The arrangement however, strikes me as being very inefficient, because unless the explorers were benefited by a favoring wind they would probably have difficulty in keeping from traveling backwards. Furthermore, it would be almost impossible to keep the balloons inflated to the proper extent and if by any accident any of the parts became detached, the explorers would sail into the ethereal blue.

Upon my suggesting that the proper field for polar work was in the Ant-arctic regions, he told me of a projected romance which he had outlined to Geo. Parson Lathrop and which the latter had actually started to write at the time of his death, the idea was that the Ant-arctic region contained the enormous volcanoes, which could develop enough heat to result practically in a tropical country with luxurious vegetation and civilized people. It would be interesting to follow up this idea and see what notes Lathrop had actually made from Edison's talks.

He tells me that last winter he bought two monkeys which he studied at Fort Myers, evidently with the idea of delving into the matter of natural history. One of the monkeys is very strong and the other seems to be a consumptive, although they are both of about the same size. The monkeys are very fond of Guava apples and when these are thrown in the cage the stronger monkey will drive the weaker one away and pick up successive apples, filling his arms and actually holding them between his legs until he has at least a week's supply on hand. The weaker monkey has no chance of getting even one. Edison looked upon this as a curious example of the inherent vice of selfishness which is not limited to human beings. Another incident of intelligence

which he noticed in the case of the stronger monkey was when he apparently cut his foot the monkey sat down and carefully examined the sole of the injured foot with the idea of finding the cause of the trouble. On discovering a splinter or other foreign object, he then began to pat on the ground in the neighborhood of the place where the accident had occurred & until he noticed a small piece of glass. Certainly an action of this kind would indicate reason.

Mr. Edison:

Mr. Martin sends me the enclosed story relating to Jay Gould, which was submitted by Mr. Walter L. Phillips. Is this authentic? If so, we might use it.

FLD/IWW
6/13/08.
Enc-

F. L. D.

W
Dyer not quite correct
will give you the
correct version orally
Σ

[ENCLOSURE]

One day when Edison had received several small payments on account of his invention, and when he needed money and was urging a final settlement with the Western Union Company without making any progress, he met Mr. Gould on the street, and the latter said:

"Tom, those fellows will never do any business with you. Why not sell the quadruplex to me? I'll buy it, subject to all litigation."

"What will you pay for it?" asked Edison.

"Well," said Mr. Gould, fumbling in his vest-pocket, "I have here a check that was given me an hour ago by Jarrett & Palmer, to whom I have sold the steamer 'Plymouth Rock'. It is for thirty thousand dollars. I'll give you that."

The offer was promptly accepted, and Mr. Gould dropped in at the nearest place where pen and ink were available, and endorsed the check over to Edison. Then the litigation began, and lawyers and experts had most interesting sessions for a long time. Edison testified, and he told the court so many things that were new and strange, that gray-haired judges and technical lawyers listened with one accord, and the question at issue was lost sight of in the entertainment his listeners found in having the coming wizard talk about abstruse subjects concerning which he knew so much that a mere knowledge

[ENCLOSURE]

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of a common thing like the law made counsel and judges seem sadly ignorant
in his presence.

RHM

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK



TELEPHONE 4899 BRYANT
GARLEYSBURG

Mr. T. C. Martin,
239 West 39th Street,
New York City.

July 27, 1908.

My dear Martin:-

I have your letter of July 24, enclosing portion of a chapter of the work upon which you are engaged.

Since I wrote you I have ascertained that the gold indicator incident about which I have been in doubt, appears to have had no existence; and it is probably for this reason that Mr. Edison has forgotten all about it. I have a letter from Mr. Van Hoevenberg, who was with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at that time, in which he says that Mr. Edison was not in the room, and so far as he knew, was not in the building. He helped superintendent Callahan take an unburned spring out of the transmitter, which was sent up to the shop as a sample. The new springs were made that afternoon, and he helped put them in the next morning. No attempt was made that day to repair the transmitter by Mr. Edison or by any one else, except as above.

There is one more person in the city whom I wish to interview, and then I think I will be prepared to give you some additional information which will enable you to complete the chapter you have in hand.

Yours truly,

Ralph W. Lipe

Secretary.

[ENCLOSURE]

JUL 27 1908

Merrill Dewey President
Austin Dewey Vicepresident

Incorporated 1861
Paid up capital \$200,000 Surplus \$100,000

Lake Placid Co.

Lake Placid Club Essex co. N.Y.

Ans. B. Gallup Treasurer
J. F. Wemy Auditor

July 24 1908

R.W.P.
R W Pope

I kept this to show to Peter Pope
Am Inst Elect Engineers

My dear Ralph

Your letter of the 25d came this morning.-- I had never before heard the story of Mr Edison and the gold indicators. If I had, I should have felt called upon to deny it, for there is not a word of truth in it, and there is no one better qualified to judge on the subject than myself, for I was in the room when the disaster occurred to the indicator transmitter, and saw the whole thing.

I was at that time relief operator in the G & S service, and part of my work was to relieve the different operators for dinner, or take their places when absent. The morning of Black Friday I had been in the old "Long Room" part of the morning, and things had begun to boil. The operator at the Laws transmitter was a green hand, and was not fast enough to handle the business, so I was sent to take his place. The Laws system had been taken over by the G & S. The gold indicator transmitter was then in the same room with the Laws stock transmitter, which consisted merely of four Morse keys-- one to work the advance, one the retrograde, one the press, and the last the unison. I was doing my best to keep up with the market, the price of gold jumping up many points at a time, when I heard something sizzling behind me. I turned and saw arcs on nearly all of the transmitter spring points. I heard afterward that it was the fault of Mr Meserole, the man who worked the

[ENCLOSURE]

JUL 27 1908

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gold indicators from the Gold Room underneath. He had depressed both the advance and retgd keys at the same time, so the the shaft bearing the bare that connected the spring points was stuck before the arc was broken, and all the platinum points went up like a flash. My impression is that Mr Calahan was in the room at the time--if not he came in very soon after. Mr Edison was not in the room, and as far as I know, not in the building. There was no reason why he should have been, for he was not connected with the G & S at that time, as far as I know, in any way, and certainly never came around the place. I helped Mr Calahan take an unburnt spring out of the transmitter, which was sent up to Mr Kenny's shop as a sample, for there were no spare springs on hand. Mr K had them made that afternoon or evening, and I helped put them in the next morning. No attempt was made that day to repair the transmitter, by Mr Edison or any one else, except as above. The gold indicators stood at different points the next day, for Dan Pike and I had the job of setting them all at one point. They did not move after the burning occurred until the following Monday, both the Stock Exchange and Gold Room being closed over Saturday. These are the exact facts in the case, and many different people know them. Dan Pike was at the time in the G & S operating room, but he knew these facts, as he and I discussed them. Crown, Foote, Winkle, and Jamee Rowe were inspectors in the service then, and Timothy Sullivan was the G & S transmitter operator, and I am quite sure they all knew and can testify to them.

I had met Mr Edison at Mr Ashley's office before this, and

[ENCLOSURE]

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knew him by sight. He was generally regarded as a protege of General Lefferts', and never came around the G & S until General Lefferts became president of the Company, which I think was 1870. I remember very well the first machine Mr Edison brought to the G & S office. It had a very large typewheel, with 40 characters on it, a ratchet with 50 teeth, and was worked by a pushing pawl like the first Calahan printers. Ten of the teeth had no characters opposite them, as they were intended as margin in case the typewheel threw out! There was a tooth on the press lever which engaged the typewheel every revolution, and held it until the ten teeth passed. This was an awkward attempt at a unison. This was manifestly so slow that it had to be dropped, and he brought around another one with 40 characters and 40 teeth, containing the letters and figures, the latter set off under so as to print like the Calahan. Fractions were made by an inclined dash, in both printers. There were various plans like these, one of them fitted with the screw unison that was afterward a feature of the Universal. In 1871 Mr Edison brought out the "shifting pad" printer. None of these were as fast as the Calahan. This was followed by the Universal, so-called, which brings it up to your time.

Mr Edison never invented or made a stock "ticker" which was used for reporting stocks on Wall street. The Universal was used for a time on the "uptown" stock circuit, but was found too slow and was soon superseded. The claim which Mr Edison makes to the invention of "the stock ticker" (see New York Herald last November) should make his friends blush for him. To Mr Calahan belongs

[ENCLOSURE]

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JUL 27 1908

the glory, such as it is, of being the inventor of the first successful "stock ticker."

Mr Edison never invented a really practicable printing telegraph of any description, although the patent office is full of his attempts to do so and something like a million dollars ^{was} spent in his experiments.

Ralph, I hope you will find what you want in this garretfull of stuff that I have sent you. If not, write again, and hope for "better luck next time."

Please give my kindest regards to your family.

Yours sincerely

Benny van Hornesberg

VH/RLH

P S. Reading my letter over, I find that I have said nothing about the "Open Board" exhibit. I indistinctly remember something of the kind, though I did not see it. My impression is that it was only the Adams printer, and that Edison was not concerned in it. My recollection of the cause of the rupture was about as you stated it, but there was something more about Mr Edison's selling, or attempting to sell, to the W U, patents that were the joint property of himself, Frank and Mr Ashley. I remember very distinctly hearing from various sources that Frank took up Mr Edison when he (Edison) was poor and even ragged, and that Edison treated Frank with the grossest ingratitude. I wish for your sake I could give you more definite facts about these things, but I never knew much about them.

V.

Rev. Page

Brooklyn Aug 14th. of

Amn Just Secd Enys

Dear Ralph.

In the spring of 1869 I opened the first - the original - "Central office," for the Gold & Stock Tel Co at the Clearing House, with the Calahan Bank Instrument and remained there until after "Black Friday". Mr Edison visited my office several times, and Mr Calahan directed me not to admit him, or give him any information, showing that he was not in the employ of the Company at that time. Later in the year Mr Edison was appointed Supt of the Laws Company and was acting in that capacity on Sept 24th - (Black Friday). Confirming this, Mr O.H. Staughton, then, Asst Supt B & S Tel Co. tells me that in 1870 the Laws outfit was turned over to him and that Mr Edison was Supt of the Laws Co at that time.

We were all aware of the failure of the Gold Speculators on Sept 24th but I never heard any other reason given than his utter incapacity to keep any order near the market. The story of the breakdown was probably given out to hide

this fact. Among other sensational newspapers Storr
was one of Mr. Merceen working furiously at the keys
until streams of perspiration were running down his cheeks.
When as a matter of fact he could have laid a book on
the advance key, gone to lunch, and changed it to the retrograde
for a while, when he came back, and his story had its picture
too. Showing Mr. Merceen in the act, a horrible haggard face
with great muscles of perspiration standing out all over it.

Why shouldn't the other story have its picture also?

After the transfer of the Law Co. either Mr. Norman Miller says G&S
or Mr. F. H. Reid told me that Mr. Eison received a salary of ten thousand
from the G&S Co.
a year, in return for the control of all his ^{as an agent} invention in printing telegraph
instruments, and I assumed that he came over to the G&S Co. in
the Law deal.

I think Mr. Vanhooker has in mind a two wire dial indicator
run by the G&S Co. which had some such accident as he refers to
but I do not know when it occurred.

To sum up I should say that Mr. Eison was not in the
employ of the M. L. Co. at the time of the accident to the Indicator.
That it was not Mr. Eison that fixed the Indicator
and furthermore that there never was any accident.

For Sincerely
L. D. Phelps

Brooklyn Aug 15th [1908]

Rev Pope

Amn Inst EE.

Dear Raeph.

Since writing you I have been trying to reconcile the discrepancy between Mr Shagness statement of the time ^{for} the change of the Law system for the B & O Co ^{in 1890} and the apparently authoritative statement that it occurred in 1869.

Unfortunately Mr Sullivan who sent the good question on the Calaban deal indicated cannot recall the source from which he obtained the ^{on display} quotations. If he got them from the Law indicator it would show that they were not in completion at that time.

At first he thought that something had happened to the Indicator service that day, what it was he could not recall; but after thinking the matter over came to the conclusion that he had got this impression from the frenzied stories in the daily press. I then showed him my letter to you and he said that it was just about the something

and now if you can tell whether it
was Bacon or Shakespeare, you have got me.
I don't question Mr Van Doren's high as to
the facts that came under his 'personal observation'
but I am positive as far as I had any
personal participation that the facts are as I
represent.

If you want my personal opinion, it was
just a newspaper fore illustrative of that
wonderful power of invention that has made
Prof Edison etc etc famous.

Sincerely, J. E. P. W.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK



TELEPHONE, 4800 BRYANT
CABLE, CYANORIC

September 23, 1908.

Mr. T. Commerford Martin,
Electrical World, 239 West 39th Street,
New York City.

My Dear Martin:

I enclose herewith, a letter received from Mr. van Hooenbergh this morning, enclosing a clipping giving a new version of the story which has led to so much doubt in our minds as to what happened in 1869. One thing is very certain; that there must be a misunderstanding in regard to the central office of the stock ticker and gold indicator systems. They were entirely separate at that time and no such story could have combined the two concerns in the manner in which it is dished up in this version. You will note also that the salary has been changed from Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars to Three Hundred Dollars a month. That is a mere incident and I do not suppose one or two hundred dollars will make any difference.

Very truly yours,

Ralph W. Lape

[ENCLOSURE]

SEP 23 1908

Lake Placid Club, Essex Co N Y Sept 21 1908

R W Pope

Am Institute Electrical Eng'rs

My dear Ralph

Enclosed I send you a cutting from the N Y Tribune of yesterday, re the Edison "emergency myth." This time it purports to come from Mr Edison himself, and refers to the stock "tickers" instead of the Gold indicators, but it is the same old lie. Of course there is not the first word of truth in it, and moreover there was no part of the stock transmitter at that time which could possibly have such an accident happen to it. The assumption that no one about the place knew enough to remove a broken spring is too silly to be more than noticed. Isn't it almost time that somebody publicly gave the lie to these absurd yarns?

I wonder if Mr Edison himself is really at the bottom of these foolish stories. If he is, one is almost tempted to quote the old saying about the necessity of a good memory to liars. He ought at least to be able to tell the same story twice.

Yours sincerely

Henry van Boerum

Mr. Dyer:

You have been so busy that I have not had chance to catch you at liberty.

Herewith I hand you a chapter I have blocked out on the Pearl Street Station, and hope you may find it interesting.

Mr. Martin and I have been taking account of stock, so to speak, and find that up to date we have about 65,000 words of the book already written, with possibly 15,000 more in sight. This seems like making progress.

I am going to New York this noon to resume work on the Laboratory Note Books at Mr. Jenks' office, but expect to be back at Orange in the morning.

Wm H. Halloway

Dec. 3 1908.

Wm Halloway
J. M. Dyer

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1909)**

T. G. MARTIN

EDITORIAL ROOMS

W. D. WEAVER

Electrical World

239 WEST 39th STREET, NEW YORK

February 23, 1909.

T. A. Edison, Esq.,
Fort Myer,
Florida.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Mr. Dyer is sending you today by express the complete text of the first 10 chapters of Edison biography, and the full drafts of the seven chapters which will remain pretty much as they are, but will be amplified and broadened by the use of material and data not yet interpolated.

It is needless to say to you that the work has been done with care and a painstaking desire to attain accuracy, giving the development of the story, however, a broadly human treatment rather than an insistence upon minute technical detail. We are most desirous that in going over this text, wherever there occurs an inaccuracy, you should make a note for us, and wherever you can make an improvement or brighten it up by incident or anecdote, we want you to do this in the shape of notes or suggestions which we can incorporate.

With regard to the chapters from 10 and 11 onwards, you will observe that there we have not thus far enjoyed access to any autobiographical data, such as that which adds so much to the value and interest of the first ten chapters. Any further notes of this kind which you can furnish will be heartily welcome, and are indeed essential to the completeness of the story. When I saw you last with Mr. Menowcroft, you remarked that you had a great deal of this material available, and intended to jot it down. We do not want to abridge your holiday in any way, but think possibly you may find it an agreeable

Mr. Edison - 2 -

diversion. The sooner we can get it the better enabled we shall be to complete our work within the time limits that the Harpers desire to set for us.

In forwarding new matter, it is perhaps unnecessary to suggest that this should be done through Mr. Dyer or Mr. Meadowcroft, as it will then receive closer attention, and we shall be better able to keep track of it, both for yourself and ourselves. The chapters thus far written and thus far blocked out are accompanied by a suggested outline which will give you the run of the chapters as we propose to finish them. This schedule is, of course, something like the movable feasts of the Church, and need not be adhered to strictly, but the subject matter which they embrace will have to be covered in some one chapter or another. Here again, if you have any suggestions to offer it will be a great advantage to us to get it now.

Yours truly,

Legal Department. Telephone 200 Orange
Cable Address Collegeville, N.J.

Thomas A. Edison
National Phonograph Co.
Edison Business Phonograph Co.
Edison Manufacturing Co.
Bates Manufacturing Co.
Edison Storage Battery Co.
Edison Portland Cement Co.
Edison Phonograph Works.

Frank L. Dyer
Edwin H. Haddon
Herbert L. Dyke
George F. South
Dyer South
Counsel

Orange, N.J. May 24, 1906.

T.C. Martin, Esq.,
239 West 39th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Martin:-

I was away Saturday and this morning received your favors of the 21st and 22nd insts., the contents of which have been noted with a good deal of interest. You have quite relieved my mind by the kindness with which you received the small suggestions that I made a few days ago in regard to the introduction.

It rather looks to me as if there might be something in your idea of the Old Man side-stepping you about the manuscript. However, I hope you will make your visit this week. I am quite anxious to see what comes of it.

I am exceedingly glad to learn that you have thrown some additional matter into the chapter on Miscellaneous stations, for I quite agree with you that it had a good deal of the catalog character. I have thought about it a deal many times and wondered

5.24.09

what could be done to improve it. I shall await its coming with a great deal of interest.

I am exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Jenks has been able to throw a new light on the Electric Railway Company of the United States. This is information that was very much wanted and was not easy to obtain.

In regard to the pictures that I sent you, I fully realize that there were none of Mr. Edison. There was no point at all in leaving them out. I understood from your letter that only a few pictures were wanted and I just simply selected a few at random. Those that were forwarded are not one-tenth of the pictures that I intend to get together and many of which I have now. Will you kindly let me know when you write again whether I am to get together all the pictures that are to go in the book? It is going to take some little time to do this and my plan was to finish the body of the manuscript, ^{so far as I am concerned} and take up the pictures separately after I had done what I could. If you think otherwise, please let me know and I will stop the other work and start on the pictures at once. Your remarks in regard to Mr. Edison's additional matter are fully noted and I, ^{have} certainly appreciated for a long time that the lack of his material is a very serious ^{affair} failure. I do not see what we can do, for he is the key to the situation. Of course, it will not do to irritate him by crowding

#3

T.C. Martin, Esq.

5.24.09.

him too much on the subject.

I have received the duplex and quadruplex digests and have turned them over to Mr. Lewis for his part of the work. Did you give any thought to the suggestion that I made the other day ; that is, to have Mr. Lewis meet one of the old telegraphers, or you, to talk the matter over? I am much inclined to think that you could furnish all the information that is necessary.

Yours very truly,

WM/ARK.

W. H. Meadowcroft

FREDERICK A. SCHEFFLER
EIGHTY-FIVE LIBERTY ST.
NEW YORK

MEMBER
AM. SOC. OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
AM. INST. OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

EDISON ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE No.2.

MEMO. BY FREDK. A. SCHEFFLER.

December 13th, 1909.

I was engaged by Mr. M. F. Moore, who was the first General Manager of The Edison Co. for Isolated Lighting, in May 1881, as a draftsman to undertake the work of designing and building Edison's Electric Loco. No.2.

Previous to that time I had been employed in the engineering department of Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N.J. and The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, Providence, R.I., from which latter place I proceeded to New York to take my new position at the office of the parent Edison Co., 65 Fifth Ave., where all the designing was done at the time.

The first locomotive Mr. Edison built was merely a working model to demonstrate his ideas along these lines. It had no cab, no "pilot", nor any of the usual features embodying steam locomotive practice. It was rather a crude affair but nevertheless it was capable of running and doing work on the narrow gauge track Mr. Edison had laid down at Menlo Park for testing purposes. This locomotive was built before I became a member of the Edison crew, and strange to say, although it was my work to design the locomotive No.2 I never saw anything of No.1 other than a picture of it until after No. 2 was in operation.

It was Mr. Edison's idea, as I understood it at that time, to build a locomotive along the general lines of steam locomotives in outward appearance, at least, and to combine in that respect the

Page 2.

frame work, truck, and other parts known to be satisfactory in steam locomotives at the same time.

This naturally required the services of draftsmen accustomed to steam locomotive practice and that explains why I became interested in the work. Mr. M. F. Moore was a man of great railroad and locomotive experience and his knowledge in that direction was of great assistance in the designing and building of this locomotive.

It is needless to say that I had absolutely no knowledge of anything connected with electricity at that time - not even the school boy's sal-amoniac battery and door bell experience. One could count so called electrical engineers on their fingers then and have some fingers left over.

Consequently the electrical equipment was designed by Mr. Edison and his assistants. The data and parts, such as motor, rheostat, switches, etc., were given to me and my work was to design the supporting frame, axles, countershafts, driving mechanism, speed control, wheels and boxes, cab, running board, pilot, or "cow-catcher", buffers, and even the supports for the head light. I also believe I designed a bell and supports. From the above one can see that the locomotive had all the essential paraphernalia to make it look like a steam locomotive any way.

The principal part of the outfit was the electric motor. At that time motors were curiosities. There were no electric motors, even for stationary purposes, except freaks built for experimental purposes. This motor was made from the parts, such as fields, armature, commutator, shaft and bearings, etc. of a Z or 60 light (16 cp) dynamo. In fact that was the only size of dynamo, or generator, that the parent Edison Co. had placed on the market.

The power required to drive the Z dynamo was 10 H.P. (6 lamps, 16 ~~op~~ per horse power was the in-efficiency of the incandescent lamps in 1881). As a motor it was wound to run at maximum speed to develop a torque equal to about 15 H.P. with 220 volts.

At the generating station at Menlo Park four Z dynamos 110 volts were used, connected 2 dynamos in series in multiple-arc. This gave a line voltage of 220 . The motor was located in the front part of the locomotive, on its side with the armature shaft across the frames, or parallel with the driving axles.

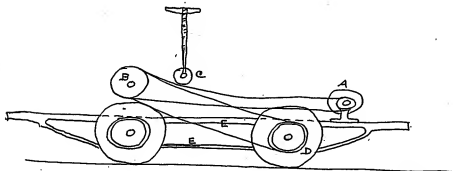
On account of the high speed of the armature shaft it was not possible to connect with driving axles direct, but this was an advantage in one way, as by introducing an intermediate countershaft (corresponding to the well known type of double reduction motor used on trolley cars since 1881) a fairly good arrangement was obtained to regulate the speed of the locomotive exclusive of resistance in the electric circuit.

Endless leather belting was used to transmit the power from the motor to the countershaft, and from the latter to the driving wheels, which were the front pair of wheels. A vertical idler pulley was mounted in a frame over the belt from motor to countershaft, terminating in a vertical screw and hand wheel for tightening the belt to increase speed or the reverse to lower speed. This hand wheel was located in the cab where it was easily accessible.

The belt from countershaft to driving shaft was fixed and made "endless" as tight as possible, in the usual manner.

Page 4.

A rough outline sketched below shows the location of motor in relation to countershaft, belting, driving wheels, idler, etc.



A - Motor
B - Countershaft
E - Frames.

C - Idler
D - Driving wheels

The supporting frames were made by the Rhode Island Loco. Works, of forged steel in the usual manner. I believe that firm also did the machine work, shipping to the old Goerck St. shops, where the parts were assembled and the locomotive completed.

On account of both rails being used for circuits, one being positive and the other negative, and the necessity of avoiding possible short circuits being therefore obvious, the driving wheels had to be split circumferentially and completely insulated from the axles.

This was accomplished by means of heavy wood blocks well shellaced or otherwise treated to make them water and weather proof, placed radially on the inside of the wheels, and then substantially bolted to the hubs and rims of the latter.

The weight of the locomotive was distributed over the driving wheels in the usual locomotive practice by means of springs

and equalizers. The current was taken from the rims of the driving wheels by a 3 pronged collector of brass, against which flexible copper brushes were pressed, a simple manner of overcoming the inequalities of the road bed, etc.

Reproductions of several photos taken at Menlo Park will give an excellent idea of the general appearance of the locomotive when completed and in running order. The passenger car coupled to the locomotive, as shown in one of the photos, was made by the John Stevenson Co. at their old works in N. Y. City. It was modeled after the well known one horse horse-car. Mr. Samuel Insull, at that time Mr. Edison's private Secretary, and now President of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, can be seen in one of the pictures, together with the late Charles T. Hughes, who was the New York representative of the Edison General Electric Co. for a great many years.

Mr. Hughes, at the time the locomotive was built, was in charge of the track construction at Menlo Park. The gauge was about 3'6" and the track was about 2½ miles long. It consisted of grades, curves, viaducts, etc. and in general had all of the characteristics of a regular steam railway.

On account of the rails being used for outgoing and return of the current, they had to be carefully insulated from the ties and ground to prevent short circuits or leakage of current. The ties also had to be insulated throughout from the ground and made weather and water proof. This was accomplished by treating them in a bath of boiling bitumen, specially imported for the purpose. Mr. Hughes' work was excellent throughout, and the results were highly satisfactory so far as they could possibly be with the arrangement as

Page 6.

originally planned by Mr. Edison and his assistants..

I believe the locomotive, with the horse car as trailer, made a speed as high as 40 miles per hour. I regret that I have no data as to actual results of the many tests made at Menlo Park but presume they are in existence somewhere, if not actually in Mr. Edison's possession.

Mr. Charles L. Clarke, one of the earliest Electrical Engineers employed by Mr. Edison, made a number of these tests and he can probably locate them, if they are of any interest.

I believe the engine driving the 4 Z generators at the power house, indicated as high as 70 H.P. at the time the locomotive was actually in service.

Frederick H. Whiffen

Mr. Edison

Will you please give
me

Your height

" Weight 175

5'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mr. Pearson:

"Edison can think of more ways of doing ~~any~~ a thing than any man I ever saw or heard of."

It's everything - no matter whether it seems to have any bearing or not - never lets up - even though failure apparently staring in the face - Only stops when can't go any further by reason of failure - When mode of procedure determined on its experiments alone, only looks at operations from time to time "An experiment is a failure"

Louis Ott

"Edison never hindered by theory" Concrete house

On vacation - Auto trip - perception - etc

Forceful expression

Notice of things - Instance of bee - Observation

Well able to balance between two opinions

Persistence

Mr. Holland. (Storage Battery)

Edison not bound by scientific theory or rules in experimenting - tries everything, unless it may on surface appear absolutely foolish and useless. Often is wrong, but keeps ~~from~~ satisfied himself that it is an exploded theory - May have found out something useful applicable to other things. That seems to be the greatest result of his miscellaneous trials; ~~it~~ not that they lead to what he wants at the moment, but give clues to other things. When arriving at a puzzling place, E. will sit down and write his various

Holland 2

Theories, and give them to Holland to be tried one by one until by process of elimination all is disposed of but one, and then on this one a minute course of investigation is started.

143 Man books

Thousands of announcements.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1910)**

New York, March 21st, 1910.

My dear Mr. Dyer:

You have sent me the manuscript of the proposed chapter on patent infringements in your forthcoming life of Mr. Edison, and you ask me to make suggestions. That is always a delicate task, but you so urgently request me to give my views and to do so with entire frankness, that I willingly comply. Presumably this Life will take a permanent place in history, and I feel that all of us who have been identified with Mr. Edison should render you whatever aid you seek.

I have read over this chapter on infringements three times, as follows: First, to get a general view of it; next, to see how it would probably strike an average reader; and, third, to decide what criticism to make. As you appear to want me to find fault rather than to pay compliments, I shall spend no time in telling you of the good points in the chapter, but shall proceed at once to criticize.

After all three readings of your chapter, I felt that something was wanting. I said to myself: "The Author has stated how many Edison patent suits were brought, and how much they cost, and that the most important of all was the lamp patent suit, but he has not clearly stated just what it was all about." So it seemed to me that the record looks completeness in detail; that the interest of the Reader is excited but not satisfied; and that the most material chapter has not the elements of historical value.

Your book must of necessity discuss this subject of Edison patent infringements. You cannot take the time to go into every infringement, therefore a selection or choice must be made. I think that in making your choice, you have done wisely to select the one great invention of all, the filament lamp. But having selected that one invention, why do you not go into it more fully? Why not tell just what Mr. Edison was seeking for when he made that invention, what the invention was to accomplish, what kinds of experiments led up to it, and how he covered it by the lamp patent?

I suggest that you take one or two important things connected with the lamp, and enlarge on them. Take the filament for instance. Recite the imperative elements of a good filament, also how hard it was to find it, and, taking the bamboo as a sample, tell of the worldwide searches to get the best fibrous growth, including Mr. Edison's bamboo farm in the Orient and McGowan's dangerous quest in South America. Take also the method of manufacturing the lamp, including the almost insuperable difficulties, first, to make it at all, and then to make it cheaply, and show how from small beginnings it grew into a vast industry.

I mention these two points merely to show in part what details are needed. They are full of interest, and belong in the Life of Edison as matters of historical value in the history of the Art.

Another topic which I think you should discuss more fully is the reason for the delay in beginning and pushing suits for infringements of the lamp patent. In my official position as President of the Light Company I became the target along with Mr. Edison, for censure from the stockholders and others on account of this delay, and I well remember how deep the feeling was. In view of the facts that a final injunction on the lamp patent was not obtained until the life of the patent was near its end, and next, that no damages in money were ever paid by the guilty infringers, it has been generally believed that Mr. Edison selfishly sacrificed the interest of his stockholders when he delayed the prosecution of patent suits and gave all his time and energies to manufacturing. This belief was the stronger because the manufacturing enterprises belonged personally to Mr. Edison, and not to his Company.

It is easy to dispel this false belief, and I think your chapter on infringements should do it. Moreover, it will give you a chance, if indeed you have not already done so elsewhere in your book, to put into permanent record a sketch of the beginning of what are now vast manufacturing industries.

The Edison inventions were not only a lamp; they were also an entire system of central stations. Such a thing was new to the world, and the apparatus as well as the manufacture thereof, was equally new. Boilers, engines, dynamos, motors, distribution mains, meters, house wiring, safety devices, lamps and lamp fixtures, all were vital parts of the whole system. Most of them were utterly novel and unknown to the arts, and all of them required quick, and, I may say, revolutionary thought and invention. The firm of Babcock and Wilcox

gave aid on the boilers; Armington & Sims undertook the engines; but everything else was abnormal. No factories in the land would take up the manufacture. I remember for instance, our interviews with Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Company, the leading manufacturers of house gas lighting fixtures, such as brackets and chandeliers. They had no faith in electric lighting and rejected all our overtures to induce them to take up the new business of making electric light fixtures. As regards other parts of the Edison system, notably the Edison dynamo, no such machines had ever existed, there was no factory in the world equipped to make them, and most discouraging of all, the very scientific principles of their construction were still vague and experimental.

What was to be done? Mr. Edison has never been greater than when he met and solved this crisis. "If there are no factories," he said, "to make my inventions, I will build the factories myself. Since capital is timid, I will raise and supply it. The issue is factories or death."

Mr. Edison invited the cooperation of his leading stockholders. They lacked confidence or did not care to increase their investments. He was forced to go on alone. The chain of Edison shops were then created. Just how far you may think best to describe these bold enterprises, you will decide, but, to me, it is all most interesting, and I think the record should be made.

By far the most perplexing of these new manufacturing problems was the lamp. Not only was it a new industry, one without shadow of prototype, but the mechanical devices for making the lamps, and to some extent the very machines to make these devices, were to be invented. All of this was done by the courage, capital and invincible energy and genius of the Great Inventor.

But Mr. Edison could not create these great and diverse industries and at the same time give requisite attention to litigation. He could not start and develop the new and hard business of electric lighting and yet spare one hour to pursue infringers. One thing or the other must wait. All agreed that it must be the litigation. And right there a lasting blow was given to the prestige of the Edison patents. The delay was translated as meaning lack of confidence; and the alert infringer grew strong in courage and capital. Moreover, and what was the heaviest blow of all, he had time, thus unmolested, to get a good start.

It seems to me, in view of the facts now related, that, as I have already stated, you should go fully into this matter of the delay in beginning and pressing suits against infringers.

In looking back on those days and scrutinizing them through the years, I am impressed by the greatness, the solitary greatness I may say, of Mr. Edison. We all felt then that we were of importance, and that our contribution of effort and soul were vital. I can see now, however, that the best of us was nothing but the fly on the wheel. Suppose anything had happened to Edison. All would have been chaos and ruin. To him, therefore, be the glory, if not the profit.

Now I want to say a word about the Goebel case. I took personal charge of running down this man and his pretensions, in the section of the city where he lived and among his old neighbors. They were a typical East side lot. Ignorant, generally stupid, incapable of long memory, but ready to oblige a neighbor and a fellow Israelite and to turn an easy dollar by putting a cross mark at the bottom of a forthcoming friendly affidavit. I can say in all truth and justice that their testimony was utterly false, and that the lawyers who took it must have known it.

The Goebel case emphasizes two defects in the court procedure in patent cases. One is that they may be spun out almost interminably, even, possibly to the end of the life of the patent; the other is that the judge who decides the case does not see the witnesses. The adverse decision at St. Louis would never have been made if the court could have seen the man who swore for Goebel. When I met Mr. Fish on his return from St. Louis after he had argued the Edison side, he felt keenly the disadvantage, to say nothing of the hopeless difficulty of educating the court.

What you say of the Goebel case is good, perhaps the best thing in your chapter. Mr. Lowrey's pickeral story I remember well. It was admirably done and convulsed all and especially me. But in it not too long and immaterial for your chapter. On the other hand, Judge Colt's opinion is valuable, and you should keep it.

My letter is growing too long, I fear, and I must stop. Probably what I have written has been already set forth, more or less, in your book. I give you nothing new,

-5-

but I have tried to do what you asked of me and I hope it will aid you.

In closing let me express my best wishes to you and your associate for the success of your work.

Very truly yours,

(Sd.) S. B. Easton.

To
Frank L. Dyer, Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey.

THE BAKER ELECTRIC COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE BAKER STATIC MACHINE.

FACTORY SALESDROOM
438 ABYLUM ST., 17 EAST 24th ST.,
HARTFORD, CONN. NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

LUCIUS B. BARBOUR, Pres. & Treas.
ROBERT H. LEWIS, Vice President.
BURTON E. BAKER, Secretary.

Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1900

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Rison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft,

This morning's mail brought us in so many things to be attended to that it will be impossible for me to be in New York. I am very anxious to go down but I cannot tell definitely when I can get away and I am afraid it will be the very last of the week anyway.

Regarding X-Ray wounds: I have never had the liquid air or freezing method applied to mine. Dr. Caldwell has had this and I believe he pronounces it successful. My warts were treated by fulguration and it was administered by Dr. W. J. Clark, Hotel Lorraine, Broad St., & Ridge Ave., Philadelphia. However, this can be done in New York and I can fix it up either with Dr. Titus, Dr. DeKraft or Dr. Snow so that it can be done there. This method on the small, and on some of the large, growths has been extremely satisfactory to me providing the burning is carried far enough. It is a matter of only a few seconds anyway.

Regarding the charges, I cannot say but I will do this for you: If you are in New York together some evening and the growths you want treated are on your hands I can see that they will be done without much expense.

I would suggest this: Just as soon as you know what day you are to be in New York, if you will let me know, possibly I can arrange to meet you at the Belmont at four o'clock some afternoon.

We are very anxious about the Schenectady affair. Matters are so shaping themselves that it becomes more important every minute. I appreciate that you cannot probably do much more until you have heard from them but we hope it will be very soon. After looking the matter over somewhat we find since we first approached them regarding this three months have elapsed.

Very truly yours,
THE BAKER ELECTRIC CO.

Burton E. Baker

Sec'y.

M/BB

note

*Mr. Perry is no longer connected with us.
Lucius A. Barbour, father of Lucius B. Barbour
is now our President.*

Mr. Martin:

Mr. Edison made some experiments as indicated in first paragraph of his own mem. herewith, but we cannot come across the book in which they were recorded. He expressly says that we are not to specify this unless the original notes can be found. Both he and I have hunted without avail. He says it was around 1877 or 1878.

He did, however, find the following note yesterday, ~~made~~ in one of the Lab. Books under date of Sept. 30, 1878.

"Oxalate of Cerium. I find that when I put small pieces of this on the edge of the Bunsen burner they stay there and give off very brilliant light. I find however it gets some of its brilliancy by being supplied with oxygen, as if I shut off the air in the bottom hole of burner flame is brighter but Cerium goes out almost entirely."

I understand from Mr. E. that this is used in the Melbaard, and if Melbaard was not prior to 1878, Mr. Edison in his experiments searching for ~~the~~ materials to use for burner of electric light was ~~the~~ probably the first to discover this as a brilliant illuminating material, also finding that it necessitated
(over)

the presence of oxygen, hence not suitable
for his use in vacuo. Of course, as you
know, this was during the first attack on
the problem when he tried an enormous
variety of materials.

You can probably ascertain the
Nebach date easily, as you have the library
upstairs. The reference to this matter need
not be long, I presume, and you can
handle it diplomatically, I know.

W. H. C. Adair

Aug 2/10

Reinhardt
Ultrator

[ATTACHMENT]

Here is a curious one from a caveat dated June 15, 1889: Perhaps a little too fanciful for anything beyond characterization.

"Figure 91 shows a method of telegraphing photographically; long tubes of three or more inches in diameter are laid straight, connected together and made air tight; at intervals of a mile or less are vacuum pumps for exhausting the air which may have leaked into the tube; the vacuum being maintained in the whole conduit to say one millimetre of mercury. The pumps are run by small electric motors all connected in series and worked from some station. A brilliantly illuminated object situated at one end may be received at the other end many miles distant and may be photographed. Messages so illuminated can be rapidly photographed at the distant end. Corners are turned by one or more prisms and reflectors. There being very little air and no dust, very little loss of light is had in 50 miles. The curvature of the earth is corrected at intervals by quartz prisms as in turning a corner."

[ATTACHMENT]

Please return to Worm

find out Cowart where
I decomposed water
by Current and the
gases to a small piece
of Zirconia, ^{thin} made from
Acetate - This was the
first time where fine
porous infusible substance
used for raising incandescence
to give light a la Welsbach

I was first one to make a winding
on armature for Substation
distribution built over Rm. 1
down - 2

Telephone 2988 Cortlandt.

136 LIBERTY STREET,

WILLIAM MAVER, JR.,

Electrical Engineer and Expert.

New York, Sept. 23, 1910.

Mem. Am. Inst. El. Eng'rs.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have looked up some of my data relative to the Edison ticker and think the facts are nearly as follows. Callahan devised the first stock ticker in 1867. Edison devised a ticker later. It was started as a one wire system, but this not being found commercially practicable, another line wire was shortly added. This one was fairly successful and as the Gold and Stock company owned several tickers they took such parts of the various tickers as pleased them and evolved a system termed the universal ticker. The Edison unison device was retained and, for a time the Edison shifting device, but this was ultimately displaced by the Phelps shifting mechanism. I should say, however, that on the whole figure 308 is a pretty fair representation of the Edison modified two wire ticker.

There were a number of unison devices. Laws probably first. The Van Hoovenbergh unison device was applicable to the Callahan ticker. Edison's unison was not, and vice versa. I do not at present know which was first devised.

I should like to know exactly the numbers of the diagrams and cuts that you contemplate using from American Telegraphy and I shall write you an acquiescence.

Very truly yours.

Wm. H. Maver
Electrical Engineer

*from in the foregoing memo - on
to 198 of Am. Tel., I would suggest employing the
accompanying transcript which has several
modifications of the original
copy*

[ENCLOSURE]

1)

"It ^{will} be doubted whether in the whole range of applied electricity there occur such beautiful combinations - so quickly made, broken up and others reformed - as in the operation of the Edison quadruplex. For example, it is quite demonstrable that during the making of a single dash of the Morse telegraph alphabet by the neutral relay at the home station, the distant polechanger may reverse its battery several times, the home polechanger may do likewise, and the home transmitter may increase and decrease the electromotive force of the home battery repeatedly. Simultaneously, and of course as a consequence of the foregoing actions, the home relay

2)

neutral relay itself may have had its magnetism reversed several times, and the signal, that is the dash, will have been made partly by the home battery, partly by the distant and home batteries combined, partly by current on the main line, partly by current on the artificial line, partly by the main line static current, and partly by the condenser static current, and yet, on a well adjusted circuit, the dash will have been produced on the quadruplex receiver as clearly as any dash on an ordinary single wire receiver."

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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NEW YORK, December 22, 1910.

V. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I have received an advance copy from the American Machinist of Mr. Halsey's review of the book, to appear next week. At this moment I just wish to quote the opening lines, which coming from the leading mechanical paper of the country makes me feel good. The review was written by Mr. F. A. Halsey, editor in chief.

Yours truly,

T. C. Austin
 Secretary.

"The world is not favored with many lives of great inventors, and, it is not too much to say, it is favored with none equal to this. The story to be told is a great one and the manner of the telling is worthy of the opportunity."

*Mr. Dyer:
 I suppose this will
 make you feel good
 also - Mr. Edison and I
 exchanged mutual cour-
 tesies over it. Wm*

*Understood
 9-20
 Dyer*

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1911)**

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 J. R. WHITMAN, President, New Hampshire Edison

NEW YORK, March 20, 1911.

W. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have yours of March 18th and note contents with much interest.
 Such astounding requests imply either corresponding ignorance or corresponding conceit on the part of the applicant.

Please note copy of the enclosed letter which I have sent to Mr. Hitchcock.

Yours truly,

Thurston

Secretary.

*Is it any secret as to who are
 stockholders in the Edison
 company. I have been asked
 by a friend, if I knew.*

[ENCLOSURE]



NEW YORK, March 20, 1911.

Ripley Hitchcock, Esq.,
Harper Brothers
Franklin Square
New York City

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:-

We have now accumulated a large number of the reviews of the Edison Book, some of which, like those in the London Times and the New York Times, have been in strong praise and none of which, so far as I know, have been unfavorable. Up to the present time, however, I cannot find that Harpers has made the slightest use of these and it does seem to me that if extracts were put together they would help the sale of the book. Is it, for example, asking too much to suggest that such an ad might, for at least one week or two, take the place of the Mark Twain ad on the back cover of Harpers Weekly? I should be glad to try my hand myself at the preparation of such an advertisement but I am extremely busy and do not want to go to the trouble unless the suggestion is acceptable. I have sent you from time to time, letters I have received, but do not remember sending you this from the President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

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 J A WILLIAMS President New Hampshire Society

NEW YORK, March 23, 1911.

W' H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have yours of March 22nd and note contents. I enclose for your information my letter from Mr. Hitchcock which is not very enthusiastic as to my proposal. In reply I wrote him that so far I had not seen a single issue of Harpers with any of these reviews and that I thought it was wasting good material. I noted in Harpers ^{last} night that the ad of the book in the April number is the same old hackneyed copy which probably the readers have seen so often they are tired of it.

My inquiry as to the storage battery came from Mr. John S. Moore, an old timer in the electrical field who has been very much impressed with it. I do not see why you cannot make ~~any~~ inquiries for him although I have always understood that Mr. Edison had absolute control and I have so informed Mr. Moore.

I have had sent me from England a very good review of the book in Everybodies Weekly, a popular paper of large circulation over there and I will send you a copy of it. It is very interesting in its point of view and I shall be glad to see what you and Mr. Edison say about it. It is a good send off for the book and devotes a page and a half to the subject.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

Enclosure.

T. A. Winter

TELEPHONE, BERNARD 4522.
TELEGRAMS, CARLEE, "LAURICHITE" LONDON.
CODER- A.E.O. 82 EDITION 115 LIEBERG.

W. K. L. DICKSON,
(LATE WITH EDISON (1871-1888))
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
TESTING AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.

4, DENMAN STREET,
PICCADILLY CIRCUS,
LONDON, W.

June 21st., 1911.

W. H. Meadowcroft Esq.,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A.

My dear Friend,

I have just had a delightful interview with Mr. Howell introduced by your letter of the 12th inst., he has gone now but will be back in London on the 3rd of July, when we shall have a further confab and I shall introduce him to some of my friends.

Mr. Howell tells me that you are gaining strength and are practically yourself again, this has pleased me as much as anything.

I had intended writing you to thank you for the two volumes of the "New Life and Inventions of Edison" but must plead guilty for not having done so, my excuse being that I have been so frightfully rushed since I got back. I must say it is excellent, well got up and well written. I note the remarks in the preface that this is the first and only authentic work on Edison's life, and am rather sorry that this statement was put in print, it being hardly fair to myself and my late sister, however it cannot be helped now.

If you have any information to give me regarding our little talk in the train, in relation to my late testimony, I

(2)

shall be glad to hear, and shall keep same strictly private.

Thanking you in anticipation of a long letter.

I remain,

Yours sincere friend,

W. E. Dyer
F

P. S.

Please remember me to Harry Walker, Mr. Dyer & other friends.

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H. P. GALTON President New York State Section

NEW YORK, July 6, 1911.

W. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have been caroeing all over the country so much of late we have got a bit out of touch but I trust you have fully recovered your health and are able to withstand this torrid heat. Please note the enclosed letter from my friend Mr. Haskins, with regard to securing a cast of Mr. Edison's hand holding an incandescent lamp. I think this idea is a very happy one and as it would not take any particular time or effort on Mr. Edison's part but could be done at the Laboratory without interfering with his work in the slightest degree, I should be glad if you would secure his consent and advise me as to when in the near future I could run out there and follow the thing up. I would have to arrange of course to bring Mr. Haskins along with the modeler or worker in clay. I have written Mr. Haskins that I like his idea very much as I told him when he first outlined it to me a few days ago, and he now has it in good shape.

Meantime with regards and best wishes,

Yours truly,

J. C. Gardner
Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1911.

Editor
New York Times
New York City

Dear Sir:-

I was greatly interested to find in your issue of Sunday, July 9th, an article by Mr. E. J. Edwards giving the history of the manner in which the Bell telephone system had been carried across the continent so that New York and Denver can now speak easily together. The statement which Mr. Edwards makes however, as to the original invention of the transmitter, is not accurate and does not do justice to Mr. Thomas A. Edison. As a recent biographer of Mr. Edison, the book having received very favorable treatment at your hands, I have had occasion to make myself acquainted with all the facts in the matter, and having myself been associated with Mr. Edison in some of his earliest telephonic and phonographic work, I think I can claim intimate knowledge of the facts. I believe that the truth in the facts are set forth in Chapter 8 of that biography to which I would venture to refer your readers. If there were any doubt or controversy on the matter, it long since received its quietus in the well known decision of Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Boston on February 27th, 1901. This decision declared void the famous Hughes patent of the Bell telephone system and ascribed full and entire credit of the invention of the telephone transmitter to Mr. Edison. The principles discovered by Edison and even the

the matter to the subject of the invention of the telephone and the
question was decided with the entire weight of the Washington and the
transmission of the invention by him in his apparatus dating as far back as 1876 and
this is to be found in every one of the millions of telephone transmitters
in use in this country to-day. It is true that others have worked on the
telephone transmitter exhibiting great originality and inventive capability,
but when it comes to the question of priority, I think it may be said that
electrical engineers as well as lawyers, have long since united in accepting
this final and legal decision I have referred to above.

Yours truly,
Secretary
Federal Reporter, Vol. 109, 1976
et seq.

Wm. H. H. H.
Wm. H. H. H.
Wm. H. H. H.

AS EVIDENCE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF THESE CARS, MR. EDISON HAS GIVEN TO US THE
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PHONE 3333 CORTLANDT
NEW YORK CITY

July 29th, 1911.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N.J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft,

Referring to yours of the 7th as advised you by
phone Mr. Beach delivered the folio containing data for Mr. Edison to
Mr. Edison in person last Monday as promised. Under separate cover we
are sending you in duplicate bulletins 16 and 17 giving summaries of the
two types of cars the information on the back of those bulletins being
in typewritten form on pages 56 and 57 of the folio I sent out for Mr.
Edison. This would look better in printed form than in the typewritten
form and if you care to do ^{your} might substitute them for the pages 56 and
57 of the book to facilitate which I also enclosed two blank pages. I am
trying to get a photograph of the assembled single truck Continental type
of car previous to Mr. Edison's departure together with its records.
If possible I will do this and send you records and photographs.

I am constantly getting out what Mr. Beach calls "dope" about the
cars and batteries and when on the road I am also frequently called upon
to tell anecdotes about the batteries and Mr. Edison. Notwithstanding I
know Mr. Edison is averse to such things "the human interest" attached to
his battery cannot be eliminated in selling them, consequently I really
believe I ought to have a set of the biography that Mr. Dyer got up about
Mr. Edison. He was good enough to send Mr. Beach a copy for his personal
use and if there is any way of my having a copy for the office I am sure
it will do no harm and it certainly would do me some good because I

W.H.M.---2

cannot afford to buy a set. Will you do what you consistently can for me?

Yours very truly,

Le Roy Best

S/GM
Nos. 16 and 17 in duplicate.

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

October 3, 1911

RH...M

William H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Grange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

This matter of Mr. Edison's reading the proofs is rather troublesome because we have cast about ~~with~~ *with* the book and the casting of the remaining pages is under way. You know, I have been looking over the pages. Now, what I am advising is that we should go ahead and cast these pages. If we stop the work now it will mean a very long delay and it would undoubtedly be impossible to get the book out at the time indicated.

Your treatment of the subject and the general character of the book cannot afford any grounds for criticism so far as Mr. Edison is concerned, or, at least it seems so to me. Therefore, under all the circumstances and considering the trouble that will be caused by stopping the work it seems to us it would be better to go ahead and cast and take the chance.

I have just been talking to the composing room and I find the present situation is that 64 pages have been cast, and the subsequent pages have been made up to page 98, and the balance of the book is at present in galley proofs.

They are sending you the proofs but of course Mr. Edison will not land before perhaps Saturday of this week. It will probably be some days before he can look the matter over. I do not understand that you require pages absolutely and doubtless the galleys will answer. I am sure you will hasten the thing as much as you can.

To come back to what I started with, don't you think that we might be justified in making up and casting the matter now outstanding in galleys?

Very sincerely yours,

Philip W. Woodman

Oct. 20th, 1911

David Patrick, Esq.,
Editor, Chamber's Encyclopedia,
339 High St.,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison handed to me your letters in regard to the preparation of articles for your Encyclopedia, and, being fairly overwhelmed with business asked me to prepare and forward them to you. I, therefore, take pleasure in handing you herewith three articles, namely, a Condensed Biography of Mr. Edison; an article on the Phonograph; and an article on the Kinetoscope.

Allow me to say for your information that I am acting as Mr. Edison's assistant, and have been associated with him and his companies for the best part of 31 years. I spent two years assisting in the preparation of the first authentic biography, "Edison: His Life and Inventions", Published last year by Harpers. I mention these facts in order that you may be satisfied of my being competent to furnish the material now sent you. In addition, let me say that Mr. Edison has looked over the articles.

In regard to the article on Kinetoscope, it would seem to be proper to publish it under that heading, rather than under Cinematograph, as I understand that the

D.P.

(2)

Oct. 20/11

latter name came into use after the invention was made by Mr. Edison, who in the beginning gave the title of Kinetoscope to the apparatus. Reference headings of Cinematograph and Kinetograph could be used, as I have indicated.

Trusting that the above and the enclosures will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WHM/ES

TELEPHONE 3380 GRAMERCY

ESTABLISHED 1873
INCORPORATED 1902

CABLE ADDRESS "JOIST NEW YORK"

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
PUBLISHERS
31 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK



November 2, 1911.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 31st ult.

We have no offer to make you for this biographical sketch of Mr. Edison and no intention of using it. We can only recognize you as Mr. Edison's representative, to whom we wrote recently for some information to revise and bring up to date the sketch we have already published of Mr. Edison in our Cyclopedia. Therefore, unless this can be used for this purpose we shall have to go back to Mr. Edison again. In the meantime we would like to know whether he did or did not request you to put us in possession of the necessary data.

Yours very truly,

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

per *W. J. W.*

Nov. 3rd, 1911

Messrs. James T. White & Co.,
31 East 22nd St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Your favor of the 2nd inst. is received, and from its unnecessarily severe tone, I am afraid the situation has not been quite comprehended.

You can readily appreciate the fact that Mr. Edison is an exceedingly busy man. He receives many requests for biographical matter and usually requests me to refer enquirers to the recently published biography by P. L. Dyer and T. C. Martin, entitled "Edison; His Life and Inventions", published by Harper & Brothers.

He handed your original letter to me with the usual comment. You asked him for data to enable you to revise and bring up to date the sketch you have already published in your Cyclopaedia, but you did not send any copy of that sketch for our guidance. How could we revise and add to data that we did not possess?

In my reply to your letter I believe I referred to the book, and also mentioned the condensed biography I had prepared in my own time, thinking it might be of assistance.

J. T. W. & Co.

(2)

Nov. 3/11

As I am probably at fault in not having made the matter entirely plain in my previous letters, permit me to say that you are entirely at liberty to make use of my biographical sketch, for your Cyclopaedia only, without any charge.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WWM/ES

A. PARKER - SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, November 21, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Boonton,
N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Ypu may remember me in connection with our mutual friend Mr. Albert Stetson and in the matter that I had in the shape of a lamp suit against the Westbury Lamp Co. With this preface I venture to ask if you can give me any pointers out of your great experience years ago in the miniature lamp installations bearing on the question of the use of constructions for decorative purposes in which a number of lamps were strung upon a stiff flexible wire, or a flexible rod which could be bent into various forms either to form letters or decorative outlines? The conducting wires must be separate from the flexible support.

I am endeavoring to anticipate a German patent on this construction which is dated September, 1905, and as it is a German litigation, it will be necessary for me to either have a printed publication describing said structure, or show that such construction or actual knowledge of it went into germany prior to september 1905.

I have all the data regarding what was known as the Brewster clamp which was quite extensively used and described in this country from 1901 down in which the lamps were held together by metal strips hooked around the sockets at the end of the strip, but while these were actually made flexible to a

-2-

certain extent and so used, the flexible feature is not described in any of the printed articles or catalogues based thereon.

I also have data regarding the Elblight construction which is a flexible cable, and of course there are other flexible cables, but these will not do as the supporting structure must be a flexible strip, separate from the conducting wires. If you can give me any pointers along this line, it would be a great favor, and if you know of any promising lead from which further investigation could be made to advantage by you, I should be glad to pay for any time so expended.

Yours sincerely,

A. P. R. Smith

Nov. 23/11

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st instant reached me at my home. I certainly remember you very clearly, as we have met a number of times.

In regard to the device you mention, I would say that from about 1895 to 1899 we used an arrangement, which we called a "hairpin", for a flexible display of miniature lamps. It consisted of a long piece of galvanized iron wire, bent in the shape of a hairpin. The receptacles were wired across with more or less lengths of wire, ladder fashion, and the main conductors were then attached. The whole thing could then be placed in situ for festooning, or among plants or beds of flowers. It could be bent into different shapes as desired. Is this what you want?

Whether or not there was any publication I do not remember. Of course, that would take a while to find out. I think I could hunt up one of our old employees and have a sample gotten up for you if you desire.

Yours very truly,

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U.S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, November 24, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have your letter of Nov. 23rd and am much obliged for same. As I understand your description of the miniature lamp structure consisting of parallel pieces of galvanized iron wire with the lamp receptacles wired across like the rungs of a ladder and separate wires serving as conductors, passing from the leads to the receptacles, the galvanized iron wire being bendable, it comes squarely within the issue. I would be greatly obliged if you could give me a rough pencil sketch and if you could give me any suggestions as to the publications in which such construction would be most likely to have been described, or any suggestions of various searches which you might be able to make yourself in this line, I should be glad to have them. I doubt if the reproduced sample would be of much use as it would have to go to Germany and of course you realize that we need either a printed publication describing the construction or evidence of the use of this or similar construction in Germany. Can you give me the name of the company doing this miniature lamp work from 1905 to 1909? I might be able to find in the electrical papers some reading notice of it which would describe this construction.

Did your company have any German connections and can you suggest any German concern that would be most likely to have done similar work?

Yours sincerely,

A. Parker-Smith

Nov. 28th, 1911

Dear Theodore:-

You will undoubtedly remember that in the old days when we used to make those illuminations for the Inauguration Ball, Grand Army conventions and at Madison Square Garden, etc., we made up what we called "hairpins" with eight or more receptacles attached across. These we used among plants, etc., and could bend them in shapes as we wanted them. My recollection is that we made a great many of them. I want to get a sketch of just how we made these hairpins, with the wires attached. Can you make it for me and mail it to me here? I only want a rough sketch with reference letters, and showing the connections.

Have you any recollection where we used these hairpins? Did you ever go out on any job in which they were installed? If you can give me any dates, or particulars, or places, I shall be very glad. I don't remember whether we ever took out a patent on them, do you? If you can send me some information within the next few days, I shall be much obliged.

I hope you are well and prosperous these days, and that all is going well with you. I am at the Laboratory with Mr. Edison, and getting along nicely, but not laying

(2)

Nov. 28/11

away any fortune.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WM/RS

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LAMP WORKS

In Reply Refer to

HARRISON, N. J. Dec. 2, 1911.

Mr. Mondoucuft.

Dear Sir:-

Received your letter of Nov. 28th and have been trying to get your information. The pins of Fig. #1 and #2 were used at Madison Square Garden and at Washington, D. C. I think it was at Cleveland's inauguration Fig. #4 was used. There were several hundred of these made for a hotel at Palm Beach, Fla. I do not know the name of the hotel? Fig. #1 is made by using a piece of galvanized wire of various lengths with metal discs wired on to same, and the receptacle was screwed on these and wired two and four in series. Fig. #3 is two pieces of wire with eight receptacles in series. #4 was made by using a dowl pin bored out at the top with brass cap with slot. With this was used a candelabra receptacle with a square piece of brass instead of screwed on bottom of receptacle.

Fig. #5 is used the same as #4 only it was made by using wire and brass ^{not} fastened on wire. I was on a job in Madison Square Garden and used Fig. #1 and #2. I do not know what was going on: There were no patterns on them to my knowledge. I did not go to Washington.

I am well and as prosperous as of old. I have not been able to get any more money since you gave it to me. I have charge of the Miniature Slow ~~Stock~~ at present. My stock amounts to a ~~lot~~ ^{few} of 200,000 lamps, some of these being in stock

M -2-

when you were here.

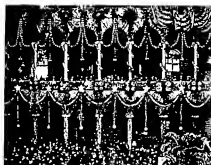
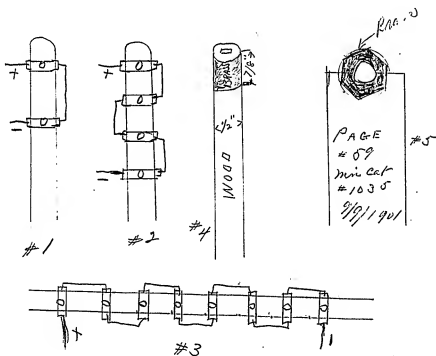
Hoping that the above information will be of useto you,

I am,

Yours very truly,

F. A. Dally.

[ENCLOSURE]



CHURCH DECORATION.

Dec. 12th, 1911

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:-

Referring to your esteemed favor of the 9th inst., I may beg to say that it has taken some time to look into the matter covered by our recent correspondence, but I think I can now give you some information that will be of use, and put you on the track of looking up the printed publications.

I was connected with the Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department, of the General Electric Co. in Harrison, N.J., from 1893 to the latter end of 1899. My title was Secretary of that Department, although, as a matter of fact, the business was in my entire charge.

As you might infer from the title, this department had for its business the decorative and miniature lamp. We had a system of renting lamps and receptacles for same, also what we called decorative devices, that is, special devices made up to use miniature lamps. We also took contracts for decorative illuminations for public functions, such as the Inauguration Ball, the Grand Army Encampment, and many others, where thousands of miniature lamps were used to obtain decora-

Dec. 12/11

tive effects. On such occasions we not only used a number of our decorative devices, but also installed these thousands of lamps in festoons among plants, in trees, for borders and outlines, etc., etc.

One of the handy things that we devised (I think it was in 1894, but might have been earlier) was what we called the "hairpin". This consisted of either a long piece of galvanized iron wire, bent in the shape of a hairpin, or two separate pieces of galvanized iron wire. Between the two lengths of wire we attached metal plates, which were firmly secured to each of the lengths of wire; into these metal plates we screwed a lamp receptacle, and these we usually wired in series, and the leads were connected to the circuit. You will find a sketch of same below.

As you will see, these are wired in series, but when we subsequently got out the miniature multiple lamp about 1896, we often used to use the same device wired in multiple. In this case the leads were connected as shown in the figure below.

A. P-S.

(3)

Dec. 12/11

These hairpins were made in various lengths, say, from 3 to 6 feet in length, so that they could be bent into different shapes for decorative effects.

Taking the dates as between 1893 and 1900, I am very sure that we used these hairpins at the Inauguration Balls in Washington. If you examine the files of the Washington Star and Washington Post about those dates, you might find some detailed description of the electrical decorations used at those functions.

I am very sure that we also used these hairpins in some of the decorations that we made for the Grand Army Encampments during the years above indicated. I believe there is a Grand Army paper published at Washington, called the National Tribune, in which the detailed accounts of the Grand Army Encampments in various years might be found. As you are aware, the Grand Army has an Encampment every year.

We also installed quite a number of extensive electrical decorations at Madison Square Garden during the above years, and I am sure that you would find these referred to in the Electrical World, Electrical Engineer, and other local electrical papers. I remember quite well that we had a very extensive illumination of this kind in 1893 at Madison Square Garden, and I know that there were several in subsequent years, and I am very sure that the hairpins were used extensively. We also took contracts for illuminations elsewhere, but I have no memoranda at hand to find out just where they were, and it would take quite some time to ascertain

A. P-S.

(4)

Dec. 12/11

definitely.

I would suggest as another source of publicity, that you might find some reference to some of these illuminations in the Edison Monthly, which is published by the New York Edison Co. Undoubtedly they would allow you to examine their files of back numbers.

The enclosed illustrations are from the catalogue of 1901. These do not show exactly what you want, but I send them along for your information.

The hairpins, above referred to, were a specific device and used by us in our decorative business for at least six years.

I have had to spend some little time in this matter, and have also had to call upon others to obtain such information as they could give on the subject, and I have also had them endeavor to find some evidence of the kind that you desired. I shall have to pay for such services, so I suppose you will not think a charge of fifteen (15) dollars unreasonable. If this is agreeable to you, you can therefore send me check for this amount.

Yours very truly,

W.H.M./E.S.

ms. draft

Dec. 12th, 1911

Mr. Bruce Barton,
Managing Editor, The Housekeeper,
443 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Referring again to your favor of the 27th ult., I beg to say that I have had a few minutes' talk with Mr. Edison in regard to the proposed article. He is disposed to give me the material, but cannot spare the time just at present, for he is overwhelmed with a mass of work. He said, however, that we would take it up after a while when the present rush is over. I will watch a favorable opportunity.

In the meantime, I think it would be well to send me a sample copy of the publication.

Yours very truly,

WEM/ES

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1912)**

Jan 27th, 1912

T. Commerford Martin, Esq.,
29 West 39th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:-

Please excuse the delay in answering your favor of the 24th instant, but the fact is, Mr. Edison has been so busy that I did not have an opportunity to get his decision on the matter until twenty minutes of one this morning. He says that any day next week will suit him to have you come out with the sculptor to take the cast of his hand. Will you please telephone me ahead.

I shall get the February Strand as you suggest. These lists of greatest living men are certainly most interesting.

Many thanks for your kind invitation to take lunch with you and your brother. I shall be much pleased to accept, unless there are some doings around here to prevent.

Yours very truly,

WHM/BS

A. PARKER - SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, March 16, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Mendocroft,
c/o Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

referring to the hairpin construction of supporting frame for your miniature lamps, about which you advised me some time ago, my clients in Germany are still pressing me to exhaust every possible effort to get some printed description or cut of this construction. A price list, circular, pamphlet or anything from the printing press will apparently satisfy them. They can not understand how a construction of this kind should have gone into use without being set out in some advertising matter, prospectus, printed instructions or something of this kind. I therefore pass the thing along to you with the request that if you can possibly get me anything of this kind, or suggest to me any line of investigation which I can follow myself, I shall be glad to have it, and if it is successful, my client will pay extremely well for it.

I have explained to them that as I understand it, it was a little trick of construction which did not go into finished articles that were sold and consequently very likely did not get into your business literature, but in view of their urgency, I must take the matter up again.

-2-

In the meantime, it might help to satisfy them if you would write me exactly the circumstances surrounding the use of this device so they will see why it is difficult to discover printed descriptions thereof.

Yours sincerely,

A. R. R. Smith

Mar. 20th, 1912

Captain W. Laird Goldborough,
Army & Navy Club,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Goldborough:-

I was simply delighted to receive your cordial note of the 16th instant, and I want to thank you very much for writing to me. I have often thought about you and wondered whether our lines were ever to cross again on this side of the Great Divide.

I esteemed it a great privilege and honor to have been present at the Dinner of William Denn Howells', but I am more pleased than ever since it has been the means of my receiving a communication from an esteemed friend like yourself, for I assure you that if your memories of the old days are pleasant ones, they are no less pleasant to me.

I suppose you have had many adventures since last we met, and trust that some day before you go back to Manila you may find it convenient to run out to Orange to see me at the Laboratory. It is nearly four years since I came out here, and I have the pleasure and honor of being Mr. Edison's personal assistant.

My presence at the Howells Dinner is due to my figuring now as one of "them Literary Fellers", as I helped to write the large Edison Biography, and have also perpetrated a smaller one for the juniors.

Capt. W.L.G.

(2)

Mar / 20/12

If you are coming on to New York and can spare an hour or two to run out to Orange, drop me a line in advance, so that I will surely be here.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours

WLM/ES

Mar. 21 st, 1912

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Referring again to your favor of the 16th instant, as to the hairpin construction of supporting frame for miniature lamps, I beg to say that although I have not written you on the subject since our previous correspondence, the matter has not been ignored. I have been exhausting every possible source of information that was known to me, in order to try and find some printed description or cut of this construction. My efforts, however, have been without success.

The fact is, that this construction was not generally offered to the public. The Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department at Harrison, N.J., of which I was virtually manager, divided its business into three main branches, one of which was the selling of miniature lamps and receptacles; another was the renting of electrically illuminated decorative devices, using miniature lamps; and the other was the contracting for and installing large decorative illuminations with miniature lamps and receptacles, set pieces, and special devices, of which the hairpin construction was one.

This class of installation was such as the Inauguration Balls at Washington, special functions at Madison Square

Mar. 21/12

Garden, New York, the illuminations for the Grand Army Encampments, special illuminations for large hotels, etc. These contracts we usually undertook ourselves, sending our own men out to do the work, and using our own stock of materials. I do not recall at this moment any case where we ever loaned out any of our hairpins to outside concerns for similar kinds of work. There may have been a few times when we did it, but, if so, I cannot recall them, and only the old correspondence would show. Hence, you will see there was no occasion for us to issue any printed matter about the hairpin construction, as it was used almost entirely in our own work and was a sort of shop device. I have been unable to find any printed reference to the hairpins. At the same time I do not regard that as conclusive evidence that there is nothing in existence about them, as we used them at various illuminations for about six years.

I think you have already had a careful look through the Electrical Papers, commencing at 1893 and going on for the succeeding six or seven years. I believe you also examined the files of ^{the} Washington Star or Post. It might be well to take a more careful look, not only over the Electrical Papers, but also over the Washington papers at Inauguration times for 10 or 12 years, commencing with 1893. We also put in several illuminations at Madison Square Garden, but I do not recall the dates. I know that one quite elaborate affair was during the Columbus celebration. It might be well to examine the New York newspapers about that time. I know that we also made an extensive illumina-

A.P-S

(3)

Mar/ 21/12

(at the opening, I believe)

tion of the grounds of the Royal Ponciana Hotel at Palm Beach, ^ and some of the hairpins were used there. Possibly there might be a reference in some of the local papers of that period. At this moment I cannot remember whether or not our illuminations were ever described in the Scientific American or its supplement; it might pay to look through that. In looking over the electrical papers do not confine yourself to the Electrical World and the Electrical Review, but also look up the Telegraph Age and the Western Electrician. I do not remember the year when the Electrical Engineer combined with the Electrical World, but think it was somewhere in the nineties. Hence, that may be another source of possible information.

I have not hitherto suggested an examination of the correspondence and contracts of the Edison Decorative & Miniature Lamp Department, but if these are in existence, it might possibly throw some light on the subject. As to whether or not the General Electric Co. would grant this privilege, I have absolutely no means of knowing.

Trusting this information will be of some service to you, I remain

Yours very truly,

WMH/ES

P.S. I have given considerable time and attention to this matter and think you should be willing to allow me some compensation. I do not insist or even ask for it, but suggest it for consideration, as I shall keep up on the lookout for the information.

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U.S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 5273 RECTOR

New York, March 22, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
c/o Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am much obliged for your letter of March 21st which I have forwarded to Berlin, together with a letter of which I enclose copy. I have no doubt I shall be authorized to compensate you for your additional work in this matter and if you could turn up a printed description which would serve my client's purpose, they will undoubtedly be willing to pay a substantial fee contingent on success.

Yours sincerely,



[ENCLOSURE]

New York, March 22, 1912.

Mergmann Electrical Works,
Berlin,
Germany.

Gentlemen:-

I enclose herewith letter from Mr. Meadowcroft regarding the hairpin structure which substantially repeats my previous exposition of the situation. I agree with Mr. Meadowcroft's intimation that he is entitled to further compensation for the efforts he is making in our behalf, including his rather voluminous correspondence. He is working on a salary and undoubtedly has to devote time out of hours to this matter. Kindly advise me whether you wish me to repeat or extend the investigation previously made into the periodicals? The Star and Washington Post were thoroughly examined. The electrical papers have been examined with the exception of the Telegraph Age and Western Electrician. The Scientific American was not examined. Very likely you have a file of this last journal in Berlin. The local Florida papers which might have described the Royal Poinciana Hotel installation have not been examined.

Yours respectfully,



April 12th, 1912

Mr. George B. Tripp,
c/o The General Electric Co.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Mr. Tripp:-

I suppose you will be a little surprised to hear from me after all these years, as we have lost track of each other of late. I want to get a little information, and learning that you were at the Denver Office, take the liberty of writing to ask if you can help me out.

You undoubtedly remember that when you and the rest of the boys used to install the miniature lamps for the Decorative Lamp Department for public illuminations, you sometimes used the construction we called "hairpins", so as to place lamps among flowers and plants outdoors, or elsewhere. You will remember that these consisted of pieces of galvanized iron wire several feet long, bent in the form of a hairpin, and the receptacles were wired across, like the rungs of a ladder.

Do you remember whether there was ever any specific reference to these hairpins in any of the printed descriptions of our illuminations? I suppose that at one time you used to get the newspaper clippings about these affairs, and thinking that possibly you might still have preserved some of them, or

G.B.T.

(2)

Apr. 12/12

remember of them, I venture to trouble you to ask if you can either show me any newspaper clippings or tell me of any that you remember. I hope it is not troubling you too much.

I trust that all is going well with you, that you are prospering and in good health. I am glad to say that I remain well and am still in the ring for business. I am now acting as Mr. Edison's assistant at the Laboratory.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

WBA/RS

28 West Thirty-ninth Street
New York
Telephone Number
and Name

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April 16.12

Star Meadowcroft:

Please note the enclosed card. It is going to be a great function. There is a tremendous demand for tickets, especially in view of the terrible events of the last few days. I think it would help to give éclat to the occasion and be appreciated by Marconi, if Edison sent him a brief dispatch of congratulation, as this is his "first appearance" in America. Like T. A. S. he is a worker, and not a public orator. I have ventured to prepare something which I

shall be glad to have read to
the audience - or I will do it
myself. It is just ten years since
as Edison said: "Marconi
jumped his signals across the
atlantic", and think of the
development since!

If you should use the
card, you had better be there
by 7.30. They are preparing for
a crush.

Yours
T. Austin

SEATTLE CONVENTION—JUNE 10-13, 1912
NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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Telephone Number
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GEORGE H. BAHRHEIMER

FRANK M. BACE

ARTHUR A. BUCKE

W. H. B. BULL

GEORGE H. BAHRHEIMER

FRANK M. BACE

ARTHUR A. BUCKE

April 1872

Dear Meadowcroft:

The telegram went
gleefully and was received with
sounds of applause. It was
quoted in two or three of the
papers this morning. Marconi
had a great reception and
made a fine lecture, with
maps and apparatus. It was
a notable night and Swiss.
You had been there.

Yours truly
K. M. Smith

E. P. Wallace
Gen. Mgr.
Edison Electric Co.
W. H. Phipps
W. H. Phipps



OFFICE.
147-151 North St.
Central Station,
12th & South Sts.
29 & Walnut Sts.

Edison and Alternating Incandescent and
Thomson-Houston, Brush & Excelsior Arc Systems.

Harrisburg Pa. April 19, 1912

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,

Thos. A. Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

Your welcome letter of the 12th inst. has been just received, the same having been forwarded from Denver here.

I did not locate in Denver but did live in Colorado Springs for a period of ten years, having had entrusted to my care during that period the management of the gas, electric and hydro-electric properties in that city. I resigned, however, last October and came to Harrisburg as Vice-President of the Electric Company, which is owned by Messrs. Bertron, Grisoom & Jenks of 40 Wall St., New York, who were interested in the Colorado Springs properties.

We have an option on a competing company here, which we probably will take up, and I then expect to have considerable work ahead of me in rehabilitating these properties and building up the business, which has been somewhat neglected.

I was quite surprised to hear from you and really did not know just what you were doing the last few years, and was particularly pleased to learn that you are associated with Mr. Edison in his research work. I look back with a great deal of

-2-

pleasure upon my association with you and the other friends at Harrison, and, of course, have never forgotten the many pleasant hours we passed together.

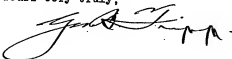
Now, with reference to the hairpin construction, I distinctly remember the method of construction we used, but do not recall that a detailed description of this method of construction was ever printed, and in any event I fail to find record in the few clippings that I have of the old installations. If I can be of any further service in this matter, you can, of course, call on me at any time and I shall be glad to do anything I can in the above connection.

I have two boys, one of eleven and the other four years, and have had a very happy time since my Harrison experiences, and, as you probably know, have made some progress in my chosen profession.

Hoping to see you sometime in the future when I am in New York, and with kind personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GBT/R



April 22nd, 1912

A. Parker-Smith, Esq.,
2 Rector St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Since writing you early in the day I have struck on something which possibly may be useful.

About August or September of 1893 we made a general electric illumination for the Grand Army Encampment at Indianapolis. One of the items of decoration was a monument there, and I have found out from one of our men that they used the hairpin to quite a considerable extent in arranging the illuminations for this monument. You may find something about it in the Electrical papers of that time, but I think that the best thing to do would be to have an examination made of the files of every newspaper published in Indianapolis at that time. Of course, it was an important affair for the city and the preparations were going on for probably a week before the opening of the Encampment. You are quite aware, of course, that local newspaper reporters would be very apt to write up the details of the preparations and, therefore, I would suggest a very careful examination of the files of the newspapers of that time, both before the Encampment, during the Celebration and immediately afterward. I hope this may lead to something.

WEM/ES

Yours very truly,

A. PARKER-SMITH
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
U.S. EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street, New York
Telephone 6273 Rector

New York, April 23, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your two letters of April 22nd, I may say that I have heard nothing from the Bergmann people since I saw the newspaper report of the combination, so I am referring your letter to them, not feeling authorized to incur any further expense without further instructions.

Sincerely,

A. Parker-Smith

Orange, N.J., May 20th, 1912

To the Editor of the
St. Louis Republic,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

It is said that Homer sometimes nodded, but, in these days of bustling activity, people like to think that the editorial writers of our great newspapers are wide awake all the time. Everyone realizes that in the rush of gathering news the reportorial mind may sometimes go astray and thus give rise to minor inaccuracies in news items. The popular impression as to the writer of the editorial, however, is that he is a man of mature judgment and well informed, - and, to put it delicately, that, at least, he reads the newspapers. In other words, the public assumes that editorials are free from errors of fact whatever may be the opinions they advance.

The above remarks are called forth by an editorial in your issue of May 12th. It is so full of error that I think you will be really glad to have attention called to it. I am in position to know something of the matter, residing in the vicinity of the Edison Laboratory.

It is true that Edison has done and is doing some work on the milling of low grade ores, but the experiments were made for other parties and he has given out no statements at all to others concerning this subject.

As to improving educational methods by means of motion pictures, much has already been done by him that has met

E. S.R.

(2)

May 20/12

with very favorable regard by a few educators who have seen the results. A far reaching campaign has been laid out, and teaching films are being made every day by a corps of specialists who are experts in various lines of education. You will hear a great deal more of this later on.

Your editorial writer asks "Has anybody built any of Mr. Edison's epoch-making poured houses?" To which I would answer that if the said writer had been reading the papers he would have known that it has been done in Holland. Models for a more elaborate type to be erected in this country are partly finished, but Mr. Edison has not yet had time to push the project to completion here because he has been overworked in attending to his other active interests.

The last question in the editorial referred to is the choice morsel which exhibits your writer's utter lack of knowledge of what is going on around him. It asks "Is that marvelous storage battery of his proving itself practicable?"

What do you think of the following facts as an answer? (1), Edison's storage battery has been in actual daily commercial use for more than three years; (2), nearly three million dollars worth have been sold; (3), there are at least twenty railroads propelling their cars with them; (4), more than 3000 vehicles are using them; (5), his factories have more than a thousand men employed in making them; and (6), the daily product is worth over seven thousand dollars. Would it not seem that Mr. Edison has "made good" on the storage battery?

Honest, now, "fess up", wasn't that editorial

E.S.L.R.

(3)

May 20/12

written by one of the "divils" just as he was hurrying off to
the ball game?

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—EUGENICS SECTION

DAVID STARR JORDAN, CHAIRMAN

C. B. DAVENPORT, SECRETARY

EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

B. H. LAUSHLIN
SUPERINTENDENT

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

May 21, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

I am wondering whether you would care to give me a short interview on Saturday morning of this week. I had a very interesting time at the Edison house. Miss Madeline Edison found for me several family bibles, and we succeeded in charting a small portion of the Edison pedigree. She has consented to seek verification of one of two points that we raised, and suggested that her mother, who was indisposed the day I was there, has been preparing a short genealogy, and would possibly consent to see me on Saturday morning, the same day on which I seek a short interview with you. I will promise to make both my interview with you and Mrs. Edison short and to the point, and shall greatly appreciate any aid that you will give this study, which we are sure will be of value to Eugenics.

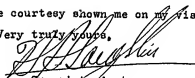
I am sending you a few schedules which may interest you, including a duplicate set of our records of family traits for your own use. I should like to have your own pedigree charted out in accordance with the charts I have shown you, and the family distribution of the characteristic Meadowcroft traits indicated.

Miss Edison suggested that I make arrangements for a future interview with you, and I shall appreciate your early

-2-

reply. I thank you for the courtesy shown me on my visit of
last Thursday.

Very truly yours,



Superintendent.

2F.R.
S.F.
2 Fdrs.
Fdr.L.
B#6

June 27th, 1912

T. Commerford Martin, Esq.,
29 West 39th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:-

As I believe you have been away pretty nearly all this month, I have waited until now to write to you about something that will open your eyes. The story will be told by the following extract from a letter I sent to Mr. Dyer who is in London, also by enclosed copy of letter to Harpers and Mr. Hitchcock's reply.

Extract of letter to Mr. Dyer:

BIOGRAPHY

Now I am going to give you a "tid-bit" which I think will amuse you and give you a laugh every time you think of it on your way home. A Mr. Edward T. Marshall, who has interviewed Edison several times on various subjects has been at great pains to make an appointment with him, and yesterday afternoon came over by arrangement. When he arrived Mr. Edison was busy at a conference in the Film Plant, so Marshall had to wait in the library. I know him and we got into conversation. He said, "What a curious thing it is that no good life of Edison has ever been written". I thought he was jesting, but realized from the tone of his voice that he was not, and I looked at him in amazement, and I must confess it went of breath, and turned to him and said, "Honest, now don't you really know"? To which he replied, "Know,- what do you mean"? Then I went on to ask him if he did not know of the large and small

T.O.M.

(2)

June 27/12

biographies published by Harper. He said "No" he had never heard of them, and the object of his visit yesterday was to tell Mr. Edison he had been commissioned by one of the greatest publishing houses in America to come over and get Mr. Edison's consent to write his life, and he was also commissioned by one of the leading magazines to arrange for serial rights, for which an advance check of \$5000 was awaiting him on his return to New York. To say that I was struck dumb with amazement would be to put it mildly, and this was the case with Mr. Marshall also. He simply did not know what to make of it, but decided that the joke was on Harper's. Mr. Marshall said that he was prepared to offer Mr. Edison \$80,000 for the privilege of writing his life. I have not yet recovered from my amazement, and it seems scarcely creditable that a great publishing house and a great magazine should not have known of two books like ours, and should be prepared to spend a great sum of money to obtain such works. Mr. Marshall said that his people expected to sell at least one-quarter million copies.

Well, Marshall and I could do nothing else but talk and express our amazement. Presently Mr. Edison came in and he received Marshall cordially. He went over and sat down with him and said, with comical dismay, "Mr. Edison, I came over this afternoon on a big mission, namely, to get your consent to write your life, but Meadowcroft has told me all". Mr. Edison lay back in his chair and roared, and roared two and fro with laughter until the tears ran down his cheeks, and he got such fits of coughing (he is suffering from an attack of bronchitis just now) that he could not speak, but continued rocking to and fro in hilarious laughter for several minutes. He said, "Marshall, when you go back and tell your people, take a kodak with you and get the expression of their faces". Then he resumed his laughing and coughing and remarked incidentally, "D-n that cough, every time I laid down last night I had to stand up, so I stood up all night", but he never ceased to laugh.

When you get time to think this whole thing over, let me have your opinion of it.

Yours very truly,

WHM/BS

Oct. 2nd, 1912

Mr. John Campbell,
Edison Illuminating Co. of Boston,
100 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Campbell:-

Here I am, back at the old stand and ready for business - in fact, somewhat actively engaged in attending to the back numbers.

From the newspaper clippings which you sent me, and from some of the people who were present, I am not a bit surprised to learn that the opening of the great show was a howling success. My only great regret is that I was not there to help the festivities along, but you seemed to make out all right without my masterly activity. I want to congratulate you - in fact, all of you - most heartily upon the way in which you have distinguished yourselves.

I hope to be able to get over to Boston sometime during this month, but it will have to be later on in the month, as my wife needs my surgical services night and morning for some time yet. From all appearances and indications, I think that the wound should be entirely healed within the next two weeks.

J.C.

-2-

Oct. 2/12

Mr. Edison is still working night and day and getting about three hours' sleep per day. He came in last Friday morning and did not go home again until yesterday morning, and then only to shave and change his clothes; he returned in an hour-and-a-half and is still keeping up the same old game, but he is getting there.

With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Campbell, I remain

Yours very truly,

WBM/ES

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*Heads of the
I dislike to say my
friend J. H. McAll is he is
extremely borrowing money
from somebody of never
from J. H. McAll*

T. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N.J.

My dear Meadowcroft:-

I have had expressed to you at the Laboratory, a set of the Edison book for Mr. J. Robert Crouse, who wishes to have added in it if you will kindly secure it for him, Mr. Edison's autograph in addition to my own, which is already there. I shall be greatly obliged if you will see to this and will express the books afterwards directly to Mr. Crouse at 1818 East 46th Street, Cleveland. *(Collect)* *Perhaps* know he is one of the leading men in the National Electric Lamp Association.

I have also had a visit from our old friend J. M. Hill who is representing the Studebaker electrical interests on the Pacific Coast and who very much wishes to have a set of the book with Mr. Edison's autograph in it with a sentence something like this "To my friend J. M. Hill, T.A.N." He will of course pay for the book and I shall be greatly obliged again if you will do this for me and send me the set with the bill, as soon as you have it done. Please accept my thanks in advance.

I was very glad indeed to see you at the Electrical Show luncheon the other day but was too busy for much conversation as the people there



always ask me to help them out in various ways. It was really a great affair and a fine compliment to the "great chief."

Trusting that your domestic affairs are in better shape and that you are relieved from anxiety, believe me,

Yours truly,

T. Quastner
Secretary.

AW

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

October 23, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Your favor of the 22nd inst.. received. I feel quite interested in the material which is described therein. I wish you could get me a sample of "Ard-Iscit" to test out, for it is probable that we could use a lot of it if it comes up to the description given. I can see a considerable use for it in cementing metal fixtures into marble switchboards - besides a number of other applications.

I feel much indebted to you for suggesting to me that a "Z" dynamo might be found at Walsh's, and we were certainly quite lucky to get one there in such good condition. As you say - it takes one's mind back to the old days to see a little "Z" and the "Jumbo" side by side. I also sent several old instruments which we used to use in the early stations, and these were fixed up on a temporary switchboard in connection with the "Z" dynamo. I am promised photographs of all these things and will send you copies of same when I get them.

~~Since~~ As I think I told you, personally, it is Mr. Lieb's idea to ~~initiate~~ a small Museum of the early machines and instruments used in the first Edison central stations. The articles in this Museum to be the property of the Association of Edison Electric Illuminating Companies, and to have temporary quarters in some room in the Engineering Building in 59th St., New York City. I think the idea is excellent and I shall certainly do all in my power to help the matter along. If you should happen to know of any articles or apparatus which you think would be suitable and which Mr. Edison would be willing to part with for the above named purpose, I hope you will be kind enough to let me know about them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. S. Andrews
Consulting Engineering Dept.

WSA/LE

*P.S. I trust that Mr. Meadowcroft is
progressing nicely towards complete
restoration of health*

Oct, 24/12

Mr. W. S. Andrews,
Consulting Engineering Dept.,
General Electric Co.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Andrews:-

I beg to thank you for your favor of the 23rd instant, and would say in reply thereto that I will have a sample of "Ard-Isolit" sent to you for the purpose of testing, and trust that it will turn out as satisfactory as the description would lead one to think.

As you know, I am quite interested in the project of Mr. Lieb to establish a small museum of the early machines and appliances, and you may rest assured that I shall keep on the lookout for anything that will be an addition thereto. When you were here I told you that Mr. Edison's son, Charles, had started to make a collection of such things, and I presume there is no doubt but that he would have the first claim on anything that his father has in this line. However, when Charles makes another visit here I will have a talk with him about the matter.

I am glad to say that my wife is still progressing very nicely, and from present indications I am quite hopeful that her general health will be much better than it has been for some time past.

With kind regards and all good wishes,

I remain

Yours very truly,

WWM/ES

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

October 30th, 1912.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I received your last favor and also the samples of ARD-ISOLIT. This material is now being put under test and I shall take pleasure in letting you know results later on.

I expect to go on to Chicago shortly to look over a lot of the stuff which was exhibited in Edisonia, at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and has since been stored by the Chicago Edison Company. It is possible that I may be able to select some of the most interesting and valuable relics for the Edisonia Museum.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,


Consulting Engineering Dept.

WSA/LH

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
CORRESPONDENCE (1913)**

DR. A. E. NIENSTADT
Consulting Chemist
112 RESERVOIR AVE.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., January 5th, 1913

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
O R A N G E,
N.J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I received your favor of Dec. 27th and thank you for your kind wishes for the New Year. Wishing you the same I hope that we may have success in mutual interest in the very near future.

The Outler, Hammer affair looks promising, I took especial care to make the samples and expect some good news from that firm in short time.

You told me that you have another firm in view for the insulating material - did you do something in the matter or will you wait until the business with C. H. & Co., is perfected - I leave that to you and know that you do not lose any time.

In regard to the Casein matter your friend ought to come to a decision soon now. Have you seen the advertisement of Sanatogen in New York near the entrance of the downtown Subway on Fulton Street - it is worth while seeing.

I saw in yesterday's paper the articles of Mr. Edison's newest invention of which you told me some months ago. That is a wonderful invention and will add to the laurels of the great inventor. I wrote today to Mr. Edison congratulating him upon the success of his newest invention.

As I intend to break off with Townsend & Co., who neglect the introduction of my invention of coating Gelatine - I can and will be open for business from the first start, that is to produce sheet

DR. A. E. NIENSTADT
Consulting Chemist
112 RESERVOIR AVE.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., Jan. 5th, 1913

-2-

gelatine and coat same with my preparation.

Now my dear Mr. Meadowcroft I ask you to use your influence by Mr. Edison and Mr. Power, giving me opportunity to work out with the latter the gelatine problem in the Edison Laboratory.

I told you that I have work in Horn's factory, in Long Island City, since many months in making improvements for waterproofing Cement and Concrete. My experiments have been very successful and Horn intended to put me on other problems to work out - but unfortunately the factory burned down completely yesterday by carelessness of a laborer and I have to cease work until the new factory is built again, which will take several months. I have now to look for other earnings and perhaps you could help me by recommending me to Mr. Edison or some other party for temporary work, till the Cutler, Hammer Co., will be ready for business and the Casein matter commences.

Let me know soon if you can and will do something for me in the one or the other way, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

Dr. A. E. Nienshoff

Feb. 3rd, 1913.

David Patrick, Esq.,
Chambers' Encyclopedia,
339 High Street,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

I must ask you to pardon what might seem to be a rather inexcusable delay in answering your favor of the 18th-December last. Possibly you will excuse me when I inform you that the matter has been held up in order that I might send you the very latest in the way of word and definition. I refer to the new "Kinetophone," as to which you will find my manuscript enclosed. You are the first to get this definition.

This is no novel that at the present writing the public has not yet seen it. Half a dozen theatres in New York and the same number in Chicago are being equipped with the apparatus, and in the very near future the public will have an opportunity of enjoying Mr. Edison's latest. I can assure you it is enjoyable, and not only that but also weird and fascinating. The illusion is complete.

I also enclose the proofs of Kinetoscope and Phonograph articles, which I have revised. Please accept my thanks for the remittance, for which you will find receipt enclosed.

Yours very truly,

THE DAVID GIBSON COMPANY

Harvard Graduate

Publishers

R. D. Gibson

Cinema Building

CLEVELAND

Feb. 28, 1913.

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft,

Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

You will remember the writer as calling at the laboratory something over six weeks ago, with an introduction to Mr. Miller Reese Hutchinson from Karl K. Kitchen, and you have doubtless wondered what has become of me.

My little visit with you there at the laboratory, and our talks on the way home and in the Lackawanna station is a particularly bright spot to look back upon. Shortly after seeing you I was taken ill and have been in Florida most of the time since. I have just returned to my office today.

I am sending you a lot of these magazines, together with a book of mine, "After Many Years." The magazines will give you a fair idea of our product. They are issued in various industrial and mercantile fields, under different names, with different advertising sections, and sometimes with different text matter, as a carrier of the advertising of one concern each.

The idea is a step in advance of the old house organ principle and represents its scientific development.

We have some by-products which are sold to railways and large employing organizations. For instance, "Honesty - Efficiency - Courtesy" has been sold very largely to banks over the country, and "Courtesy" has been sold very largely to railroads and traction systems. It is the application of advertising principles to labor conditions and efficiency problems.

Under another cover I am sending you two magazines, one containing an article on the school

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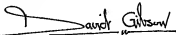
system at Gary, Ind., which I think will interest Mr. Edison. Also under this cover is an article marked on the principle of form following function.

Within a few days I will undertake to get together a few illustrations of some of Mr. Sullivan's work. You will find in them a new note in Architecture. Mr. Sullivan, by the way, designed the Transportation Building at the Chicago World's Fair. His whole philosophical premises in architecture is on the simple thesis that form follows function, or purpose, just as you are mind to put it. In other words, if a building functionates, that is, if it is perfectly suited to its use, then its lines will be harmonious, just as Mr. Edison stated the day you and I were with him in that he could detect a harmony from a discord in the impression of a phonograph record under a microscope.

I have handled the Edison story very simply, and will send you a copy of it within a few days.

With my kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

and Sullivan

DC/S

THE DAVID GIBSON COMPANY

DAVID GIBSON

Publishers

21-E-Cammel

Carter Building
CLEVELAND

Mar. 20, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,

The Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

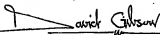
My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I want to thank you for your very kind letter of Mar. 17th, and I hope Mr. Edison will be pleased with our story about him.

Relative to the matter of Mr. Sullivan, the architect of Chicago, of whom I was telling you, and who says that "form follows function in architecture," I find that I have nothing here which sufficiently illustrates his architectural philosophy, and I have written him asking him to send you personally some prints of his work.

Let me know if I can be of service to you in any way, for you know that I esteem you very highly.

Sincerely,


David Gibson

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NEW YORK, July 16, 1913.

W. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange, N. J.

My dear Meadowcroft:-

I am sending you, under separate cover, a small pamphlet issued by my friend Mr. Ray D. Lillibridge in his capacity as an advertising expert. He has understood recently that Mr. Edison had been making or was going to make changes in this respect and came in to see me this morning with regard to the possibility of his doing some of the work. I am therefore writing you rather confidentially on the subject and would say frankly that having a small personal interest in his business I would not like my attitude or motives to be misunderstood, although I believe he would be able to do some excellent work on some of the Edison enterprises.

If you were coming in this way for lunch some day I would be glad to talk it over with you or bring Mr. Lillibridge out with me. He is handling five of the largest accounts in the Electrical World and does it on a definite fee basis being not an advertising agent but a consulting and managing man like any other expert. He also handles other business besides electrical. Meantime with regards, believe me,

Yours truly,
 T. Guinnesford
 Secretary.

THE PLAZA
NEW YORK

New York 28 July
1913.

Dear Mr. Macbrierty,
Best thanks for your
kind letter! I was
very much pleased
with your visit and
I would be delighted

if you would announce
yourself with Mrs.
Mentorsoft or soon as
possible for lunch or
dinner.

Could I come next
week to arrange to
make a crayon of
the dear, beloved
and most wonderful

great man Edison?

Before I make one
impression (Crayon) of
Thomas Edison I like
to inform you, that
there are no expenses
for Mr. Edison.

I would like to
keep the crayon for
myself, but I think

I will present it as
a gift to the city of
New York, or to the
German Kaiser, who
is very anxious to
possess a crayon of
the greatest man in
that world.

With many kind regards
and thanks believe me
Dear Mr. Brewster
Yours sincerely
The L. W. - Farley

Pinus Luff. Farley
New York the Plaza

By John W. Moskowitch

[Oct. 1913]

Edison's Pertinacity.

Thirty six years is ^{only} a brief span in the history of a world, but is a long period of time in the life of an individual, ^{we} sixty years old. If such an person ~~invariably~~ ^{and} ~~under~~ ^{the} pressure of an overwhelming ~~in~~ ^{other} multitude of important activities, steadily ~~presses~~ ^{presses} ~~the~~ ^{to} completion of a well-defined object through a period of thirty six years, the way well be ~~considered~~ ^{indicated} are that there is nothing of the butterfly in his make-up.

Edison has many qualities that taken together, make him the strong, solid man that he is, and at the bottom of all lies ~~the~~ ^{his} ~~unwavering~~ ^{undaunted} pertinacity. Through all these years the object he has aimed at, which has kept him on sight of ~~the~~ ^{the} one of these has been the ~~the~~ ^{the} reproduction of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~phonograph~~ ^{phonograph}, although in the ~~unmistakable~~ ^{unmistakable} ~~has~~ ^{has} perfecting ~~the~~ ^{the} great inventions, such as the electric light system, magnetic wire, arc concentration, electric storage battery, motion pictures, ~~talking~~ ^{talking} ~~motion~~ ^{motion} pictures and others.

In this article concerning the phonograph putting a question on the only, let us premise by stating that the old newspaper story of his discovery of the principle through the ~~accidental~~ ^{accidental} ~~pricking~~ ^{pricking} of his finger

with which he was experimenting,
by the needle of a telephone diaphragm.
This story is not true, but it dies
hard, for ~~various~~ scarcely a week passes
that it does not crop up in some
country newspaper.

The true story is best told in the
inventor's own words, but as a prologue
the reader is invited to read the short
memorandum ^{made by Edison on June 1877} at the foot of a page in one
of his laboratory note books a facsimile
of which is ~~given~~ ^{reproduced} here. This
gem idea of the phonograph ^{introducing} ~~will~~ ^{show me an} side light on his own
account of ~~the~~ ^{it subsequent} ~~invention of the phonograph.~~

(Copy from "I was experimenting &
bottom of page 206 to end of
first paragraph on page 208
ending with the words "no doubt of."
Then put a * after "if" and
down at the bottom of the page.

(Continued
on back
of page 1)

* From "Edison: His Life and Inventions", by F. L. Dyer,
and J. C. Mackin, by courtesy of Harper and Brothers,
New York.

Those who are old enough to remember will recall the great furor created by the newspaper ^{and other announcements} immediately following this invention in the autumn of 1877. That speech and song could be actually recorded, preserved, and reproduced ^{seemed impossible}, and while the world rang with the news that it had been ^{actually} accomplished, there was such great incredulity as to its truth that Edison was ^{deluged} with requests for machines ^{with which} the fact might be demonstrated to the public. His laboratory was overrun day and night with visitors from all over the world who had come to see and hear ^{an inanimate machine talk}. ~~wonderful developments~~ ^{pieces of apparatus}.

To satisfy the insistent demand, and to enable him to carry on his other work, he had a number of these primitive tin-foil phonographs made, which were taken for exhibition to various parts of the country, drawing vast crowds whenever they were shown. The older generation of New Englanders will undoubtedly remember the exhibit of this early phonograph at the Old South Church in Boston, a ^{photograph} ~~photograph~~ ^{illustration} is preserved to prove the verities of the future, ^{which it is hard to believe is a contemporary photograph taken at the time, and it is given showing the place of announcement.}

Continued
on
back of
page 2.

4

Grinde as this early phonograph undoubtedly was, a rude machine of iron, brass and tinplate, with its harsh metallic reproduction, it would ~~later~~ ^{it} faithfully repeat what ~~it~~ ^{it} had recorded, whether speech, song, whistle, laughter, or what not, to the mystification, ^{and} ~~and~~ delight of an earlier generation, to whom this was the greatest marvel of the time. The story of its informal introduction to the world is a fascinating one, but lack of space forbids its present narration.

Had not Edison delved into the electric light problem about this time and continued his work thereon for some ten years, the ^{commercial} phonograph, as it has been popularly known for ~~more~~ ^{about twenty} five years, might have made its entry into the world in the early eighties. His gigantic work in evolving his electric light system, however, engaged his whole endeavors, day and night, until about ^{he} ~~he~~ began to the year 1887, when he resumed his experiments on the phonograph, and soon

to creating and brought out all his better emotions from hearing familiar and well loved music, ^{which he} associated with other days. One of the most touching letters the writer has ever seen was from a man who went out to Alaska in the early days, in the rush for gold, who said that he thanked God profoundly for the phonograph, for during the six months of hard winter up there it was the only thing that had saved his reason and kept him from soul-destroying things.

who are live
 Strain the ⁱⁿ the cities and other readily accessible places of a populous country cannot thoroughly appreciate the intense loneliness of our fellow beings when circumstances have taken to the more solitary and far away places of this or other lands. To these persons, music is as a living spiritual bond that unites them with their own world and temporarily annihilates time and space and ~~reminds~~ ^{reminds} them with takes them back in memory to former scenes. A fair sized volume could be filled with letters from persons who have written to express feelings of gratitude for the enjoyment which has afforded them exposure

of this nature. But, as our friend Kipling

~~Presumably the reader will think we are digressing from the best with which we started, and, but ^{as} these facts have some bearing on Edison's more recent and abiding work on the phonograph, as will be apparent further on.~~

says, that is another story; so we will return to our task.

Throughout the ~~last~~ ^{last} twenty five years that have elapsed since the advent of the type of phonograph that we know today, Edison never lost ^{sight of his determination to make} ~~any~~ interest in making it a more perfect instrument.

For of all the children of his brain this seems to be the one he loved most.

Along on many lines of work he devised from time to time a great number of ~~many~~ ^{improvements} which were designed to ^{enhance} ~~enhance~~ the pleasure to be derived from listening to the music reproduced by these machines.

He is, however, the greatest critic of his own work, and is never ^{content} ~~satisfied~~ with less than ^{with less than} ~~the absolute~~ the best obtainable. Thus it came about that, some three years ago, having reached the apex of his dissatisfaction with what he thought ^{was} ~~was~~ the shortcomings of the phonograph, he began work on a

long cherished place of refining the ^{machine and the records} instrument so that ^{he} ~~it~~ could reproduce music of all kinds, vocal and instrumental, with all of its original beauty of tone and sweetness, ~~and~~ free from the metallic harshness that to his mind had ^{hitherto} ~~never~~ interfered with the enjoyment of the listener. At the world now, ~~least~~, he has succeeded.

With his characteristic vigor and earnestness ^{Edison} ~~he~~ plunged into this campaign, fully realizing the immense difficulties of the task he had undertaken. In order to accomplish the desired end he must, in the first place, devise ~~an~~ entirely new types of recorder and reproducer ^{which should have} ~~having~~ essentially different characteristics from ~~the~~ any then in existence. In addition to this, on entirely new material must be found and adapted for the surface of the records, a material pliable, indestructible, and, above all, so exceedingly smooth that there should be no rasping, scratching sounds to mar the beauty of the music. The lay reader will appreciate the difficulty of this latter problem when it is stated that if a finger must be made on a plate of glass and allowed to dry a phonograph reproducer passing over it

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will produce a scratchy sound.

In planning this campaign Edison had decided to return to the disc type of machine and record which he had ~~since~~ invented away back in 1878, and which he now took up again as it would afford him the greatest scope for his later efforts.

While simultaneously carrying on a formidable line of experiments to produce the desired material for the records, he labored patiently through the days and away into the nights for many months in ~~the evolution of~~ evolving the new recorder and reproducer, principally the latter, pausing only to snatch a few hours of sleep, which sometimes would be taken at home, and at other times on a bench or cot in the laboratory. After some thousands of ~~extending over a third more than his months and~~ experiments, ~~through which he conducted with~~ the never ending patience so characteristic of him, ~~in which he perfected the diamond~~ point reproducer which has given him the results for which he strove for so many years.

This was on the eve of his departure for Europe in August, 1911. ~~On occasion with his usual policy, he always~~
 Here when Edison ^{thinks he} has perfected any

device his next step is to find out its weakness by trying his best to destroy it. Illustrating this, there ^{two instances} may be quoted ^{on} ~~the two instances~~ of ^{some test in connection with} ~~regard to~~ his alkaline storage battery. After completing it he rigged up a device by means of which a set of batteries was subjected to a series of 1,700,000 severe bumps in the effort to destroy them. When this failed, they were mounted on a ^{heavy} strong electric ^{with terrific force} car which was propelled ^{a number of times} against a heavy stone wall, only to ^{show} ~~prove~~ that they were proof against injury by any such means.

^{Photograph} His new ^{recorder} was not exempted from this policy of attempted destruction, and ~~which he was~~ before leaving for Europe he provided ^{gave} instructions for a grilling test which was, of course, carried on faithfully, but the diamond point was found to be uninjured after playing records more than four thousand times. With such results he deemed it a safe proposition.

On his return from Europe ^{in October, 1911,} Edison resumed his attack on ^{the evolution of the} ~~new~~ indestructible disc record with a smooth surface, the main principles of which had been determined upon before his departure. Now, however,

caused the ^{problem} question of manufacturing such
 records in great quantities. The difficulties
 that have confronted him from October,
 1911 until quite recently, completely baffled
 all description. The whole battle has been
 carried on with the aid of ^{powerful} ~~the~~ microscopes,
 which even at their best would fail to
 reveal obscure causes of temporary discomfiture.
 Differences in materials, dirt, dust, temperature,
 water, chemical action, thumb marks, breath
 marks, cloth and brush marks, and a host
 of ^{major and minor} ~~incidental~~ have been patiently and
 painstakingly investigated with a thoroughness
 that is almost beyond belief to the layman.

Day and night the work has been
 carried on incessantly. During the
 height of the investigation a year ago
 Edison and a ~~small~~ ^{small} ~~group~~ ^{group} of his faithful
 experimenters, (frequently called "The Insomnia
 Squad"), stayed ^{steadily} at the works for a period
 of over five weeks eating, drinking, working
 and sleeping (occasionally) there. During that
 time Edison went home ^{only} four or five times,
 and then ^{merely} to change his clothing. He and the
 men slept ^{for short periods in} ~~in~~ the works, or in the
 library, on benches and tables, resuming their
 labors immediately on waking up. Edison

had arranged with a caterer to supply good substantial meals, hence, the minor man was well cared for. The wives of the men came around at intervals with changes of clothing for their husbands. This intense application to work, however, left no time for shaving, with the result that all hands might well have been taken for a gang of ^{hardened} pirates from their unkempt appearance.

They were all ragged, however, and, strange to say, all increased in weight, although a contrary result might ^{naturally} have been expected. ~~It~~ ^{The} day and night work have never ceased, ~~which~~, but there has been no similar protracted siege since, as the main principles were practically settled at that time. ^{The foregoing} ~~This~~ instance ^{has} been merely mentioned to illustrate the fierce vigor with which Edison works when he is seeking to complete one of his inventions. He has been and still is prosecuting his ^{work} ~~work~~ with the same energy to bring ^{about} ~~about~~ the utmost perfection that is possible.

He has not stopped with the refinement of the merely mechanical parts, such as the machine and the records,

for during the last two years he has devoted an immense amount of time to ~~the study of~~ music itself. Becoming convinced that the public desired really beautiful music, he set himself to a thorough study of the subject, not only of compositions but ^{also} of the human voice, its powers and limitations, and of the different effects of various styles of orchestration. He determined to hear for himself music of all kinds, and with this object in view lived ^{number of} at players and singers of ~~all kinds and~~ to render musical selections by the hour.

In the past two years he has heard upwards of 16,000 ~~pieces of music~~ ^{grades} compositions of a wide range, from opera to rag time. As he hears them he indicates his opinion, from "Beautiful" to "Punk", ~~marking~~ according to his ^{own} idea of availability for the phonograph. An elaborate card system preserves these indications for further application in selecting music for the phonograph.

It might seem somewhat dogmatic to have the reproduction of musical compositions depend upon his opinion, but it must be said that he is not entirely committed to such drastic measures if

there is a real demand for something which does not seem to merit his good opinion. His decision as to a composition is not ^{wholly} merely ~~in~~ personal ^{or} ~~far~~, but is based upon his opinion of it from the standpoint of an inventor. He has said to the writer more than once, "There is invention in music just as much as in the arts. Composers such as Verdi, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, were inventors. They did not copy, nor did some of the other great composers. But the scrolls and files ^{of musicians} are not inventors; they ^{have} copied the ideas of the others, consciously or unconsciously. If you will sit down for a few hours and have a lot of ^{miscellaneous} compositions played you will be convinced of it."

Edison has had no musical training as the term is generally understood, and the writer must confess that ^{before forming the above expression} he failed to comprehend the ^{the inventor's} true basis of ~~the~~ opinions of the various composers played or sung for him. On several occasions he ^{therefore} arranged (unknown to Edison) to have one or more compositions played or sung ^{after a type of} again, some weeks, to see whether or not there would be any similarity of opinion to that first indicated. In every

and in some cases precisely,
 case ^{Edison's} ~~this~~ judgment was practically, ⁱⁿ the
 same as before, thus proving that the
 opinion first given was not ^{merely} ~~a~~ ^{was} ~~when~~
 but based upon some definite line of
 thought in the inventor's brain.

His excursion into the musical
 realm has also ~~been~~ ^{personal} ~~but~~ ^{so as} ~~been~~ ^{to determine}
 included the ^{hearing} of singers ^{to determine}
 their fitness for making phonograph records.
 This has proven to be a wonderfully interesting
 field of investigation, and he has given a
~~transcendently~~ ^{very} great deal of time to it,
 listening ^{critically} ~~carefully~~ to each voice, good, ~~or bad~~
 or indifferent, and patiently writing out his
 criticism in each case. Not only has ^{he} ~~the~~
^{heard} ~~seen~~ a large number of singers who have
 come out to ^{visited} the laboratory for the purpose
 during the last eighteen or twenty months,
 but he has ^{also} ~~had~~ a ^{representative} ~~man~~ ^{scouring} Europe
 for voices during that time. This man
~~later~~ ^{phonograph} ~~travels~~ ^{visits} the principal
 cities and towns of Europe and takes
 phonograph records of the ^{voices of the} ~~the~~ ^{operatic and other}
 prominent singers in each place and ships
 them over to Edison, who listens to each
 one and ~~then~~ ^{also} records his opinion in ^{a series of} ~~note~~
 books which he keeps for the purpose. The

perfect ones, for, as he says "the vocal cords of ~~the~~ opera singers are always at the straining point. They usually sing in large theatres in which their voices ~~blend~~ ^{are} ~~off~~ with a large orchestra in front of them, above all these instruments and their voices must go out, so as to be heard to the furthest limits of the house. Consequently, they are always doing their utmost and their vocal cords become adapted to heavy work only. People often wonder why their favorite operatic singers ~~don't~~ not charm them as much in concert or through the phonograph as they did at the opera, but do not stop to think of the difference between the opera house and the concert hall or parlor. I don't mean to say a word in the way of detraction in regard to ~~the~~ operatic singers, for I have a great admiration for their wonderful art and for many of their voices, and a great number of them have ^{now} recognized the value of special effort to acquire the ^{artistic} art and technique of singing for the phonograph, (which is a parlor instrument), and have made some ^{very} beautiful records."

The writer was recently discussing with Edison the ~~writer's~~ temperament of

singers ^{generally} ~~usually~~ and ~~in~~ the good opinion that each one usually has of his or her own voice irrespective of any ^{special} ~~particular~~ ^{he or she would make of it.} ~~particular in the general world.~~ He said

"I don't see what they have to be concerned about. The Almighty has given them a little piece of ~~meat~~ ^{meat} in their throat that differs slightly from the corresponding piece of meat in somebody else's throat. They can take no credit for that, but if they use their brains and perfect the use of what has been given them they have accomplished something. What I want is voices that will stand the test of the phonograph and ~~then~~ give permanent pleasure to ~~the~~ people, irrespective of ~~the~~ stage environment or the press agent."

This article could be extended to a great length in setting forth the results of Edison's ^{deep} study of music which he undertook ^{solely} for the purpose of bringing his latest achievement up to the high standard which he set for it so many years ago, but enough has been said ^{the immense amount of work he has done and} to indicate ^{the} trend of his ideas. That he has been able, amid the round of his voluminous ^{multitudinous} duties and work which

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occupy his time and attention from sixteen
to eighteen hours a day, to delve into
the subject so profoundly and to evolve
ideas that are confessedly awakening the
musical world is sufficient to indicate
that in spite of his years and herculean
labors in the past he has not lost any
of the vim or pertinacity ~~which~~^{that} have
so distinguished him in ~~times~~^{days} gone by.

**WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT PAPERS
REMINISCENCES BY EDISON**

These documents consist of seven sets of reminiscences prepared by Edison during the period 1908-1909 for the biography, *Edison: His Life and Inventions*, by Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. Also included is a compilation by William H. Meadowcroft of Edison's impressions of Europe in 1911. The reminiscences have been assigned letters from "A" through "H."

Transcriptions of Edison's reminiscences appear as appendixes to each volume of the book edition of *The Papers of Thomas A. Edison*; only those portions dealing with the period covered by a volume are reproduced in that volume. The reminiscences are presented here in their entirety. Multiple versions of the same material have not been selected.

A. Book Number 1

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook dated September 1, 1908. The handwritten entries pertain primarily to Edison's boyhood in Port Huron, Michigan, and his early years as a telegrapher in Boston. Also mentioned are his trip to Wyoming in 1878 and his life in New York around 1885. The notes are all in Edison's hand, and in two places they bear the initials of his second wife, Mina Miller Edison. A label on the front cover contains the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 1 September 1, 1908. Mr. Edison's notes re Biography."

B. First Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 61-page typescript. The entries pertain primarily to Edison's life and work during the period 1873-1888. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "First Batch," "Notes dictated by Mr. Edison to T. C. Martin June, 1909," and "Pencil indicates Mr. Edison's revision." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are probably in the hand of Thomas C. Martin.

C. Second Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 16-page typescript. The entries pertain to episodes in Edison's life during the period 1873-1898. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Second Batch," "Mr. Edison's notes dictated to Mr. Martin June 1909," and "Pencil indicates revisions by Mr. Edison." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are primarily in Meadowcroft's hand.

D. Book Number 2

This document is a photocopy of an undated notebook from around 1907. The first two pages contain a prefatory memorandum by William H. Meadowcroft, dated January 9, 1920, recounting the preparation and use made of this material between 1907 and 1910. The following entries are all in Edison's hand. Pages 3-68 include narrative passages and brief references to various anecdotes. Pages 69-77 bear the title "Martin's Questions" and contain Edison's answers to questions prepared by Thomas C. Martin. The entries on pages 78-98 consist of biographical episodes, anecdotes, and brief references to inventions.

E. Notebook, N-09-06-27

This document is an undated notebook probably used around 1909. The entries are all by Edison and pertain to events during the 1870s and 1880s. The book consists of an enumerated list of thirty-three incidents in Edison's life. Most of the entries indicate the name of a person or persons associated with the incident.

F. Notebook, N-09-06-28

This document is an Edison notebook from 1909. At the beginning of the book is a memorandum from William H. Meadowcroft to Edison, dated June 28, 1909, indicating that a copy has been made of the handwritten notes in this book. Four brief critiques by Edison of the biography in progress appear on the following page, while subsequent pages narrate incidents in his life. Most of the entries pertain to Edison's work on electric lighting and power and provide an account of his former employee, Sigmund Bergmann. Two memoranda from Edison to Meadowcroft appear on page 22.

G. Mr. Edison's Notes

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook from October 1908. It contains a narrative of incidents from his boyhood, young adulthood, and years in Menlo Park. The notes are all in Edison's hand. A label on the front cover bears the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 2, Mr. Edison's notes re. Biography. October, 1908."

H. Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe

This document is a combination of original typescript pages and carbon copies. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe." The document consists of fifteen pages of observations about Europe and Europeans, which were made by Edison after his return to the United States in October 1911. Meadowcroft gathered these impressions for publication, and the scattered corrections and additions to the text are in his hand.

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
A. Book Number 1**

This document is a photocopy of an Edison notebook dated September 1, 1908. The handwritten entries pertain primarily to Edison's boyhood in Port Huron, Michigan, and his early years as a telegrapher in Boston. Also mentioned are his trip to Wyoming in 1878 and his life in New York around 1885. The notes are all in Edison's hand, and in two places they bear the initials of his second wife, Mina Miller Edison. A label on the front cover contains the following typewritten notation: "Book No. 1 September 1, 1908. Mr. Edison's notes re Biography." The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 80 pages have been used. The original manuscript has not been located.

BOOK NO. 1
SO. 100-51 2908
BY
MR. EDISON'S notes to
his family

about me in the newspapers both Fox & myself
were rather scared & didn't know what was
to be the result of this interview. The
landlord requested him not to make so much
noise & was thrown into the hall Jack explained
that he had just come in with a party who
had been hunting & that he felt fancy he
~~exposed~~ explained that he was the boss pistol
shot of the west that it was he that taught
the celebrated Dr Carver how to shoot & then
suddenly pointing to a weather vane on the
freight depot pulled out a Colt revolver
& fired through the window hitting the vane.
The shot awaked all the people they rushed
in to see who was killed it was only after
I told him I was tired & would see him in
the morning that he left both Fox & myself
were so surprised that we did not sleep
any that night. We were told in the morning that
Jack was a pretty good fellow & was not one of
the bad men of which they had a good supply.
They had one in the jail & Fox & I went over
to see him a few days before he had held up
a Union Pacific train & robbed all the
passengers in the jail was a half breed
homeless. We interviewed the bad man
through bars as big as railroad rails

days, two days before the event we all got together & obtaining an engine & car went 12 miles further west to visit the US Govt astronomers at a place called Separation, the apex of the great divide where the waters run east to the Atlantic & Coast to the Pacific.

For I took our Winchester rifles with an idea of doing a little shooting. After calling on the Govt people we started to interview the Trough Operator at this most desolate & lonely spot after talking over all questions I asked him if there was any game around he said plenty of jack rabbits, these jack rabbits are a very peculiar species they have ears about 6 inches long & very slender legs about 3 times as long as an ordinary rabbit & travel at a great speed by a series of jumps each about 30 feet long as near as I could judge. ^{The local people call them narrow gauge ~~hopper~~ rabbits} Asking the Operator the best direction he pointed west & noticing a rabbit in a clear space in the sage brush said there is one now. I advanced cautiously to within 150 ft & shot the rabbit & as I went on I then advanced to within 100 ft & shot again the rabbit still immovably & looking around the whole crowd at

He looked like ~~an~~ a bad man, the edge of his ears all around came to an edge & was serrated. His eyes were nearly white & appeared as if made of glass, & set in wrong like the life size figures of Indians in the Smithsonian Institute. His face was also extremely irregular, he wouldn't answer a single question. I learned afterwards that he got 7 years in prison while the horse thief was hanged. As horses ran wild & there was no protection, it meant death to steal one.

The first thing the Astronomers did was to determine with precision their exact locality upon the earth, a number of observations were made, and Watson of Ann Arbor with two others worked all night computing, until they agreed they said they were not in error more than 100 ft & that the station was 12 miles out of the position given on the maps. It came to take an immense amount of mathematics. I preserved one of the sheets which looked like the time table of a Chinese Railroad. The instruments of the various parties were then set up in various parts of the little town & got ready for the eclipse which was to occur - 3 or 4

In 1878 I went with a number of Astronomers to
Rawlins Wyoming Terr to observe the eclipse
of the sun a magnificent test an instrument
which I had secured called a Transit
There were Astronomers from nearly every
Nation We had a special Car
The Country at that time was rather new
game was in great abundance & could be
seen all day long from the Car window
especially antelope We arrived at
Rawlins about 4 p.m. Rawlins was as
he had a small machine shop & found house
and it was at this point where
locomotives were changed for the
next section. The Hotel was a very small one
by doubling up we were barely
accommodated. My room mate was
for correspondent of the N.Y. Herald -
After we retired and were asleep a
thundering knock on the door awakened
us upon opening the door a tall
handsome man with flowing hair
dressed in Western style entered the room
his eyes were bloodshot & he was somewhat
intoxicated. HE introduced himself
as Texas Jack (Joe Chromoide) & said he
wanted to see Edison as he had seen

The station were looking and then knew the rabbit was stuffed. However we did shoot at a number of live ones until Fox run short of cartridges, his rifle had a different bore than mine, ~~he~~^{we} could not use mine of which I had plenty.

On returning to the station I pointed away the time shooting at camp set on a pile of ties finally the other said to Fox, I have a fine Springfield musket suppose you try it - so Fox took the musket & fired, it knocked him nearly over, it seems the musket had been run over by a hand car which slightly bent the long barrel but not sufficiently for an amateur like Fox to notice, after Fox had his shoulder treated with arsenic etc. at the govt hospital then we returned to Rawlins.

~~My apartment was~~
I had my apartment in a ~~small~~ small yard enclosed with by a board fence 6 ft high - at one end there was a house for the hens, I noticed that they all went to roost just before totality. at the same time a slight wind arose & at the moment of totality the atmosphere was filled with thistle down and other light articles.

I noticed one feather whose weight was at least 150 milligrams rise perpendicular to the top of the fence where it floated away on the wind. My apparatus was entirely too sensitive & I got no results.

The eclipse being over Prof Barker prof. of physics in the University of Denver Mr. Thornburg & several soldiers & a number of Reardon officials myself went hunting about 100 miles south of the Railroad in the Ute Indian Country about a few months after this. Mr. Thornburg & 30 soldiers were ambushed by the Utes & all were killed.

Before coming out on this expedition Mr. Jones who then controlled the Union Pacific notes for whom I had done some work in connection with the Telegraph in which he was interested gave me a letter to the various agents requesting that I be permitted to ride on the cow catcher of the locomotives at my own risk. In those days the schedule time was very slow being only 20 miles per hour. The Engineer gave me a small

Cushion & every day I rode in this manner
from Omaha to the Sacramento Valley except
through the snow, sled on the ~~top~~ summit
of the Sierrra without ~~any~~ a dilet or anything
to obstruct the view - only once was I in danger
when the loco struck an animal about the size
of a small cub bear, which I think was a
badger. This animal struck the front of the
loco just under the head light ~~was~~ with
great violence & was then thrown off by
the rebound. I was sitting to one side
grasping the angle brace so no harm was
done.

After my father moved to Port Huron he engaged
in lumbering and also had a 10 acre field of
very rich land which was used for truck garden-
garden - After the field was ploughed I in
conjunction with a german boy of about my
age did the planting. about 8 acres was planted
in sweet corn the balance in radishes, onions,
pumpkins & c. etc. etc. I was very ambitious about
this garden & worked very hard. My father had an
old horse & a wagon & with this ~~was~~ we carried
the vegetables to the town which was 1 1/2 miles
distant & sold them from door to door.

one year I remember turning in to my mother
600 dollars from the farm. After a while
I tired of this work as hoeing corn in a hot
sun is unattractive & I did not wonder that it
built up Cities, soon the Grand Trunk RR
was extended from Toronto to Port Huron
at the foot of Lake Huron & thence to
Detroit at about the same time the
war after the Rebellion broke out
by a great amount of persistence I got
permission from my mother to go on
the train as a newsboy. The local train
from P.H. to Detroit a distance of 63 miles
left at 7 am & arrived again at P.H. at 9 pm.
After being on the train for several months
I started two stores in P.H. one for
periodicals & the other for vegetables, butter
& berries in the season, these were attended to
by two boys who shared in the profit.
The periodical store I soon closed as the boys
in charge could not be trusted.
The vegetable store I kept up for nearly a year
After the railroad had been opened a
short time they put on an express
which left Detroit in the morning
& returned there in the evening.

I received permission to put a missionary on this train - connected with this train was a car one part for baggage & the other part for U.S. Mail but for a long time it was not used. Every morning I had two large baskets of Vegetables from the Detroit market loaded in the mail car & sent to Pittsburgh where the grocer boy would take them to the store. They were much better than those grown locally & sold readily. I never was asked to pay freight & to this day cannot explain why except that I was so small & unassuming ~~that~~ it was the nerve to appropriate a U.S. Mail car to do a freight ^{or} ~~business~~ ^{or} so monumental that it caused ~~panic~~ ^{panic}. However I kept this up for a long time & in addition bought bottles from the farmers along the line & an immense amount of blackberries in the season. I bought wholesale and at a low price & permitted the wives of the Engineer & trainmen to have the benefit of the rebate. After a while there was a daily immigrant train put on - this train generally had from 7 to 10 cars each filled always with Norwegians, all bound

for Iowa & Minnesota on these trains I
employed a boy who sold bread &
tobacco & stick Candy, as the war
progressed the daily newspaper sales became
very profitable and I gave up the vegetable
store the finally when the battle of
Pittsburg Landing occurred "now called
Shiloh" I commenced to neglect business,
On the day of this battle which I arrived
at about the bulletin boards were
surrounded with dense crowds and it
was announced that there were

60 thousand killed & wounded the
result was uncertain I knew that
if the same excitement was attained
at the various small towns along the
road & especially at Pt. Heron that
the sale of papers would be great
I then conceived the idea of ~~get~~ telegraphing
the news ahead, went to the Dep. in the
depot & by giving him Harper's Weekly
& some other papers for 3 months
he agreed to telegraph to all the stations
the matter on the bulletin board
I hurriedly copied it & he sent it
requesting the agents who displayed
it on the blackboard used for stating

arrival & departure of trains. I decided
that instead of the usual 100 papers
that I could sell 1000 but not having
sufficient money to purchase that
number I determined in my desperation
to see the Editor himself & get credit.
The great paper at that time was
the Detroit Free Press. I walked into
the office, headed Editorial &
~~editor~~ told a young man
that I wanted to see the Editor on
important business important for me
anyway. I was taken into ~~an~~
an office ~~where~~ where there
were two men & I stated what I
had done about telegraph & that I
wanted 1000 papers but only had
money for 300 & I wanted credit.
~~the~~ one of the men refused it but
the other ~~man~~ told the first
opinion to let me have them.
The man I afterwards learned was
William F. Storey who subsequently
founded the Chicago Times and
became celebrated in the
Newspaper world, by the way.

of another boy we lugged the papers
to the train & started folding them.
The first station called Utica, was
a small one where I generally sold
2 papers. I saw a crowd ahead on
the platform, though it was an excursion
but the moment I landed there was a
rush for me then I realized that
the trip was a great one. I sold
35 papers. The next station Mt. Clemens
was a watering place but then a place
of about 1000. I usually sold 6 to 8 papers.
I decided that if I found a coming
crowd there that the only thing
to do to correct my lack of judgment
in not getting more papers was to
raise the price from 5 cents to 10.
The crowd was there & I raised the price.
At the various towns there were
considerable crowds who ~~would~~
~~be in the station~~ It had been my practice
^{at that time} to jump from the train at a point about
1/4 mile from the station where the train
generally slackened speed. I had drawn
several loads of glass sand at this
point to jump on & had become

very expert. The little German boy with
horns met me at Third point. When
the wagon approached the outskirts
of the town I was met by a large
crowd. I then yelled 25 cents apiece
gentlemen I haven't got enough to go round.
I sold all out & made what to me
then was an immense sum of money.
I started the next day to learn the
English & also printing. I started a newspaper
which I printed on the train, printing it
from a galley proof press procuring the
type from a junk dealer who had a lot
nearly worn out.

(You have a copy
of the newspaper)

When Stephenson who built the
Victoria Bridge at the outlet
came over the Grand trunk he
saw me printing an edition on the
train, he bought the whole and it
was afterwards mentioned in
the London Times as the 1st
newspaper in the world to
be printed on a train.

I commenced to neglect my regular business until it got very low although I managed to turn in one dollar each day to my mother. The Station agent at Mt. Clemon permitted me to set in the telegraph office & listen to the instrument. One day his little boy was playing on the track when a freight train came along & I luckily came out just in time to pull him off the track. His mother saw the operation & fainted. This put me in the good graces of Mr. Mackenzie the agent & he took considerable pains to teach me as I kept at it about 18 hours a day, I soon became quite proficient. I then put up a telegraph line from the station to the village a distance of 1 mile & opened an office in a drug store but the business was small & the ops at Pt. Huron knowing my proficiency & who wanted to go into the Mt. Clemon telegraph where the pay was high succeeded in convincing this brother-in-law Mr. Walker that I could fill the position all right. Mr. Walker had a jewellery store

I had charge of the WCTel office.
As I was to be found at the office both
day & night sleeping there I became quite
valuable to Mr. Walker, ^{at that time} I worked at the
office nights, for the reason that press
report came over one of the wires until
3 am & I would cut in & copy it as
well as I could to become more rapidly
proficient, the goal of the rural telegraph
was to be able to take press.
Mr. Walker tried to get my father to
apprentice me at 25 dollars per month
but they could not agree, I then
applied for a job on the Grand Trunk
as a Railway Clerk & was given a
place nights at Stratford Junction
Canada. This night job just suited me
as I could have the whole day to myself.
I had the faculty of sleeping in a
chair at any time for a few minutes at
a time. I slept the night, finished
my call, so I would get 1/2 hour sleep
now & then between coming & leaving.
Case the station was called the
watchman would awaken me.

One night I got an order to
hold a freight train & I replied
that I would. I rushed out to
find the signalman but before
I could find him & get the
signal set the train was past
& ran to the left ^{off the track} & reported
I couldn't hold her she had run
past. The reply was "Hell" ~~the~~
The dispatcher on the strength of
my message that I would hold
the train had permitted another
to leave the last station ^{on the opposite track} ~~on the same track~~
~~There~~ There was a lower station
near the junction where they
day after night I started for it
on foot. The night was dark & I
fell into a culvert & was
knocked senseless. However
the track was straight the
trains saw each other & there
was no collision. The next
morning Mr. Carlin & myself were
ordered to come at once to the
main office in Toronto. We
appeared before the Genl. Supt.
W. J. Spicer who started in

hauling Mr Carter over the Coals
for smuggling such a young boy
to hold such a responsible
position. Then he took me in hand
told that I could be sent to
Kington at his prison etc just at
this point 3 English swells came
into the office. There was a great
shaking of hands & joy all round
round, feeling that this was a good
time to be neglected & slightly
made for the dock, down the stairs
to the lower freight station, got
into the Caboose going on the
next freight the Coals who I knew
& kept decked until I landed
a boy free of fear in the US
of America.

I think I have told
where I went next.

After sitting papers in Port Huron which
was not reached until about 930 at
night I seldom reached home before
11 to 1130 night, about $\frac{1}{2}$ way from the
station & the town & within 25 feet of the
road ⁱⁿ a dense woods was a
soldiers graveyard, where 300 soldiers
were buried, due to a cholera
epidemic which took place at
Fort Gratiot near by - many
years previously - at first we
used to shut our eyes & run the horse
past this graveyard, & if the horse
stopped on a twig the night
would be given a violent movement
& its a wonder that I haven't some
valuable disease of that organ
but soon this running a field horse
became monotonous - after a
while all fear of graveyards
absolutely disappeared. I was
in the Company of Sam Houston the
pioneer & founder of Texas who it
was said knew no fear ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~
Houston lived some distance from
the town & generally went home

late at night having to go so
through a dark cypress swamp
over a corduroy road, one night to
test his alleged fearlessness, a man
stationed himself behind a tree &
enveloped him self in a sheet,
he suddenly confronted Houston
who stopped & said, If you are
a man you cant hurt me. If you
are a ghost you dont want to
hurt me if you are the devil
come home with me & married
your sister,

— M.M.E.

prince of geaulis -

When a boy the Prince of Geaulis
now King Edward came to Canada
great preparations were made at
Garnie a Canadian town opposite
Pittsburg about every boy in the
neighborhood went over to see the affair
The town was draped in flags
most profusely and carpets were
laid on the cedar walks for the

Prince to walk on, there were arched
steps a ~~stand~~ stand was built raised
above the level where the
Prince was to be received by
the Mayor. Seeing all these preparations
my idea of a prince was very high
but when he did arrive I mistook
the Duke of Cambridge for the prince
he the Duke. Being a large fine
looking man I soon saw that
he I was mistaken that the Prince
was a young stripling ~~with a fine figure~~
~~of a boy~~. Several of us started
to express our belief that a prince
wasnt much after all & that we
were thoroughly disappointed
for this one boy was whipped
down the ~~San~~ Commack boys attacked
the Yankee boy & we were all
licked I myself got a black
eye. This had a very prejudicial
effect against this kind of ceremonial
a folly.

While a newsboy on the train, one day a messenger from the office of E B Ward & Co. came to the train & waited me to come quickly to the office ~~at the train~~. The firm of E B Ward at that time were the largest owners of steamboats on the great lakes. It seems that one of the Captains on their largest boat had suddenly died & they wanted me to take a message to another Capt who lived about 24 miles from Ridgeway station on the Railway. This Capt had retired & had taken up some timber land & cleared part of it. Mr Ward said he was give me 15 dollars if I would deliver the message that night. I told him that I was afraid to do it alone ^{to do so would cost too much in drink} but if he would pay 25 I would get the help of a local boy & do it - to this he agreed - I arrived at Ridgeway at 830 at night it was raining & the dark ink, after trying 2 or 3 boys I got one & we started out with letters for the places, we

had the ^{location specified} ~~mountain pass~~ ~~road~~ & there was
only one road if a road it could be called
all through a dense ~~the~~ forest.
We hadn't gone far before we became
apprehensive of Bears. The more we
thought of the subject the more stumps
looked like Bears. The Country at that
time was wild & it was an usual
occurrence to see dead bear & coon
skins nailed up on the side of the houses
to dry & I had read about Bears but
couldn't remember if they were as
night or day prowlers. My companion
proposed that we climb a tree &
wait till morning, I would not agree
to this as I knew that we were
as safe up a tree that on the
ground as Bears could climb
trees. Besides that message
had to be delivered that night
so the Capt could catch the
morning train. We kept on
after a while one lantern went out
not being filled with enough oil
where we staid, then within
about 2 miles of the place the
other lantern went out.

then we leaned up against a tree & cried
I thought if I ever got out of this scrape
alive that I would know more about
habits of animals & everything else &
be prepared for all kinds of mischances
when I undertook an enterprise.

However the dense darkness distended the
pupils of our eyes to make them very
sensitive & we could just see at times
the outline of the rocks & finally got
as a first gleam of daylight arrived
we entered the Captain's yard &
observed the missing, in my whole
life I never spent such a night of
horror as this, but I got a good
lesson.

In 1885 I rented a house in Gramercy Park New York City which many years ago was the most fashionable quarter of the city. One day I went into the garret & found in a drawer the private diary of S F B Morse the inventor of the telegraph as now used. This seemed to be at all strange. Compendium The diary is now in the library of the Soc of the Engineers.

While working in the Bell Tel. office in Boston a position obtained for me by my friend Adams who worked in the Franklin Tel. office. ~~The~~ Co. was competing with the Bell. Mr. Adams was laid off & ~~he~~ Adams had reached absolute zero. Castigaldi I understood to let him sleep in my Hall bed room. I generally had hall bedrooms because they were cheap & I needed money to buy apparatus. I also had the pleasure of his general company.

at the boarding house about a mile distant
but at this corner of some appearance
One morning as we were hastening to
breakfast, we came into Tremont Row &
saw in front of two ^{small} quite funny looking
store a large crowd we stopped to
ascertain the cause of the excitement
One store put up a paper sign in the
display window which stated
"300 pairs of stockings received
this day 3 cents a pair ~~with~~
no connection with the store next door"
Presently the other store put up a
sign stating they had received
300 pair price 3 cents per pair
& stated they had no connection
with the store next door nobody
~~there was no more to be seen~~
The crowd kept increasing
until when the price had
been asked 3 pair for 1 cent ^{and the man} said
says to me give me a cent
I gave him a nickel & he
showed his way in & throwing
the money on the counter the
store being filled with ladies
clerk then gives me 3 papers

one week they had a strike then he
got a big torch & old patent medicine
the next night at night to support the
striking then went to Peru ~~with~~ as
partner of a man who had a grizzly
bear which they proposed fighting
against a Bull in the Bull Ring
in that City - the Grizzly was
killed in 5 minutes ^{after the fight} then Adams
started a market report Bureau
in Buenos Ayres. This didn't
pay then he started a restaurant
in Pernambuco Brazil here he
did very well but something
went wrong as it always does
to a Normal he went to the
transvaal & ran a Panarama
called Paradise lost in the
Kaiffo Kraals This didn't pay
& he became the Editor of the
New paper ~~for a while~~
then went to England to raise
money for a Railway in Cape
Colony Next I hear of him
in N.Y. having just arrived
from Bogotá Ab of Columbia

The Crowd was ~~entirely~~ Breathless
The Lady ~~then~~ took down a box
& drew out 30 pairs of baby
socks oh said Adams I want
mexico size, well sir we do not
permit one to pick size for that
amount of money the crowd roared
& then broke up the sale -

Adams was one of a class of
Operators who were never satisfied
to work at any place for any great
length of time he had the Wanderlust
After enjoying my rather meager
hospitality on the floor of the hotel bedroom
~~for about a week~~ which in Boston was a
paradise for an Extremologist - the
boarding house run on the Bentleys
system of flesh reduction (see)
came to its end one day word
good bye Edison I have got
160 cents & I am going to
San Francisco & he did how
I never knew, I afterwards learned
~~that he was a patron of the~~
~~show~~ that he got a job & well

with a power of attorney for \$2000
from a ~~sp~~ Native of that Republic
who had applied for a patent for
tightening a belt to prevent it from
slipping on a pulley a device
which he thought new & a great
invention but which was in use
Ever since machinery was invented
I gave Adams a position as salesman
for electrical apparatus. Thus he
soon got tired of it & lost
sight of him.

One day a lady came to the office
in Boston & stated she had as school
wanted like to get one of their
operators to explain the telegraph
to her scholars illustrating the
Explanation with actually
working apparatus. She was
told to come around in the
evening when I would be
at work - She arranged
with me to give the explanation
with apparatus two weeks
from that date - in a few

days before I carried the apparatus
with Adams assistance set it
up in the school which was in
a double private house near
the public library. The apparatus
was set up when school was
out I was then very busy
building private telegraph lines
& equipping them with instruments
which I had mounted & forgot
all about the appointment. It
was only reminded of it by Adams
who had been trying to find me
& had at last located me on
top of Jordan Marsh & Co
Store sitting up a wire
he said we must be there in
15 minute & ~~then~~ I must
hurry - I had working clothes
on a ~~few~~ I didn't realize that
my face needed washing.
However I thought they were
only children - they wouldn't
notice it. On arriving at the
place we were met by the
lady of the house & I told

her I had forgotten about the
appointment & hadn't time to
change my clothes. She said
that didn't make the slightest
difference; Adams' clothes also
were not of the best from his long
estrangement from money.
On opening the main parlor door
I never was so paralyzed in my
life. I was speechless. There
were over 40 young ladies
from 14 to 22 from the best
families. I managed to say that I
would work the apparatus & then
Adams would make the explanation.
Adams was so embarrassed that
he fell over an ottoman, the girl
tittered & this increased it until
he couldn't say a word. Then
situation was so desperate that
for a season I never could explain.
I started in myself & talked
& explained better than I ever
did before or since. I can
talk to 2 or 3 persons but
when there are more they radiate
some unknown form of influence.

which analyzes my vocal cords.
However I got out of this scrape
& many times afterwards when
I changed with better operators,
to meet some of the young ladies
on their way home from school
they would smile & nod to
the great misfortune of the ops.
who were ignorant of this episode
mmm.

The reason I came to go to
Boston was this I had left
Lowville the 2nd time & went
home to see my parents.
after stopping at home for some
time I got restless & thought I
would like to work in the East
& knowing that a former operator
named ~~James~~ ^{John} who had
worked with me in the
Government office was in
Boston I wrote him & he
I would get a job ~~there~~

He wrote back that if I came
on immediately he could
get me in the War Office -
I had ~~been~~ helped out the
Grand Duke with 12 high people
by a new device upon their
lost one of the two submarine
cables they had across the
river, making the remaining
cable act just as well for their
purpose as if they had two.
I thought I was entitled to a
fare which they conceded -
I started for Boston
after leaving Toronto a terrific
blizzard came up and the
train got snowed under in a
cut and staying there 24 hours.
The trainmen made show shoes
of ~~the~~ fence rail splints &
started out to find food
which they did about 1/2
mile away. They found a roadside
inn & by means of snow
shoes all the passengers
were taken to the inn -

The train reached Montreal
4 days late, ~~so~~ a number of the
passengers ~~unofficially~~ went to
the Military Headquarters to
testify in favor of a soldier
who was on furlough & was
two days late which was a
serious matter with military
people I learned we willingly
did this for this soldier was
a great story teller & made
the time pass quickly - ^{named Stanton}
I met here a delight Mr who
took me to his boarding house
the most cheerful that I have
ever seen in - nobody got enough
to eat the bed clothes were too
short & too thin it was 28 deg
below zero & the wind was
frigid the board was
cheap being only 1.50 per
week Stanton said the usual horse
accompanying mts. of Oboe board
horses were absent he thought
the intense cold had caused them
to hibernate,

I was
Stanton when working in Cincinnati
left his position & went out on
the Union Pacific to work at
Julesburg which was a cattle
town at that time & very tough.
I remember seeing him off on
the train never expecting to see
him again. Six months afterwards
while making press work ^{in Cincinnati}
about 2 am ~~there~~ there was
a knock into the middle of the
operating room a large tin box
it made a report like a pistol
& we all jumped up startled
in walked Stanton. Gentlemen
he said, I have just returned from
appliance trip to the land beyond
the Mesasqui. All my wealth
is contained in my metallic travelling
case & you are welcome to it.
The case contained one paper collar
he sat down & ~~the~~ I noticed that
he had a wooden comb
around his neck with his coat
buttoned closely. The night was
intensely cold & he then ~~off~~
opened his coat & revealed the

fact that he had nothing but the
bare skin, Gentlemen said he you
see before you an ope who has
reached the limit ~~of~~ of impurity

On reaching Boston I found my
friend Adams & went over to
the W. H. office to see the manager -
On entering the office where there were
perhaps 30 or 40 men I noticed that
they were dressed very neatly which
was very unusual in that office in
the West! I myself at the time had
on a blue shirt & clothes not at
the best, ~~the~~ & somewhat wrinkled
from the long ~~journey~~ journey
I was introduced to the manager
Mr. Milliken who I thought gave
a start of surprise Adams had
told him I was an A. I. man
I had worked 2 or 3 years on ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
wire after asking me to confirm
Adams stated that he asked
when I could come to work
I said now. Very well come
around at 5.30 & I will leave

instructions, I came at 5:30 pm +
was introduced to the ~~man~~
night manager + told that I
was to work NY No 1 wire.

~~but I had a very good~~
I was furnished with one of those
cheap pens that the WPA used to
economize on + waited for business.
I noticed considerable talk
+ laughter on the part of the
other Ofrs + surmised that it was
at my expense, as my clothes
certainly did not fit extreme Eastern
Civilization.

After waiting 1/2 hour my wire
was switched over on a test
table in the middle of the
room + I was told ~~to~~ to take
a 1500 word special for the
(Boston Herald). The NY Ofr
started at a rapid rate the shirring
being very perfect. The wire was good
after a few minutes he got fast
very rapid + I noticed he was getting
up to his limit. Turning my head
I found nearly every Ofr

in the office as watching me from
behind, I knew then that they had
put up a job to roast me, as they say
They had got Hutchinson one of
the fighting ganders in the U.S.
affair to do ~~the work~~ Now I had
expended a long time to acquire
rapid penmanship, I indulged in no
flourish & each letter was separate
& not connected as I found that
there was again in time in not
connecting the letters & also that
rapidity was increased by writing
very small, I had been used to
looking the writing in taking
pass through 8 sheets of
diamond paper with ~~each~~
a gap of 1/2 in, so writing with
a pen was easy, I then started
writing very small & knew I could
do 4 to 5 words per minute more
than he could and ~~at the time~~ ^{at the time} ~~he~~ ^{he}
Hutchinson got nervous & commenced
to abbreviate ~~the~~ as I had to write
out in full I knew that soon
I would have to break so to save
the day before this to place

These young ladies
but when a bee

[illegible]

Colony
shedding
breaking
[?] [?]
shedding
in good
fetus from
line - 0
t. 7
1/2 plate center

- popping
- life 7
- a broke

I joined the KKK and
if you want to be tired suppose you
stand a little while with your
other foot. This said one H. L. Johnson
quite a speech was finished by
the regular man.
After this I was all right in
and out with the other pro-

In the Boston office there were
appt studying to enter Harvard they
were on nights. They poured their
knowledge rather freely and it was
my delight to go up to the 2nd
hand book stores on Cornhill
+ study up questions which I
would spring questions when
I got occasion. We got our
winter at lunch first in old
Ludlow's called the Cafe. man
who regularly appeared
at 12 o'clock. The office was
on the ground floor and
previously to occupation by
The College Co. as a canteen
restaurant, it was literally

loaded with cockroaches who lived ~~on the floor~~ between the wall & the board running around thereon at the floor. These were such a bother on my table that I ~~passed~~ pasted two strips of tin foil on the wall at my desk connecting one piece to the positive pole of the air and battery supplying current to the cover & the negative pole to the other strip. The cockroaches moving up on the wall would pass over the strips the moment they lost their legs across both strips this was a flash of light & the cockroach went into spas. This ~~automatic~~ electrocution device attracted some attention & got a 1/2 column description in an ~~evening~~ morning paper. When the management made nil step ~~in the matter~~ —

After being in Boston for several months, working my part No 1 wire & was requested to

work the press wire. This wire was
called the Milk route, as there was so
many towns on it taking press
simultaneously. N.Y. office had
reported great delays on the wire
due to Ols constantly interrupting
or breaking as it was called to
have nearly repeated which
they failed to get. My claimed
Boston was one of the worst
offenders. It was a rather hard
position for me for I took the
report without breaking it would
prove the Boston Ols incompetent
~~and that he was used to some that~~
~~was to have the wire that was~~
~~done~~ the results made the Ols
have some hard feelings against
me. He was put back on the
wire & did much better after
that, it seems that the office for
was down on this man & at
night he asked me if I could
tell him how to fix a key
so it would not break even
if the circuit breaker was
a few & also so it could

not be easily detected, I
told him to jab a pen full
of ink on the platinum points
that there was enough sugar
put it to make it thick enough
to follow up when the Ofr
tried to break ~~the~~ the current
going through the ink so he
couldn't break. The next night
about 1 AM the Ofr on the press
was while I was standing
near a House Printer studying it
pulled out a glass insulator
then used upside down ^{insulator} as ink
bottle & threw it with great
violence at me just missing
my head it would have
certainly killed me if it had
not missed - The cause of
the trouble was that the
Ofr was doing the best he
could not to break but being
~~compelled~~ compelled to
obey his key & found he
couldn't the press matter
coming right along & he couldn't
stop it - The Ofr boy had put

He hit in a few minutes before
when the O.P. turned his head
during a lull - he instinctively
blamed me as the cause of
the trouble -
This O.P. & afterwards became
good friends - he ~~had~~ took
his meals at the same
Emancipator that I did & his main
object in life seemed to be
acquiring the art of throwing
up hard pitchers & catching
them without breaking them -
about 1/3 of his salary was
used up in paying for
Pitchers -

While taking the long monotonous
proceedings of a Synod of some
kind which was being held
at Cleveland the word of
Jesus Christ occurred
with extreme frequency
so I got to abbreviating it
~~by~~ by using J.C. pretty
soon the association of
the associated pres.

Came down stairs into the
cells & wanted to know what
~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~copy~~ was abbreviating
Jesus Christ with Y.C. that
he wouldn't stand for it he
cursed around for a while &
slapped. It seemed very
incongruous as B.C. was
regularly used -

At that time the firm of Chas. Williams
were making battery instruments
& doing experimental work for
Moses & James & Gamwell the
inventors of the Fire Alarm Bell
system - I as far as my money
went was also having work
done there of an experimental
character, I became acquainted
with a man who was having
made some electrical apparatus
for "slight of hand" performances
& was doing a lot of experimenting
One day I found in my copy
of the Scientific American

a complete description of a
method of making Nitroglycerine
The slight of hand man & myself
one night after Mr Williams had
gone home started in to make
some. The product came out
rather ~~thin~~ brown & the articles
waxed makes that Brown
Nitroglycerine was impure &
dark in color that it was
due to impurities & in this
condition was dangerous &
might explode spontaneously.

To see if the quality was ok
we exploded a few drops & the
results were so strong that we
Gottle got frightened so we put the
Nitro in a bag Gottle wound
wax around it tied a cord
to the end of the bottle &
let it down a sewer inlet
on the street at this shop
~~When it started to explode~~
~~it exploded & the bottle~~

Williams who just managed
to make a living off of poor
inventors etc afterwards

became a mgr of telephones &
died a Millionaire,

I established a Laboratory over the
Gold Room & put up a line on
which I opened a stock question
circuit with 25 subscribers -
The Ticker being of my own invention
I also engaged in putting up
private lines upon which I used
a dial instrument. This instrument
was very simple & practical &
anyone could work it after a
few minutes explanation. I had
these instruments made at
Mr Hamblet's who had a little
shop where he was engaged
in experimenting with Electric
Clocks. Mr Hamblet was the
father & introducer after in
after years of the W. A. Telegraph
system of ~~the~~ distributing
my Laboratory was the
head quarters for the men
& also of tools & supplies
for these private lines. They
were put up cheaply.

as I used the roofs of houses
as the Will did ~~I have done~~
It never occurred to me to ask
permission from the owners
all we did was to go to the store
to say we were helioph. men
& wanted to go up to the wires
on the roof & permission was
always given -

in this laboratory I had
a large induction coil which
I had borrowed from Mr Williams
to make some experiments with
with this coil I had ten
large cells employing Nitric
acid one day I got hold of
both electrodes & it clung
my hand on them as I could not
let go - The battery was on
a shelf. The only way I could
get free was to back off -
pull the coil so the battery
wires would pull the cells
off the shelf & thus break
the circuit I shut my
Eyes & pulled, but the Nitric

acid splashed all over my
face & run down my back
I rushed to the sink which was
only half big enough & got in &
twisted both ~~facets~~ ^{facets} on &
wiggled around for several minutes
to permit the water to dilute the
acid & stop the pain -
My face & back were streaked
with yellow the skin thoroughly
oxidized, I did not go in the kitchen
by daylight for two weeks as
the appearance of my face
was dreadful. The skin
however peeled off & new skin
replaced it without any
damages -

On the NY KO I wrote that I worked
there was an Op named Jimmy
Bonat he was a first class ^{gun} runner
and ~~but~~ we made up a
scheme to hold this wire so he
changed one letter of the
alphabet & I soon got used to it
finally we changed 3 letters

I have often tried to receive from
Borst he couldn't do it so
B & I always worked together
Borst did less talking than any
of us I ever knew never having
seen him I went while up NY
to call on him - ~~that~~ I did
all the talking he would listen
& stroke his beard & said nothing
in the evening I went over to
an all night lunch house in
printing houses sq which
was in a basement kept by
a man who they called
Snatty Oliver, ~~the~~ night Editor
including 16 cases of
Raymond of the Times took
their midnight lunch here
When I went with Borst & another
of them pointed out two
3 men who were then celebrated
in the newspaper world
The night was intensely hot & close
after getting our lunch
upon describing the situation
Borst opened his mouth & said

That's a bowl of a plow, a
plate of Cakes & Cup of Coffee
& a Russian Bath for 10 cents
This was about 50% of all his
Conventions for 2 days.

Towards the end of my stay in
Boston, I obtained a loan of
money amounting to 800 dollars
to build a peculiar kind of
a ~~duplex~~ Duplex telegraph for
sending 2 messages over a
single wire simultaneously.
The apparatus was built &
I left the W. L. Langley &
went to Rochester N.Y. to
test the apparatus on the
lines of the Atlantic &
Pacific Telegraph between
that City & N.Y. - but
the assistant at the office
and could not command the
understand anything noteworthy
I had written out a very minute
description or just could to

do after trying for a week
I gave it up & returned it to my
with out a few cents in my
pocket - ~~then~~ I slept in the
Buttery room of the Gold
Indicator Co owned by SS Jaws
~~Swartz~~ former College Professor
who had invented an instrument
for indicating the price of
gold in Traders offices
I applied for a position as
Opk at the time but had to
wait a few days during
which time I thoroughly
studied the Indicator and the
Complicated General sender
in the office which was
Controlled by a Key board
Manipulated by the operator
on the floor of the Gold
Exchange. On the 3rd day
of my arrival while sitting
in the office. The Complicated
General instrument for sending
for all the lines of which
made a very great noise

Suddenly came to a stop
with a crash - Within 2 minutes
over 300 boys (a boy from every
block in the street) pushed
up stairs & crowded the long
dissect office that hardly
had room for 100 all yelling
that such such broken
indicator was out of order
& to fix at once, ~~the~~
It was a pandemonium & the man
in charge became so excited
that he lost control of all
the knowledge he ever had -
I went to the indicator & having
studied it thoroughly knew
where the trouble ought to
be & found it. One of the
innumerable contact springs
had broken off & had fallen
down between two gear wheels
& stopped the instrument but
it was not very noticeable.
As I came out to tell the man
in charge what the matter

was Mr Laws appeared on the scene the most excited person I have seen. He ~~demanded~~ demanded of the man in charge the ~~reason~~ Cause of the trouble but the man was speechless. I ventured to say that I knew what the trouble was & he said fix it fix it be quick - I removed the spring & set the ~~about~~ ~~clock~~ ~~correctly~~ ~~at~~ ~~zero~~ & ~~that~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~line~~, battery & inspecting men all scattered out through the ~~financial~~ ~~to~~ set the instruments, in about 2 hours things were working again. Mr Laws came in & asked my name & what I was doing. I told him & he requested that I should come to his private office the next day ~~at 10 o'clock~~. His office was filled with stacks of books all relating to Metaphysics & kindred matters.

He asked me a great many
questions about the mechanism
of his system, I showed him how
he could simplify things generally.
He then requested I should
call the next day. on arrival
he stated at once that he had
decided to put me in charge
of the whole plant & that my
salary would be \$300. per month.
This was such a violent jump
from anything that I had ever
received before, that I rather phased
me for a while. ^{It was} ~~It was~~ too much
to be lasting. ^(I) ~~(I)~~
But I determined to try it up to
that salary of 20 hours a day of
hard work would do it.
I kept this position made many
improvements, devised several
stock tickers until The Gold &
Black Telegraph Co consolidated
the Gold Indicator Co.
I then went into the firm of

Pape & Ashley Mr Ashley was
the Editor of ~~the~~ a Telegraph Journal
published in Telegraph Office -
While with them I devised a
printer to print gold questions
instead of indicating them
~~the~~. The lines were started
the whole was sold out to
the Stock Telegraph -
My experimenting was all done
in the small shop of one
Dr Paraday located near the
Station off the PRR in Jersey
City. Every night I left for
Elizabeth on the 1 am train &
then walked 1/2 a mile to Mr
Papes house & up at 6 am
for breakfast to catch the
7 am train - This continued
all winter & many were
the occasions when I was
nearly frozen in the Elizabeth
walk ~~when~~.
Dr Paraday was the first man
to my knowledge who introduced
the galvanometer in telegraph

other work in this country
 he was one of the old style
 Experimenters who ~~used~~ would
 work for years on an invention
 which he thought ^{worth thousands} but ~~did~~
 not have any Commercial
 Value - His business sense
 was nil. ~~But later~~ He was
 rather old when I was at his
 shop & very variable on one
 occasion a wire connected to
 one of the binding parts of
 a new galvanometer wouldn't
 come out so he yanked it
 pulled the galvanometer on
 the floor & then jumped on it
 The Hobby he had at the time
 I was there was the aging
 of raw whiskey by passing
 through ~~current~~ ^{an} ~~iron~~ ^{iron} ~~rod~~
 He had arranged 20 jars
 with platinum electrodes
 held in place by hard rubber
 when all was ready he filled
 the Cells with whiskey
 connected the battery

locked the door of the
small room in which
they were placed & gave
positive orders that no one
should enter - He then
disappeared for 3 days -
on the 2nd day, we
noticed a terrible smell
in the shop, as if from some
dead animal - The next day
the Dr arrived & noticed the
smell & asked what was dead
we all thought someone
had got into his chemistry
room & died, he opened it
& it was nearly overcome
The Hard Rubber he used was
of course full of Sulphur
It then being attacked by
the nascent hydrogen had
produced sulphuretted hydrogen
gas in tons, displaced
all of the air in the room
Sulphuretted hydrogen is the
gas given off from rotten eggs
as this experiment was a failure
the Doctor got very irascible

no one dare say a word
when he was around —
In the sale of the Co for
printing gal. ^{of} ~~qualifications~~ &
was entitled to \$1200, but
Mr Ashley thought that amount
excessive, although his part
was to be 20000 for which
he did absolutely nothing.
Thinking that perhaps I
might not get anything at all
I told Genl Lefferts who
was at the head of the
Co making the purchase
all about my relations, he said
say nothing do nothing leave
it to us. When the deal went
through the Genl handed me
1500. I said that was my share
he had paid it out when
he made the payment.
I was attacked savagely after
that by Ashley in his paper.
This was about the first time I
fully realized that human
nature had a slight tinge of
selfishness compared therewith.

General Duffett was who was
a very prominent man at the
time being Col of the NY Seventh
Regt was president of the Gold
& Stock Exchange Co which supplied
tickets to Wall St & connected
with various other Companies
He requested me to go to work on
improving the Ticker, he found
the money for the work, I made a
great many inventions, one was the Speed
Ticker used for many years outside
of NY in the large cities. This
was made exceedingly simple
as the outside city did not have
the experts we had in NY to
handle it. I then completed
the same Ticker was used on
the London Stock Exchange
After I had made a great number
of inventions & obtained patents
The general seemed anxious that
the matter should be closed up
O

One day after I had exhibited & worked
a successful device whereby if a
Ticket should get out of union in
a Brokers office & commenced to
print wild figures, could be brought
to union from the Central station
which saved the labor of many
men much ~~trouble~~ trouble to
the broker he called me into
his office & said now young
man I want to close up the
matter of your invention how
much do you think you should
be receive. I had made up
my mind that taking in consideration
the time & the Kitting pace I was
working that I should be entitled
to 5000 but could get along with
3000 but when the physiological
moment arrived I hadnt the nerve
to name such a large sum so I
said well I would suppose
you make me an offer then he
said how would four thousand
dollars strike you this caused me
to come as near fainting as I
ever got, I was afraid he would

near my heart beat I managed to
say that I thought it was fair -
all right I will have a contract
drawn up & come around in 3 days -
& sign it & I will give you the
money. I arrived on time but had
been doing considerable thinking
on the subject, the sum seemed to
be very large for the amount of work
for at that time I ~~could~~ determine
the value by the time & trouble & not
what the invention was worth to
others, I thought there was something
unreal about it. However the
Contract was handed to me, I
signed without reading it. The
General called in the Secy ~~who~~
told him to fix it up & pay the
money. I was then handed a check
for 40,000 on the bank of the
State of New York ~~at the~~ which was
at the corner of William
Wall. This was the 1st check
I ever had ~~and I was~~
I went down to the bank & noticed
the window marked paying Teller

got in line with about a dozen
men & a dozen messenger boys
& slowly approached the window.
When directly in front & passed in
the check, he looked at it
turned it over & handed it back
making a few short remarks which
I couldnt understand being at
that time as ever since quite
deaf - I passed outside to the
large steps to let the cold sweat
evaporate & made up my mind that
this was another Wall Street game
~~like~~ like those that I had received
over the press wire, that I had
signed the Contract whatever
that was in it that the investments
were gone & I had been skinned out
of the money, but when I thought
of the General ~~knowing~~ & knowing he
had treated me well I couldnt
believe it & I returned to the
office & told the Secy what
occurred. he went in & told
the Genl & both had a good
laugh, I was told to

Endorse the check she issued
and a young man down
with her to identify -
This I went to the bank the
young man had a short
conversation with the pay-
teller who seemed quite sur-
prised over it I presented the check
& the teller asked me through the
young man how would I have
it. I said in any way to
please the bank - Then he
commenced to pull out bundles
of notes until there certainly
seemed to be one cubic foot
these were passed out & I had
the greatest trouble in ~~the~~
finding room in my overcoat
for the ~~money~~ ~~boxes~~ ~~and~~ ~~for~~
They had put a job up on me
but knowing nothing of
bank custom in those
days I did not even
suspect it I went to Newark
& sat up all night with the
money for fear it might be stolen

Next day I went back with
it all & told the Genl about it
& he laughed very greatly but
said to one of his young men
He don't carry the joke on
any further go to bank with
E & show him open ~~an~~
an account & explain the
matter. which I did -

I have too sanguine a temperament
to keep money in solitary confinement
so I commenced to buy machine
Rented a shop, & got some mfg
work to do, from the 1st shop I
moved into a large shop No: 109-12
Ward St Newark & got large
orders from the Genl to build
Tickers & had over 50 men as
orders increased I put on a night
shift I was my own foreman on
both shifts 1/2 hour sleep 3 or 4
times in the 24 hours was all
I needed, nearly all my men
were on piece work & I allowed
them to make good wages &
never cut until their wages.

became absurdly high as they got
more expert, I kept no books
I had two hooks all the bills & accts
I owed & ~~put~~ jacked on one
hook & ~~them~~ all all owed to myself
I put in the other. When some
of the bills fell due & I couldn't
deliver tickets to ~~my~~ get a
supply of money I gave a
note. These notes were payable
at the German or German
Natl bank I forget which
when the notes were due a
messenger came around with
the note & a protest pinned to it
for 1 dollar & 25 cents then I
would go to my get in advance
or pay it if I had the money
This method of giving notes
for my accounts & having all
the notes protested I kept ~~up~~
~~on~~ up over 2 years, yet
my credit was fine ~~any~~ every
store I traded with was always
glad to furnish goods.
Perhaps in amazed admiration
of my system of doing business

which certainly was new -
After a time I got a bookkeeper
but never could understand or
believe in it but the business
got so large I had to do it
The 1st 3 months I had the
bookkeeper go over the books
to find out how much we
made he reported \$3000
I gave a supper to some of my
men to celebrate this only to be
told two days afterwards by
this alleged accountant that
he had made a mistake & that
we had lost 500 instead of making
3000 & then a few days after
coming to me again & said
he was all mixed up & now
found we had made 7000
I discharged him & got
another man but I never
counted anything thereafter
as real profits until I had
paid all my ^{debts} accounts & had
money in the Bank -

~~Account~~
Soon after starting the large
shop I rented shop room to
the inventor of ~~the~~ a new rifle
I think it was the Pandan
rifle, in any event it was a rifle
which was subsequently adopted
in the British army - The
inventor employed a tool
maker who was the finest
& best tool maker I had ever seen
I noticed that he worked pretty near
the whole of the 20 hours
This kind of apprenticeship I was
looking for ~~so~~ he was
getting 21.50 per week & was also
paid for overtime. I asked him if
he could run the shop, I don't
know try me he said, all right.
I will give you 60 per week to
run both shifts. He went at it.
His executive ability was greater
than any man I have yet seen.
His mind was prodigious, his animation
Laconic & movements rapid - he doubled
the production inside of 3 months.

with material were ~~very~~ the
payroll by ~~means of~~ the cutting
speeds of that ~~was not~~ by
~~which the machine was~~
~~but on the machine~~

the use of various devices - When in
need of rest he would lay down
on a bunk bench sleep 20 or
30 minutes & wake up fresh
as this was just what I could do
I naturally conceived a great
pride in having such a man in
charge of my work, but
almost everything has trouble
connected with it he disappears
one day & although I sent me
everywhere that it was likely
he could be found, he was not
discovered. After two weeks

He came into the factory, in a
terrible condition as to clothes &
face, he sat down & turning to
me said Edison its no use
this is the 3rd time I cant
stand prosperity, put my salary
back & give me a job -

I was very sorry to learn that
it was whiskey that spoiled
such a career. I gave him an
inferior job & kept him for a long
time.

There worked at one time along
the same bench several men who in
after years became very rich &
prominent. One was S. Bergmann
who afterwards when I had invented
the incandescent electric light
system became my partner with
F. H. Johnson in the large works
ones at Ave. B & 17th St. & who is
now the head of the great.

Bergmann Electric Works in
Berlin employing 10,000 men.
Mr. Bergmann is many times a
millionaire. The next man adjacent
was John Kraus who became
the Engineer of the works of
the Gaul Electric Works at
Schmiedebach & now deceased.
The next was Shuckhart
who left the bench & went back to
Nuremberg to settle up his

his father estate, remained & started
a small electrical works
which grew into the great
Shucknott Works. The 2nd
largest ~~works~~ in Germany
Employing 7000 men
shut out died worth several
Millions - ~~the works were~~

~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~

~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~
~~the works were~~

I gave them a good training
as to working hours & trusting

I started an annex shop
~~shop~~ in Mechanics at & also
in the building then occupied
by the Richardson Saw works
also one on RR ave

While running these shops

I was engaged by The Automatic
Telephone Co of N.Y. who had a
line running between N.Y. &
Washington to help them out
of their trouble. It seems they
had organized a company & built
a line on the strength of
some experiments by an English
inventor. The apparatus worked
all right ~~on~~ on a short
wire in an office but when
put on the actual line
no results could be obtained.
The person committed with me was Ed
Johnson who afterwards
was associated with me
in Electric Lighting & the
introduction of the trolley
with T. J. Sprague.
After experimenting for several
weeks I devised new apparatus
& solved the problem of
rapid transmission so we
succeeded in transmitting
according 1000 words per
minute between Wash. & N.Y.

and 3500 words per min between
Phila & N.Y. This system was
put in Commercial operation.

These experiments with running
my 4 shops made sleep a
scarce article with me. Then the
Automatic Co wanted to spread
out & ~~down~~ have devices for them.

an automatic high speed
teletype which would print the
messages in Roman letters
instead of dots & dashes.

So they rented a large shop
over the Gould factory in
Newark, installed 25000 worth
of machinery & gave me full
charge. Here I devised & mfd their
instruments for commercial
use & also started experiments
on the Roman letter system.

I finished this & had a test
between Phila & N.Y sending
& receiving 3000 words
in one minute recording
the same in large Roman
letters.

Mr JH Craig then the agent
of the associated press
became interested in the Co
of which Mr J C Riff was
Vice president & Manager &
Geo Harrington former Asst
Secy US Treasury the Pres. of
Mr Craig brought on from
Milwaukee Mr Sholes who
had a wooden model of
a machine which was called
a type writer Craig had some
arrangement with Sholes
& the model was put in my
hands to perfect
This type writer proved a difficult
thing to get commercial
The alignment of the letters
was about one letter wrong
or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch above the
line all the letters wanted to
wander out of line
I worked on it till the
machine gave four results
some were made used
in the office of the

Automatic Co, Chicago was
very sanguine that
some day all business
letters would be written
on a type writer, he did before
that took place, but it
gradually made its way
the typewriter & ~~lead~~ into
commercial shape as is
now known as the Remington
type writer about this time
I got an idea I could devise an
apparatus by which 4 messages
could be simultaneously sent
over a single wire without
interfering with each other
I now had 5 shops & with
experimenting on this new
scheme I was pretty busy
at least I didn't have much

[illegible]

William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
B. First Batch

This document is a carbon copy of a 61-page typescript. The entries pertain primarily to Edison's life and work during the period 1873-1889. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "First Batch," "Notes dictated by Mr. Edison to T. C. Martin June, 1909," and "Pencil indicates Mr. Edison's revision." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are probably in the hand of Thomas C. Martin. The original typescript and handwritten source text have not been located.

First Batch
Notes dictated in Mr. Edison's
to J. G. Maclean June, 1909. } *Revised indicates
Mr. Edison's revision*

Sagrador at Menlo Park.

We had a man with us at Menlo called Sagrador. He was a queer kind of fellow. The men got in the habit of plaguing him, and finally one day he said to the assembled experimenters in the top room of the laboratory: "The next man that does it, I will kill him." They paid no attention to this, and next day one of them made some sarcastic remark to him. Sagrador made a start for the fellow, and when they saw him coming up the hall with a gun they knew there would be trouble, so they all made for the woods. One of the men went back and rallied him. He returned to his work but he was not the same anymore. At last when I went out men hunting for bamboo, I dispatched Sagrador to Cuba. He arrived in Havana one Tuesday and on the Friday following he was buried, having died of the black vomit. On the receipt of the news of his death, half a dozen of the men wanted his job, but my searcher in the Astor Library reported that the chance of finding the right kind of bamboo for lamps in Cuba were very small; so I did not send a substitute.

*Don't give
his name*

~~Man~~ The Concocted Glassblower

When experimenting with vacuum pumps to exhaust the incandescent lamps, I required some very delicate and also manipulation of glass and hired a German glass blower who was said to be the most expert man of his

kind in the United States. He was the only one who could make clinical thermometers. This man was the most extraordinarily conceited man I have ever come across. His conceit was so enormous life was made a burden to him by all the boys around in the laboratory. ^{He} ~~He~~ once said that he was educated in a university where all the students belonged to families of the aristocracy; and the highest class in the University all wore a little red cap. He said he wore one!

FRANK THOMSON AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

One day Frank Thomson, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad came out to see the electric light and the electric railway in operation. The latter was about a mile long. He rode on it. At that time I was getting out plans to make an electric locomotive of 500 horsepower with 6 foot drivers with the idea of showing the railroad people that they could dispense with their steam locomotives. Mr. Thomson made the objection that it was impracticable, and that it would be impossible to supplant steam. His great experience and standing threw a wet blanket on my hopes. But I thought he might perhaps be mistaken, as there had been many such instances on record. I continued to work on the plans and about three years later I started to build the locomotive at the works at Gosport street, and

had it about ^{1/4} finished when I was switched off on some other work. One of the reasons why I felt the electric railway to be eminently practical was that Henry Villard, then president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said that one of the greatest things that could be done would be to build right angle feeders into the wheat fields of Dakota and bring in the wheat to the main line, as the farmers now had to draw it from 40 to 80 miles. There was a point where it would not pay to raise it at all, and large areas of the country were thus of no value. I conceived the idea of building a very light railroad of narrow gauge, and had got all the data as to the winds on the plains, and found that it would be possible with very large windmills to supply enough power to drive these wheat trains.

NOISE ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED.

When the Elevated Railroad in New York, up Sixth Avenue, was opened about 1878, there was a great public clamor about the noise, and injunctions were threatened. The management engaged me to make a report on the cause of the noise. I constructed an instrument that would record the sound and set out to make a preliminary report, but I found that they never intended to do anything, ^{so quit} but let the people complain.

LABORATORY LIFE AT AENLA.

When experimenting at Menlo Park we had all the way from 40 to 80 men. They worked all the time. Each man was allowed from four to six hours sleep. We had a man who kept tally and when the time for one came to sleep he was notified. At midnight we had lunch brought in and served at a long table at which the experimenters sat down. I also had an organ which I procured from Milbourne Roosevelt, uncle of the president - and we had a man play this organ while we ate our lunch. During the summer time after we had made something that was successful, I used to engage a brick sloop at Perth Amboy and take the whole crowd down to the fishing banks for two days. On one occasion we got out in Sandy Hook on the banks and anchored. A breeze came up and the sea became rough, and a large number of the men were sick. There was straw in the bottom of the boat which we all slept on. Most of the men adjourned to this straw very sick. Those who were not, including myself and two or three others, got a piece of rancid salt pork from the skipper and cut a large thick slice off it. This we put on the end of a fish hook and drew across the men's faces. The smell was terrific, and the effect produced added to the hilarity of the excursion. I went down once with my father and two assistants for a little fishing inside Sandy Hook. For some reason or other the fishing was very

poor. We anchored and I started in to fish. After fishing for several hours there was not a single bite. The others wanted to pull up anchor, but I fished two days and two nights without a bite, until they pulled up the anchor and went away. I would not give up. I was going to catch that fish if it took a week.

THE WEARY WALL STREET MAN

One day while I was carrying on my shop in Newark a Wall Street broker came from the city and said he was tired of the "street" and wanted to go into something real. He said he had plenty of money. He wanted some kind of a job to keep his mind off Wall Street. So we gave him a job as a "mucker" in chemical experiments. The second night he was there he could not stand the long hours and fell asleep on a sofa. One of the boys took a bottle of bromine and opened it under the sofa. It floated up and produced a violent effect on the mucous membrane. The broker was taken with such a fit of coughing he burst a blood vessel; and the man who let the bromine out got away and never came back. I suppose he thought there was going to be a death. But the broker man lived and left the next day, and I have never seen him since, either.

THE GREEN ASSISTANT'S FIRE.

Some of my assistants in those days were very green in the business, as I did not care whether they had had any experience or not. I generally tried to turn them loose. One day I got a new man and told him to conduct a certain experiment. He got a quart of ether and started to boil it over a naked flame. Of course it caught fire. The flame was about four feet in diameter and 11 foot high. We had to call out the fire department, and they came down and put a straw through the window. That let all the fumes and chemicals out and overcame the firemen, and there was the devil to pay. Another time we experimented with a tub full of soapy water and put hydrogen into it to make large bubbles. One of the boys who was washing bottles in the place had read in some book that hydrogen was explosive, so he proceeded to blow the tub up. There was about four inches of soap in the bottom of the tub 14 inches high, and he filled it with soap bubbles up to the brim. Then he took a bamboo fishpole, put a piece of paper at the end and touched it off. It blew every window out of the place.

GEORGE LITTLE AND AUTOMATIC.

In 1872 an English electrician named George Little came to this country with a system of automatic telegraphy. He got interested with him George Harrington ex-Assistant treasurer of the U. S.; Francis Corning of Albany and General Palmer of Colorado, and others, and they formed a company to exploit the invention. When they came actually to try it on a wire, they found that while as a laboratory experiment it was successful, it would not work at all on an actual circuit. I was called in to get them out of their difficulty and I devised my automatic. I was in this automatic telegraph that the first typewriters were introduced and used. I made six of them and David H. Craig of the Associated Press who was interested with ^{the inventor,} Choles, was also interested in the automatic. *This is the present Remington.*

THE LARGE DYNAMO FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

I built a very large dynamo with the engine directly connected with which I intended for the Paris Exposition of 1881. It was one or two sizes larger than those I had previously built. I only had a very short period to get it ready and put it on a steamer to reach the Exposition in time. After the machine was completed, we found that the voltage was too low. I had to devise a way of raising the voltage without changing the machine, which I did by adding extra magnets. After this was done, we

tested the machine and the crank shaft of the engine broke and flew clear across the shop. By working night and day a new crankshaft was put in, and we only had three days left from that time to get it on board the steamer; and had also to run a test. So we made arrangements with the district Tammery leader and through him with the police to clear the street - one of the crooked streets - and line it with policemen, as we proposed to make a quick passage of it and didn't know how much time it would take. About 4 hours before the steamer had to get it, the machine was shut down after the test and a schedule was made out ^{nervously} of what each man had to do. Sixty men were put on top of the dynamo to get it ready and each man had written orders as to what he was to perform. We got it all taken apart and put on trucks and started off. They drove the horses with a fire bell in front of them to the French Pier, the policemen lining the streets. Fifty men were ready to help the stowaways get it on the steamer and we were one hour ahead of time.

In those days the Tammery Hall people were very convenient. The shop I had was in Georok Street, formerly owned by John Reach and was known as the ^{Actua or} Architectural Iron Works. The street was lined with rather old buildings and poor tenements. We had not much frontage. As our business increased enormously, our quarters became too small, so we saw the district Tammery leader and asked him if we could not store castings and other things

on the sidewalk. He gave us permission, - told us to go ahead and he would see it was all right. The only thing he required for this was that when a man was sent with a note from him asking us to give him a job he was to be put on. We had a head laborer foreman - "Big Jim" - a very powerful Irishman, who could lift above half a ton. When one of these Tammany assistants appeared he was told to go right to work at \$1.50 a day. The next day he was told off to lift a certain piece and if the man could not lift it he was discharged. That made the Tammany men all safe. Jim would pick the piece up easily. The other man could not, and so we let him out. Finally the Tammany leader called a halt, as we were running big engine lathes out on the sidewalk, and he was afraid we were carrying it a little too far. The lathes were worked right out in the street and bolted through the windows of the shop.

GOING INTO THE PEARL STREET STATION.

When I started the Pearl Street Station, the largest at that time in the world I met with a very serious difficulty. I had three Porter-Allen 220 h.p. engines direct connected to the dynamos. These engines had gravity governors. When we started up the first engine and the current passed out over the network of wires it worked successfully. We lit lamps in all parts of the area covered by the station, and ran for many hours. Finally, after experimenting two or three days I thought I would

put two engines together. Then something happened that had never happened before. The moment we threw in the second engine the first engine slowed way down and the second engine jumped up to speed almost in an instant, and then went to two or three times its speed, until we thought the ~~boat~~ ^{building} would collapse. Then the other engine would speed up, and they would see-saw, from 50 revolutions a minute to 800 revolutions a minute. Nothing of steel or iron could stand it. The commutator brushes burned and red-hot globules of copper flowed down on the floor and began to burn the wood. Smoke poured all over. The building was apparently going to come down, and everybody made for the stairs. Finally I yelled to shut down, and two of the men left jumped in and closed the throttles.

Now here was a problem: What caused it? Nothing was known at that time of one dynamo running another ^{as} a motor, and exchanging with each other according to the speed. So I sat up all that night to figure out what the trouble was and found it. It was necessary to connect those three governors together so that one could not get away from the others. Next morning I put on all the men I could crowd at the works and made a long shaft - 70 feet long - and hangers, and all, and brought it down to the works. I put it up against the wall at the side of the engines and thus connected all the governors together. I then started the first engine but

had the same trouble. I then found that this was due to the fact that the two arms at the two extremes of the shaft would not move together because the torsion of the long shaft allowed one arm to move 18 inches more than the other. It took me several days to find out how to obviate that. I went back to the shop and got some hydraulic pipe and some steel shaft that would go inside the pipe. I put the shaft in the pipe and pinned the two together at one end. I then twisted the pipe in one direction and the shaft in the opposite direction, until I could not twist them any more. Then I pinned it again. There was not a 1/4-inch difference between the end, and the engines were thus all controlled together. This allowed me to start the station. Some time after that we got the Arrington & Bing Company to build three engines which had centrifugal governors which controlled the engines independently of each other, and the shaft was removed. ^{after} ~~this exciting last~~ ~~building and it was mostly that Sunday.~~ I felt something wrong at the stomach. So went to a saloon across the way to get something to drink. Johnson poured me out a little glass full of liquor. I said: "A- I to drink the whole of that?" "Yes", he said. It fixed me all right and had no effect. Johnson took a big drink with me.

SLEEPING ON PILES OF PIPE.

When we put down the tubes in the lower part of New York, in the streets, we kept a big stock of them in the cellar of the station at Pearl street. As I was on all the time, I would take a nap of an hour or so in the day time - any time, and I used to sleep on these tubes in the cellar. I had two Germans who were testing there, and both of them died of diphtheria, caught in the cellar, which was cold and damp. It never affected me.

LIGHTING VANDERBILT'S HOUSE.

While at 35 Fifth Avenue, I got to know Christian Horton, the largest decorator in the United States. He was a highly intellectual man and I loved to talk to him. He was always railing against the rich people for whom he did work, for their poor taste. One day Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt came in to "65", saw the light and decided that he would have his new house lighted with it. This was one of the big "box houses" on upper Fifth Avenue. He put the whole matter in the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Twombly, who was then in charge of the telephone department of the Western Union. Twombly closed the contract with us for a plant. Mr. Horton was doing the decoration and it was extraordinarily fine. After a

while we got the boilers and engines and wires all done and the lights in position, before the house was quite finished, and thought we would have an exhibit of the light. About 8 o'clock in the evening we lit it up and it was very good. Mr. Vanderbilt, his wife and some of his daughters came in and were there a few minutes when a fire occurred. The large picture gallery was lined with silk cloth interwoven with fine metallic tinsel. In some manner two wires had got crossed with this tinsel, which became red-hot and the whole wall was soon afire. I knew what was the matter and ordered them to run down and shut off. It had not burst into flame, and died out immediately. Mrs. Vanderbilt became hysterical and wanted to know where it came from. We told her we had the plant in the cellar, and when she learned we had a boiler there, she said she would not occupy the house; she would not live over a boiler. We had to take the whole installation out. The house went afterwards on to the New York Edison system.

REMINISCENCES OF ROMENYI

Years ago one of the great violinists was Romenyi. After his performances were out, he used to come down to "35" and talk economics, philosophy, moral science and everything else. He was highly educated and had a great mental capacity. He would talk with me but I never asked him to bring his violin. One night he came in with his violin about 12 o'clock.

laboratory
 I had a ~~laboratory~~ at the top of the house and Rosaryi came up there. He was
 in a rental hammer, and played the violin for us for about two hours - ^{worth} \$2,000.
 The front doors were closed, and he walked up and down the room as he played.
 After that every time he came to New York he used to call at 45 late at
 night with his violin. If we were not there, he would come down to the
 place at Goerck street, and would play for an hour or two and talk philosophy.
 I would talk for the benefit of the music.

A PLANT FOR HENNETT.

One night at 45 James Gordon Bennett came in. We were very
 anxious to get into a printing establishment. I had caused a printer's
 composing man to be set up with the idea that if we could get editors and
 publishers in to see it we could show them the advantages of the electric
 light. So ultimately Mr. Bennett came and after seeing the whole operation
 of everything, he ordered Mr. Newland, general manager of the Herald, to
 light the newspaper offices up at once by electricity.

ELECTRICITY ON THE RAMPART.

One afternoon after our Pearl street station started, a policeman
 rushed in and told us to send an electrician at once up to the corner of
 Ann and Nassau Streets - some trouble. Another man and I went up. We

found an immense crowd of men and boys there and in the adjoining streets - a perfect jam. There was a leak in one of our junction boxes and on account of the cellars extending under the street the soil had become insulated, and by means of this leak powerful currents were passing through this thin layer of moist earth. When a horse went to pass over it he would get a very severe shock. When I arrived I saw coming along the street a ragman with a dilapidated old horse, and one of the boys immediately told him to go over on the other side of the road - which was the place where the current leaked. When the ragman heard this he took that side at once. The moment the horse struck the electrified soil he stood right straight up in the air, and then reared again, and the crowd yelled, the policeman yelled and the horse started to run away. This continued until the blockade got so serious the policeman had to clear out the crowd, and we were notified to shut the current off. We got a gang of men, cut the current off for several junction boxes and fixed the leak. One man who had seen it came to me next day and wanted me to put apparatus in for him at a place where they sold horses. He said he could make a fortune with it, because he could get old nags in there and make them act like thoroughbreds.

A STEAM HEATING EXPLOSION.

While I was digging the trenches and putting in the tubes in the several miles of street in the first district, the New York Steam Heating Company were also digging trenches and putting in steam heating pipes. Mr. C. E. Emory, then the chief engineer and I would meet quite frequently at all hours of the night, I looking after my tubes and he after his pipes. At the same time that Emory was putting down his pipes, another concern started in opposition to the New York Steam Heating Company and were also working nights putting down their pipes in Madison Lane. I used to talk to Emory about the success of his scheme. I thought he had a harder proposition than I had, and he thought that mine was harder than his; but one thing we agreed on and that was that the other steam heating engineer hadn't any chance at all and that his company would fail. If he, Emory was right, the other fellow was wrong. Emory used mineral wool to surround his pipes, which was of a fibrous nature and was stuffed in boxes to prevent the loss of heat and pressure; whereas his competitor was laying his pipes in square boxes filled with lamp black. Before Emory had finished all his pipes and was working in the street one night, he heard a terrible rush of steam. It seems that his competitor had put on steam pressure to test out his pipe. There was a leak in the pipe, the steam got into the lamp black, and blew up, throwing about three tons of lampblack all over the place and covering the fronts of several

stores in Maiden Lane. When the people came down next morning everything was blacked - and the company ~~was~~ lost.

THE BOX OF CIGARS.

When at "P" I used to have in my desk a box of cigars, I would go to the box four or five times to get a cigar, but after it got circulated about the building everybody would come to get my cigars so that the box would only last about a day and a half. I was telling a gentleman one day that I could not keep a cigar. Even if I locked them up in my desk they would break it open. He suggested that he had a friend over on Eighth Avenue who made a superior grade of cigars and who would show them a trick. He said he would have some of them made up with hair and old paper, and I could put them in without a word and see the result. I thought no more about the matter. He came in two or three months after and said: "How did that cigar business work?" I didn't remember anything about it. On coming to investigate it appeared that the box of cigars had been delivered and had been put in my desk, and I had smoked them all. I was too busy on other things to notice.

Patent
A LAMP INTERFERENCE.

Soon after I had got out the incandescent light, I had an interference in the Patent Office with a man named Walter K. Freeman, of Kenosha, WI. He filed a patent and entered into a conspiracy to swear back of the date of my invention, so as to deprive me of it. Detectives were put on the case and we found that he was a "faker", and we took means to break the thing up. Eugene Lewis had this in hand for me. Several years afterwards this same man attempted to defraud the Parke Davis Company, chemists, and was sent to State prison. A short time after that a law syndicate took up a man named Connel and tried to do the same thing, but again our detective work was too much for them. This was along the same line as that of Drumbach, to deprive Bell of his telephone. Whenever an invention of large prospective value comes out these cases always occur. The lamp patent was sustained in the New York Federal Court. I thought that was final and would end the matter but another Federal judge out in St. Louis did not sustain it. The result is I have never enjoyed any benefits from my lamp patents although I fought for many years.

A DINNER WITH MORGAN.

I had an interview with one of the wealthiest men in New York. He wanted me to call out my associates in the electric lighting business, and offered me all I was going to get and \$100,000 besides. Of course I would not do it. I found out that the reason for this offer was that he had had trouble with Mr. Morgan and wanted to get even with him.

A DINNER WITH CHILDS.

George Washington Childs was very anxious I should go down to dine with him. I seldom went to dinners. He insisted that I should go, that a special car would leave New York. It was for me to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. We had the private car of Mr. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We had one of those celebrated dinners that only Mr. Childs could give, and I heard speeches from Charles Francis Adams and different people. When I came back to the depot, Mr. Roberts was there and insisted on carrying my stick for me. I never could understand that.

EXHIBITING THE PHONOGRAPH.

When I got out the first tin foil photograph I took it down to Washington at the instigation of ^U Mr. M. Painter. I was taken over to a relative of Mr. Blaine - ^{Abigail} Miss ~~Sam~~ Dodge, a celebrated woman - in a private house. In those days there were two little things we used to recite to the phonograph. "Mary had a little lamb;" and "There was a little girl who had a little curl." There was a crush of persons coming in and hearing it and going out, for 6 or 7 hours. Finally Roscoe Conkling came in. It will be remembered that he was always caricatured with a little curl plastered down on his forehead. As I faced the phonograph against the wall, I could not see my visitors. When Conkling came in the first thing I did was to recite about the little girl with the curl. Everybody tittered. Roscoe flushed up and became mad and walked out - for which I was not to blame.

At 11 o'clock at night I and the phonograph with Mr. Painter were taken up to the White House and were ushered into a room. We found there President Hayes, Carl Schurz, who was playing the piano, and several members of the cabinet. I set the apparatus going and kept on with it until 12.30. When I was going to take the phonograph away, President Hayes on the impulse said: "Wait a moment", and went upstairs. In 20 minutes he came down with

Mrs. Hayes and three other ladies. They heard it and I did not get away until 3 o'clock in the morning.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

While the experiments with the light were going on at Monlo Park, Sarah Bernhardt came to America. One evening Robert L. Cutting, of New York, brought her out to see the light. She was a terrific "rubberneck". She jumped all over the machinery and I had one man specially to guard her dress. She wanted to know everything. She would speak in French and Cutting would translate into English. She stayed there about an hour and a half. She gave me two pictures painted by herself which she sent to Cross Paris.

THE MAN HIGHER UP.

When I was laying tubes in the streets of New York, the office received notice from the Commissioner of Public Works to appear at his office at a certain hour. I went up there with a gentleman to see the Commissioner, H. C. Thompson. On arrival he said to me: "You are putting down these tubes. The Department of Public Works requires that you should have five inspectors to look after this work, and that

their salary shall be \$5 per day payable at the end of each week. Good morning." I went out very much crestfallen, thinking I would be delayed and hampered in the work which I was anxious to finish and was doing night and day. We watched patiently for these inspectors to appear. The only appearance they made was to draw their pay Saturday afternoon.

"HONEST" JOHN KRUESI.

One of the workmen I had at Menlo Park was John Kruesi, who afterwards became from his experience engineer of the lighting stations and subsequently engineer of the Edison Electric Light Works at Schenectady, Kruesi was very exact in his expressions. At the time we were promoting and putting up electric light stations in Pennsylvania, New York and New England there would be delegations of different people who proposed to pay for these stations. They would come to our office in New York at 65 to talk over the specifications, the cost and other things. At first Mr. Kruesi was brought in, but whenever a statement was made which he could not understand or did not believe could be substantiated, he would blurt right out among these stockholders that he didn't believe it. Finally it disminded these committees so much and raised so many doubts in their minds, one of my chief associates said: "Here Kruesi, we don't want you

to come to any of these meetings any longer.

painfully
"You are too honest."

I said to him. "We always tell the truth. It may be deferred truth, but it is the truth." He could not understand that.

PRIMITIVE LI HONG BUSINESS METHOD.

When we started the station at Pearl street in September, 1922, we were not very commercial, we put many customers on but did not make out many bills. We were more interested in the technical condition of the station than in the commercial part. We had meters in which there were two bottles of liquid. To prevent these electrolytes from freezing we had in each meter a strip of metal, when it got very cold the metal would contract and close a circuit, and throw a lamp into circuit inside the meter. The heat from this lamp would prevent the liquid from freezing, so that the meter could go on doing its duty. The first cold day after starting the station, people began to come in from their offices, especially down in Front street and Water street saying that the meter was on fire. We received numerous telephone messages about it. Some had poured water on it and others said "Send a man right up to put it out".

After the station had been running several months and was technically a success, we began to look after the financial part. We started

to collect some bills but we found that our books were kept badly and that the person in charge who was no business man had neglected that part of it. In fact he did not know anything about the station anyway. So I got the directors to permit me to hire a man to run the station. This was Mr. Chinook, who was then superintendent of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York. I knew Chinook to be a square and of good business ability and induced him to leave his job. I made him a personal guarantee that if he would take hold of the station and put it on a commercial basis and paid 5 per cent on \$600,000, I would give him \$10,000 out of my own pocket. He took hold, performed the feat, and I paid him the \$10,000. I might remark in this connection that years afterwards I applied to the Edison Electric Light Company asking them if they would not like to pay me this money, as it was spent when I was very hard up and made the company a success, and was the foundation of their present prosperity. They said they "were sorry", that is "Wall Street sorry", and refused to do it. This shows that a nice, genial, generous lot of people they have over in Wall street.

Chinook had a great deal of trouble getting the customers straightened out. I remember one man who had a saloon on Nassau street. He had had his lights burning for two or three months. It was in June,

and Chinnook put in a bill for \$20; July for \$20; August about \$25; September about \$35. Of course the nights were getting longer. October about \$40. November about \$45. Then the man called Chinnook up. He said: "I want to see you about my electric light bill." Chinnook went up to see him. He said, "Are you the manager of this electric light plant?" Chinnook said, "I have the honor". "Well," he said, "my bill has gone from 20 up to 25, 35, 45. I want you to understand, your fellow, that my limit is 20!"

After Chinnook had had all this trouble due to the incompetency of the previous superintendent, a man came in and said to him: "Did Mr. Blank have charge of this station?" "Yes". "Did he know anything about the running of a station like this?" Chinnook said: "Does he know anything about running a station like this? No, sir. He doesn't even connect anything."

One day Chinnook came to me and said: "I have a new customer." I said "What is it?" He said "I have a fellow who is going to take 250 lights". He said "I have a fellow who is going to take 250 lights". I said "What for?" "He has a place down here in a top loft and has got 250 barrels of "rot gut" whiskey. He puts a light down in the barrel and lights it up and it "ages" the whiskey. I met Chinnook several weeks after and said, "How is the whiskey man getting along?" "It's all right; he is

paying his bill. It fixes the whin'ey and takes the shudder right out of it." Somebody went and took out a patent on this idea later.

In the second year we had put the Stock Exchange on the circuits of the station, but were very fearful that there would be a combination of heavy demand and a dark day and that there would be an overloaded station. We had an index like a steam gauge, called an ampere meter to indicate the amount of current going out. I was up at 55 one afternoon.

I telephoned to Chinook and
A sudden black cloud came up and asked him about the load. He said "We are up to the waz le, and everything is running all right." By and by it became so thick we could not see across the street. I telephoned down a cinder and felt something would happen; but fortunately, it did not. I said to Chinook: "How is it now?" He said "Everything red hot, and the ampere meter has made 17 revolutions!"

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE.

While planning for my first New York station - Pearl Street - of course, - I had no real estate, and from lack of experience had very little knowledge of its cost in New York, so I had assumed a rather large, liberal amount of it to plan my station on. It occurred to me one day that before I went too far with my plans I had better find out what real estate

was worth. In my original plan I had 300 by 200 feet. I thought that by going down on a slum street near the water front I would get some pretty cheap property. So I picked out the worst, dilapidated, deserted street there was, and found I could only get two buildings each 25 feet front, one 100 feet deep and the other 25 feet deep. I thought about \$10,000 each would cover it, but when I got the price I found that they wanted \$75,000 for one and \$80,000 for the other. Then I was compelled to change my plans and go upward in the air where real estate was cheap. I skinned out the building entirely to the walls, and built my station of structural iron work, running it up high.

TESLA IN FRANCE.

I sold the electric light patents in France to a syndicate which *reputed* ~~built~~ works outside Paris at Ivry on the Seine and started to make dynamos and other electric light apparatus. I sent Mr. Batchelor, my principal assistant, over to start the shop. To meet the French conditions we had to redesign the different dynamos and other apparatus, and Batchelor from his training worked night and day. Among those who drifted into the Ivry shop was one Nikola Tesla. He was a tall, lanky man, and was much interested in what Batchelor was doing, and was of great assistance to him, especially as he did not seem to want any more sleep than Batchelor

did. After Batchelor had started up and everything was running in good shape, he said to Tesla one day: "We have worked hard, and now I am going to take you down to the Cafe Mignon - a recherche restaurant in Paris - and blow you off to a fine dinner."

Whether Tesla had a tape worm is not now known, but they did go to the Cafe Mignon. Batchelor ordered a steak Chateaubriand - a thick steak of large dimensions, broiled between two other generous steaks - and he ordered all the other things which follow. Batchelor, very nervous over his responsibilities, had little appetite, but Tesla got away with most of the steak and the bulk of the trimmings. After he had finished Batchelor said: "Now Tesla, this is on me; if you want anything more, say so." Whereupon Tesla, with the modesty peculiar to him said: "Well Batchelor, if you don't mind, and insist on it, I should like to have another Chateaubriand steak."

REPORT

"Hello!" was taken from Uncle Mark by men installing Edison telephone exchanges in different parts of the world, who had just learned it at the laboratory and thus made it a universal word in opening a conversation over the wire.

SELLING PATENTS IN EUROPE.

I endeavored to sell my lighting patents in different countries of Europe and made a contract with a couple of men. On account of their poor business acumen and lack of practicality, they conveyed the patents all right to different corporations but in such a way and with such confused wording of the contracts that I never got a cent. One of the companies started was the Hermann Edison, now the great Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft. The English Company I never got anything for because a lawyer had originally advised Messrs. Broxton, Morgan & Co. as to the signing of a certain document and said it was all right for me to sign. I signed and I never got a cent, because there was a clause in it which prevented me from ever getting anything. One of my associates was Theodore Puskas, who was undoubtedly the first man to suggest the use

of the telephone in a central exchange. He made the suggestion to me when the telephone was still on exhibition, and was very enthusiastic over the subject. He started a telephone exchange in Buda Pest.

VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF '89.

At the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889 I made a personal exhibit covering about an acre. As I had no interest in offering to sell anything I was showing, and no companies I was pushing, the whole exhibition was made for honor and without any hope of profit. But the Paris newspapers came around and wanted pay for notices, which we promptly refused; whereupon there was rather a stormy time for a while; but nothing was published. While at the Paris Exposition I visited the Opera House. The President of France sent me his private box. The Opera House was one of the first to be lighted by the incandescent lamp and the managers took great pleasure in showing me down through the labyrinth containing the wiring, dynamos, etc. When I came into the box, the orchestra played "the Star Spangled Banner" and all the people in the house arose; whereupon I was very much embarrassed. After I had been an hour at the play, the manager came around and asked me to go down underneath the stage, as they were putting on a ballet of 300 girls, the finest ballet in Europe. It

across there is a little hole through the stage, with a hood over it, in which the prompter sits when opera is given. In this instance it was not occupied, and I was given the position in the prompter's seat and saw the whole ballet at close range.

The city of Paris gave me a dinner at the new Hotel de Ville, which was also lighted with the Edison light. They had a very fine installation of machinery. As I could not understand or speak a word of French, I went down to see our minister, Mr. Reid, and got him to send a deputy to answer for me, which he did, with my grateful thanks. Then the telephone company gave me a dinner, and the engineers of France; and I attended the dinner celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of photography. Then they sent to Reid my decoration, and they tried to put a cash on me, but I could not stand for that. *My wife had me wear* ~~When I had~~ the little *button* ~~on and~~ saw Americans coming I would clip it out of my lapel, as I thought they would jolly me for wearing it.

VISITING THE EIFFEL TOWER.

I visited the Eiffel Tower at the invitation of Mr. Eiffel. We went to the top, and then there is an extension and a small place in which was Eiffel's private office. In this was a piano. When my wife and I arrived at the top, we found that Gounod, the composer was there. We

stayed a couple of hours and Gounod sang and played extempore for us. We spent a day at ^{Le} Louvre, an old palace given by the Government to Jenson, the astronomer. He occupied three rooms and there were 300. He had the grand diningroom for his laboratory. He showed to me a gyroscope which he had got up, which made the incredible number of 4,000 revolutions in a second. A modification of this was afterwards used on the French Atlantic lines for making an artificial horizon to take observations for position at sea.

In connection with this a gentleman came to me a number of years afterwards, and I got out part of the plans. He wanted to make a gigantic gyroscope weighing several tons to be run by an electric motor and put on a sailing ship. He wanted this gyroscope to keep a platform perfectly horizontal no matter how rough the sea was. Upon this platform he was going to mount a telescope to observe an eclipse off the Gold Coast of Africa. But for some reason it was never completed.

SIGHTS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

I spent several days in the Exposition at Paris. I remember going to the exhibit of the Kimberly Diamond Mines, and they kindly permitted me to take diamonds from some of the blue earth which they

found that Gouno

were then working by machinery to exhibit the mine operations. I found several beautiful diamonds but they seemed a little light weight to me when I was picking them out. *f* These were diamonds for exhibition purposes - probably glass.

A VISIT TO PASTEUR.

Pasteur invited me to come down to the Institute, and I went and had quite a chat with him. I saw a large number of persons being inoculated and also the whole *modus operandi*, which was very interesting. I saw one beautiful boy about 10 years, the son of an English lord. His father was with him. He had been bitten on the face and was taking the treatment. I said to Pasteur: "Will he live?" "No" said he "the boy will be dead in 6 days". He was bitten too near the top of the spinal column, and came too late."

OLD MASTERS.

Of course, I visited the Louvre and saw the Old Masters, which I could not enjoy. And I attended the Luxembourg with modern masters, which I greatly enjoyed. *Tony mind* The Old Masters are not art; ~~they are nature~~. *their scarcity* Their value is in ~~the scarcity~~ and vanity of men with lots of money.

JOKING WITH PENDER.

Sir John Pender, the master of the cable system of the world at that time, I met in Paris. I think he must have lived among a lot of people who were rather solemn, because I went out riding with him in the Bois de Boulogne and started in to tell him American stories. Although he was a Scotsman he laughed immoderately. He had the faculty of understanding it and quickly seeing the point and wit of the stories, and for three days after I could not get rid of him. Finally I made him a promise that I would go to his country house at Foot's Cray, in England. So I went there and spent two or three days telling him stories.

While at Foot's Cray I met some of the backers of Ferranti, then putting up a gigantic alternating current dynamo near London, to send ten or fifteen thousand volts up into the main district of the city for electric lighting. I think Pender was interested. At any rate the people invited to dinner were very much interested and they questioned me as to what I thought of the proposition. I said I hadn't any thought about it, and could not give any opinion until I saw it. So I was taken up to London to see the dynamo in course of construction and the methods employed, and they insisted I should give them some expression. While I reluctantly gave them my opinion, I did not want to do so. I thought that commercially

the thing was too ambitious, that Ferranti's ideas were too big, just then; that he ought to have started a little smaller, until he was sure. I understood that this installation was not commercially successful, as there were a great many troubles. But Ferranti had good ideas and he was no small man.

TERROR OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

When I crossed over to England I had heard a good deal about the terrors of the English Channel as regards sea sickness. I had been over the ocean three times and did not know what seasickness was so far as I was concerned myself. I was told that while a man might not get seasick on the ocean, if he met a good storm on the channel, it would do for him. When we arrived at Calais to cross over, everybody ate for the restaurant. I did not care about eating, and did not go in the restaurant, but my family did. I walked out and tried to find the boat. Going along the dock I saw two little smoke stacks sticking up, and looking down saw a little boat, "There is the steamer that goes across the Channel!" "This is the boat" There had been a storm on the North Sea that had carried away some of the boats on the German steamer and it certainly looked awful tough outside. I said to the man: "Will that boat live in that sea?" "Oh yoo," he said "but we've had a bad storm." So I made up my mind that perhaps I would

got sick this time. The managing director of the English railroad owning
 this line, ~~was~~ Forbes, who heard I was coming over ~~and~~ placed the private
 saloon at my disposal. The moment my family got in the room with the
 French lady's maid and the rest, ~~they~~ they commenced to get sick, so I felt
 pretty sure I was in for it. We started out of that little inlet and got
 into the channel, and that boat went in 17 different directions simultaneously.
 A whole lot of waiters came along with paper bowls which they dealt out like
 a deck of cards and everybody took a bowl. I waited a while to see what
 was going to occur and then went into the smoking department. Nobody was
 there. By and by the fun commenced. Sounds of all kinds and varieties
 were heard in every direction. They were all sick. There must have
 been 100 people aboard. I didn't see a single exception but the waiters.
 I asked one of the waiters about the boat itself and was taken to see the
 engineer and went down to look at the engines, and saw the captain. But I
 kept mostly in the smoking room. I was smoking a big cigar and when a
 man looked in I would give a big puff; and everytime they saw that they would
 go away and begin again. The English Channel is a holy terror, all right,
 but it didn't affect me. I must be out of balance.

A VISIT TO BERLIN.

After leaving Paris we went to Berlin. The French papers came out and attacked me because I went to Germany, and said now I was going over to the enemy. I visited all the things in Berlin of interest, and then on my way home I went with Helmholtz and Siemens in a private compartment to the meeting of the German Association of Science at Heidelberg, and spent two days there. When I started from Berlin on the trip I commenced to tell American stories. Siemens was very fond of these stories and would laugh immensely at them and could see the point and my humor by his imagination; but Helmholtz could not see one of them. Siemens would quickly explain in German the point, but Helmholtz could not see the humor, although he understood English and Siemens could speak it. Still the explanations were made in German. I always wished I could have heard the Siemens explanations of the point of the story. At Heidelberg, my assistant, Mr. Wargemann showed the phonograph before the Association.

A NOCTURNAL SURPRISE.

One night when I had my laboratory at the top of the Bergmann works, on Avenue B and 17th Street, covering about a quarter of the block, about 2 o'clock in the morning I heard "tramp, tramp, tramp" on the stairs. Six

men walked into the room, six of the orrincorn. They never looked at me but walked right into my cubby hole, sat down, throw all the apparatus off the table and started a [^]poke game. They never answered me, but stayed there until about six o'clock, when they walked out and never looked at me. The building was six stories high. My father came there when he was 80 years of age. The old man had powerful lungs. In fact when I was examined by the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1873, my lung expansion was taken by the doctor. The old gentleman was there at the time. He said to the doctor "I wish you would take my lung expansion." The doctor took it and his surprise was very great, as it was one of the largest on record. I think it was five and one-half inches. There were only three or four could beat it. Little Bergmann hadn't much lung power. The old man said to Bergmann, "Let's run upstairs". Bergmann said "Yes" and ran up. When they got to the o Bergmann was lone up, but my father never showed a sign of it. There was an elevator there, and ^{each} day while it was traveling up I held the stem of my watch up against the column in the elevator shaft and it finished the winding by the time I got up the six stories.

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~~FOUR~~ INSTANCES OF PERSONAL DANGER.

I had a briquetting machine for briquetting iron ore. I had a lever held down by a powerful spring and a rod one inch in diameter and 4 feet long. While I was experimenting with it and standing beside it, a washer broke in that spring and ~~it~~ ^{the rod} right up to the ceiling with a blast, and it came down again just within an inch from my nose, and went clear through a two inch plank, "within an inch of your life" as they say.

When I started at Menlo Park, I had an electric furnace for melting rare metals I did not know about clearly. I was in the dark room, when I had a lot of chloride of ~~mercury~~ ^{sulphur}, a very corrosive liquid. I did not know that it would decompose by water. I poured a beaker full of water, and the whole thing exploded, and threw a lot of it into my eyes. I ran to the hydrant and leaned over backwards, opened my eyes and ran the hydrant water right into them. But it was two weeks before I could see.

The next time we just saved ourselves. I was making some stuff to squirt into filaments for the incandescent lamp. I made about a pound of it. I had used ammonia and bromine. I did not know it at the time but I had made bromide of nitrogen. I put the large ~~beaker~~ ^{bulk} of it in three filters and after it had been washed and all the water had come through the filter I opened the three filters and laid them on a hot steam plate to

dry with the stuff. While I and Mr. Sallor, one of my assistants, were working near it, there was a sudden flash of light and a very smart explosion. I said to Sallor: "What is that?" "I don't know" he said, and we paid no attention. In about half a minute, there was a sharp concussion and Sallor said: "See, it is that stuff on the steam plate". I grabbed the whole thing and throw it in the sink and poured water on it. I saved a little of it and found it was a terrific explosive. The reason why these little preliminary explosions took place was that a little had spattered out on the edge of the filter paper and had dried first and exploded. Had the main body exploded there would have been nothing left of the laboratory I was working ~~in~~ *in*

In my experimental plant for concentrating iron ore in the northern part of New Jersey we had a vertical drier, a column about 7 foot square and 60 feet high. At the bottom there was a space where two men could go in through a hole; and then all the rest of the column was filled with baffle plates. One day this drier got blocked, and the ore would not run down. So I and the vice president of the Company, Mr. Hildery, crowded in through the manhole to see why the ore would not come down. After we had got in, the ore did come down and there were 14 tons of it above us. The men outside knew we were in there and they had a great time digging us out and getting air to us.

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EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT MANUFACTURING.

When we first started the electric light, it was soon seen that we had to have a factory for manufacturing lamps. As the Edison Light Company did not seem disposed to go into manufacturing, with what money I could raise from my other inventions and royalties, and some assistance, we started a small lamp factory at Menlo Park. The lamps at that time were costing about \$1.25 each to make so I said to the company "If you will give me a contract during the life of the patents I will make all the lamps required by the company and deliver them for 40 cents." The company jumped at the chance of this offer and a contract was drawn up. We then bought at a receiver's sale at Harrison, N. J. a very large brick factory which had been used for an oil cloth works. We got it at a great bargain and only paid a small sum down, and the balance on mortgage. We moved the lamp works from Menlo Park to Harrison. The first year the lamps cost us about \$1.10. We sold them for 40 cents, but there were only about 20,000 or 30,000 of them. The next year they cost us about 70 cents and we sold them for 40. There were a good many and we lost more the second year than the first. The third year I had succeeded in getting up machinery and in changing the processes until it got down so that they cost us somewhere around 50 cents. I still

sold them for 40 cents and lost more money that year than any other because the sales were increasing rapidly. The fourth year I got it down to 37 cents and I made all the money up in one year that I had lost previously. I finally got it down to 32 cents and sold them for 40 cents and they were made by the million. Whereupon the Wall street people thought it was a very lucrative business, so they concluded they would like to have it and bought me out.

One of the incidents which caused a very great cheapening was that when we started one of the important processes had to be done by experts, which was the sealing in of the part carrying the filament, into the globe, which was rather a delicate operation in those days and required several months of training before any one could seal in a fair number of parts in a day. When we got up to the point where we employed 80 of these experts, they formed a union, and knowing it was impossible to manufacture lamps without them, they became very insolent. One instance was that the son of one of these experts was employed in the office and when he was told to do anything would not do it or would give an insolent reply. He was discharged, whereupon the union notified us that unless the boy was taken back the whole body would go out. It got so bad that the manager came to me and said he could not stand it any longer; something had got to be done.

They were not only more surly, but they were diminishing the output, and it became impossible to manage the works. He got so enthused on the subject, so I started in to see if it was not possible to do that operation by machinery. After fooling around several days I got a clue how to do it. I then put men on it I could trust and made the preliminary machinery. That seemed to work pretty well. I then made another machine which did the work nicely. I then made a third machine and would bring in yard men, ordinary laborers, and when I could get those men to put the parts in as well as the trained experts, in an hour, I considered the machine complete. I then went secretly to work and made 30 of the machines. Up in the top loft of the factory we stored those machines and at night we put up benches and got everything all ready. Then we discharged the office boy. Then the union went out. It has been out ever since.

IRON ORE SEPARATION.

In the early days at Mo-In Park I had a method of *separating* iron ore from the worthless rock, and got it very perfect. After I got through with the electric light, I took this matter up, to see whether the large bodies of low grade magnetic ore in New Jersey could not be utilized. I sent out surveyors with magnetic needles and located bodies of low grade ore miles in length and of enormous widths running from the Delaware River

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to the New York State boundary - probably more iron in those mountains if it could be extracted by magnetic concentration than would supply the world for 10,000 years. I tried first the deposits known in Berks County, Pennsylvania, but found that the ore there had too much titanium and was objectionable to the blast furnace managers. I then started work for concentrating at the terminus of the New Jersey Central branch of the Lehigh and Hazleton railroad. After 8 years of personal experimenting of the hardest kind I had reached a point where I was near commercial success, when the Mesaba Range ore and the panic came along together and reduced the price of ore 500 per cent, giving me no margin, and making it hopeless. I had a great struggle financially to carry the thing out and had spent upwards of \$2,000,000, but the company did not fail. It is still in existence and it does not owe a cent. *except to myself* The insurance companies when I shut down canceled my insurance. I asked the reason why. "Oh" they said, "this thing is a failure. The moral risk is too great". All right, I am glad to hear it. I will now construct buildings that won't have any moral risk." I determined to go into the Portland Cement business. I organized a company and started cement works, with my cheapening machinery, at New Village, N. J., which have now been running successfully for several years. I had so perfected the machinery in trying to get my ore costs down that the

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making of cheap Portland cement was an easy matter for me. I built these works entirely of concrete and steel, so that there is not a wagon load of lumber in it and so that the insurance companies would not have any possibility of having any moral risk. Since that time I have put up numerous factory buildings all of steel and concrete, without any combustible whatever about them - to avoid this moral risk. I am carrying further the application of this idea in building private houses for poor people in which there will be no moral risk at all - nothing whatever to burn, not even by lightning!

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRITZ.

When I was struggling along with the iron ore concentration I went to see several blast furnacesmen to sell the ore at the market price. They saw I was very anxious to sell it, and they would take advantage of my necessity. But I happened to go to Mr. John Fritz, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and told him what I was doing. "Well" he said to me, "Edison, you are doing a good thing for the Eastern furnaces. They ought to help you for it will help us out. I am willing to help you. I mix a little sentiment with business, and I will give you an order for 100,000 tons." And he sat right down and gave me the order.

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MAJOR McLAUGHLIN.

In the early days when I was experimenting with metallic filaments for the incandescent light, I sent a man named Major McLaughlin out to California in search of platinum. He found a considerable quantity in the sluice boxes of the Cherokee Valley Mining Company. But just then he found that fruit growing was the thing and dropped the subject. He then came to me and said that if he could raise \$4,000 he could go into some kind of orchard arrangement and there and would give me half the profits. I was unwilling to do it, not having very much money just then, but his persistence was such that I raised the money and gave it to him. He went into California and got into mining claims, and into fruit growing, and became one of the politicians of the Coast, and I believe was on the staff of the Governor of California. Last year he wounded his daughter and shot himself because he had become ruined financially. I never heard ^{from} him after he got the money.

REMEMBRANCE OF KELVIN.

The first time I saw Lord Kelvin he came to my laboratory at Menlo Park in 1879. I was then experimenting with sending eight messages simultaneously over a wire, by means of synchronizing tuning forks.

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I would take a wire with similar apparatus at both ends, and would throw it over on one set of instruments, take it away and get it back so quickly that you could not miss it; thereby taking advantage of the rapidity of electricity to perform operations. On my local wire I got it to work very nicely. When Sir William Thomson came in the room he was introduced to me and had a number of friends with him. He said "What have you here?" I told him briefly what it was. He then turned around to my great surprise, and explained the whole thing to his friends. Quite a different exhibition was given two weeks later to another well-known Englishman, who ^{also an electrician,} came in with his friends, and I was trying for two hours to explain to him and failed.

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BREAKING A SNOW BLOCKADE.

One time when they had a snow blockade in New York I started to build a machine with Bachelor - a big truck with a steam engine and compressor on it. We would run along the street, gather all the snow up in front of us, pass it into the compressor, and deliver little blocks of ice behind us in the gutter taking one tenth the room of the snow, and not inconveniencing anybody. We could thus take care of a snow storm by diminishing the bulk of material to be handled. The preliminary experiment we made was dropped because we went into other things. The machine would go as fast as a horse could walk.

FIGURING OUT MAINS.

It is true that Sprague figured out mains for us of new stations while he was at Brooklyn, on a new mathematical basis, but we already had a good system of determining the size of the mains and of laying them out in miniature in German silver wire. We made a complete survey of a place before figuring them out. This system was so perfect that we could go into a man's store and say: "Your gas bill in December was \$62.40." When he looked it up it was usually within 5 per cent of it. We sometimes found that our estimates were

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too small, and I soon discovered the cause of this. We went to a place in Sixth Avenue. The man's bill ought to have been \$16. It was \$22. We took a delicate meter up there and found that there was a leak which had been going on for fifteen years. Then I found that leakage was very general in New York, and that many complaints of gas bills were due to bad pipes in men's houses. For instance, when we took the factory at Avenue B and 17th street, I told Bergmann he had better test his pipes to see what the leakage was. It was a rather extensive factory. Upon testing it from Saturday night to Monday morning we found his leakage bill was about \$25 a month. So used a little one foot test meter in this work.

"ELECTRIC POWER IN NEW YORK."

I had a great idea of the sale of electric power to large factories, etc. off the electric lighting system, and I got all the insurance maps in New York city, and located all the hotels, printing presses, and other places where they used power. I put all these on the maps, and allowed for the necessary copper in the mains to carry current to them when I put the mains down, so that when those places took current from the station I would be prepared to furnish

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it because I had allowed for it in the wiring. There were, I remember, 784 hoists in that district. In some places a horse would be taken up stairs to run a hoist and would be kept there till it died.

MEMOIRS OF 65.

I have spoken of Remondy's visits. Henry H. Dixey, then at the height of his popularity, would come in in those days, after theatre hours, and would entertain us with stories - 1882-3-4. Another visitor who used to give us a great deal of amusement and pleasure was Capt. Shaw, the head of the London Fire Brigade. He was good company. He would go out among the fire ladders and have a great time. One time Robert Lincoln and Anson Stager, of the Western Union, interested in the electric light, came on to make some arrangement with Major Eaton, president of the Edison Electric Light Company. They came to 65 in the afternoon and Lincoln commenced telling stories - like his father. They told stories all the afternoon, and that night they left for Chicago. When they got to Cleveland, it damned upon them that they hadn't done any business, so they had to come back on the next train to New York and transact it. They were interested in the Chicago Edison Company, now one of the largest of the systems in the world.

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I once got telling a man stories at the Harrison lamp factory, in the yard as he was leaving. It was winter and he was all in cures. I had nothing on to protect me against the cold. I told him one story after the other - six of them. Then I got flourish and had to be shipped to Florida for cures.

LATER TROUBLES.

After our works at Gearok street got too small, we had labor troubles also. It seems I had rather a socialistic strain in me and I raised the pay of the workmen 25 cents an hour above the prevailing rate of wages, whereupon Hec & Co. our near neighbors, complained at our doing this. I said I thought it was all right. But the men having got a little more wages thought they would try coercion and got a little more, as we were considered soft marks. Whereupon they struck at a time that was critical. However, we were short of money for pay rolls and we concluded it might not be ^{so bad} ~~that~~ after all, as it would give us a couple of weeks to catch up. So when the men went out they appointed a committee to meet us. But for two weeks they could not find us so they became somewhat more anxious than we were. Finally they said they would like to go back. We said all

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right and back they went. It was quite a novelty to the men not to be able to find us when they wanted, and they didn't relish it at all. What with these troubles and the lack of room we decided to find a factory somewhere else, and decided to try the locomotive works up at Copenhagen. It seems that the people interested there had had a falling out among themselves, and one of the directors had started opposition works, but before he had completed all the buildings and put machinery in case compromise was made, and the works were for sale. We bought them very reasonably and moved everything there. These works were owned by me and my assistants until sold to the General Electric Company. At one time we employed over a thousand men, and since then the works have been greatly expanded.

At those new works our orders were far in excess of our capital to handle it, and both Mr. Inoull and I were afraid we might get into trouble for lack of money. Mr. Inoull was then my business manager, running the whole thing; and therefore when Mr. Henry Villard and his syndicate offered to buy us out, we concluded it was better to be sure than be sorry; so we sold out for a large sum. Villard was a very aggressive man with big ideas, but I never could quite understand him. He had no sense of humor. I remember one time we were going up on the

Hudson River boat to inspect the works and with us was Mr. Henderson, our chief engineer, who was certainly the best raconteur of funny stories I ever knew. We sat at the tail end of the boat and he started in to tell funny stories. Willard couldn't see a single point and sorely laughed at all and Henderson became so disconcerted he had to give it up. It was the same way with Gould. In the early telegraph days I remember going ^{with} ~~at~~ him to see Mackay in "The Impenetrable Country Editor". It was very funny, full of amusing and absurd situations, but Gould never smiled once.

EXPERIENCE WITH A GAS ENGINE.

At an early period at GS we decided to light it up with the Edison system, and put a gas engine in the cellar, using city gas. One day it was not going very well and I went down to the man in charge and got exploring around. Finally I opened the pedestal, - a storeroom for tools, etc. We had an open lamp, and when he opened the pedestal it blew the door off and blew out the windows and knocked me down and the other man.

AT ALL NIGHT RESTURANT.

When we went to Genesee street, the neighborhood was so tough I had to have a special detective take me down through the alley there

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at night - Jim Russell. He knew all the folks there and they knew him, and I was not molested. We used to go out at night to a little low place, an all-night house - 8 foot wide and 22 foot long - where we got a lunch at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. It was the toughest kind of restaurant ever seen. For the clam chowder they used the same four clams during the whole season, and the average number of flies per pie was seven. This was by actual count.

THE POODLE AND THE BELT.

In ~~the~~ testing dynamo at Soorok street, we had a long flat belt running parallel with the floor, about 4 inches above it, and traveling 4,000 feet a minute. One day one of the directors brought in three or four ladies to see the new electric light system. One of the ladies had a little poodle led by a string. The belt was running so smoothly and evenly the poodle did not notice the difference between it and the floor, and got into the belt before you could do anything. The dog was whirled around forty or fifty times and a little flat piece of leather came out - and, the ladies fainted.

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SITTING BULL.

Sitting Bull and 15 Sioux Indians came to Washington to see the Great Father and then to New York, and went to the Grand Street works. We could make some very good pyrotechnics there so we determined to give the Indians a concert. But it didn't work. We had an arc there that was of a most terrifying character, but they never moved a muscle.

ELECTRICITY ON NORTHERN PACIFIC.

At one time Mr. Willard got the idea that he would run the mountain division of the Northern Pacific Railroad by electricity. He asked me if it could be done. I said "Certainly. It is too easy for me to undertake; let some one else do it." He said: "I want you to tackle the problem". and he insisted on it. So I got up a scheme of a third rail and chose and erected it in my yard here at Orange. When I got it all ready he had all his division engineers come on to New York and they came over here. I showed them my plans and the unanimous decision of the engineers was that it was absolutely and utterly impracticable. That system is on the New York Central now, and was used also on the New Haven road in its first work with electricity.

In the same manner I had worked out for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad a system of electric trains and had the control of each car

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control at one place - multiple control. This was afterwards worked out and made practical by Frank Sprague.

I got up a slot contact for street railways and have a patent on it, - a sliding contact in a slot. Edward Lauterbach was connected with the Third Avenue Railroad and I told him he was making a horrible mistake putting in the cable. I told him to let the cable stand still and send electricity through it and he would not have to move hundreds of tons of metal all the time. He would rue the day when he put the cable in.

VILLARD'S FALLS.

Then Willard was all broken down and in a stupor caused by his dissonance in connection with the Northern Pacific line. Willard sent for me to come and cheer him up. It was very difficult to rouse him from his despair and apathy, but I talked about the electric light to him, and its development, and told him that it would help him win it all back and put him in his former position. Willard did not see his grant really, he saw money out of the electric light, and he got back control of the Northern Pacific. Under no circumstances can a hustler be kept down. If he is only square he is bound to

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got back on his feet. Willard has often been blamed and severely criticized, but he was not the only one to blame. His engineers had spent twenty millions too much in building the canal and it was not his fault if he found himself short of money and at that time unable to raise any more.

TRYING TO RAISE MONEY.

When I was running my ore mine and got up to the point of making shipments to John Fritz I didn't have capital enough to carry the ore, so I went to Draxel Morgan & Co. and said I wanted them to give me a letter to the City Bank. I wanted to raise some money. I got a letter to Mr. Stillman and went over and told him. I wanted to open an account and get some loans and discounts. He turned me down and wouldn't do it. "Well" I said "isn't it banking to help a man in this way?" He said "What you want is a partner". I felt very much disappointed. I went over to a bank in Newark, the Merchants, and told them what I wanted. They said "Certainly you can have the money. I made my deposit and they pulled me through all right. My idea of Wall Street banking has been very poor since that time. *Merchant banking seems to be different.*

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BUYING COPPER FOR STEUBENHART.

In operating the Schenck's Works, Mr. Inoull and I had a terrible lurch. We had enormous orders and little money, and great difficulty to meet our pay rolls, and buy supplies. At one time we had so many orders on hand we wanted \$300,000 of copper and didn't have a cent to buy it. We went down to the American Brass & Copper Co. and told Mr. Cowles just how we stood. He said: "I will see what I can do. Will you let my bookkeeper look at your books?" We said: "Come right up and look them over." He sent his man up and found we had the orders and were all right, although we didn't have the money. He said: "I will let you have the copper" and for years he trusted us for all the copper we wanted even if we didn't have the money to pay for it.

I remember one time when we were short of money, Inoull said the only possible way would be to call a draft on London and get the money from Drexel, Morgan, but, of course, you couldn't do that unless you had the right to make the draft on somebody. "Well" I said "would it be all right if we told Drexel Morgan that these drafts were being sold in reality for nobody?" He said we would be making fools of ourselves. I said I would go down and tell Morgan we wanted to draw on London and wanted to get the money, and we would gain time and could cable over to

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meet the drafts. He told him what we were driving at and he let us have the money.

HANDOUTS DIVIDENDS.

When we formed the first lamp works at Harrison we divided the interests into one hundred parts or shares at \$100 per. One of the boys was hard up after a time and sold two shares to Bob Cutting. Up to that time we had never paid anything, but we got around to the point where the board declared a dividend every Saturday night. We had never declared a dividend when Cutting bought his shares, and after getting his dividends for three weeks in succession he called up on the telephone and wanted to know what kind of a concern this was that paid a dividend weekly. The work sold for \$1,085,000.

STARTING A TECHNICAL PAPER.

I was interested in journalism and started the TELEGRAPH JOURNAL and got out about a dozen numbers when it was taken over by W. J. Johnson, who afterwards founded the ELECTRICAL WORLD on it. I started SCIENCE and ran it for a year and a half. It cost me too much money to maintain, and I sold it to Gardiner Hubbard, the father-in-law of Graham Bell.

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He carried it along for some years.

A HARD THING.

When we had the factory at Harrison, an importer in the Chinese trade came to us and wanted a dynamo to run by hand power. He explained that in China human labor was cheaper than steam power. I got one of the horsepower forms of machine and put long spokes on it, fitted it up and shipped it to China. I never heard of it again.

TRYING TO HELP PEOPLE.

I had two men working for me, one a German the other a Jew. They wanted me to put up a little money and start them in a shop in New York, to make repairs, etc. I put up \$300 and was to get half the profits, and each of them a quarter. I never got anything for it. A few years afterwards I went to see them and asked what they were doing and said I would like to sell my interest. They said: "Sell out what?" "Why," I said "my interest in this machinery". They said "You don't own this machinery. This is our machinery. You have no papers to show any thing. You had better get out!" The percentage of crooked people *when* was smaller ~~was~~ I was young. It has been steadily rising and has

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got up to a very respectable amount now. I hope it will never reach par.

When I was a young fellow, the first thing I did when I wanted a loan was to put something into the savings bank and start an account. When I came to New York, I put \$20 into a savings bank under the New York Sun office. After it had been in about two weeks, the bank busted. That was in 1900. In ¹⁹⁰⁹~~1900~~ I got back \$5.40 with a charge of \$1.75 for law expenses. That shows the beauty of New York receiverships.

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
C. Second Batch**

This document is a carbon copy of a 16-page typescript. The entries pertain to episodes in Edison's life during the period 1873-1896. At the top of the first page is an inscription in William H. Meadowcroft's hand: "Second Batch," "Mr. Edison's notes dictated to Mr. Martin June 1909," and "Pencil indicates revisions by Mr. Edison." The scattered corrections and additions in pencil are primarily in Meadowcroft's hand. The original typescript and handwritten source text have not been located.

Second Bulet.
Mr Edison's notes dictated *Revised indicates revisions*
by Mr Edison
Mr Martin June 1909

A CIPHER MESSAGE FOR THOMAS.

When I was an operator in Cincinnati working the Louisville wire nights for a time, one night a man over on the Pittsburgh wire yelled out: "D. I. cipher" which meant that there was a cipher message from the War Department at Washington and that it was coming - and he yelled out "Louisville". I started immediately to call up that place. It was just at the change of shift in the office. I could not get Louisville and the cipher message began to come. It was taken by the operator on the other table direct from the War Department. It was for General Thomas, at Nashville. I called for about 20 minutes and notified them that I could not get Louisville. I kept at it for about 15 minutes longer and notified them that there was still no answer from Louisville. ^{the War Department} they then notified ~~me~~ that they could not get Louisville. Then we tried to get it by all kinds of round about ways, but in no case could anybody get them at that office. Soon a message came from the War Department to send immediately for the manager of the Cincinnati office. He was brought to the office and several messages were exchanged, the contents of which, of course, I did not know, but the matter appeared to be very serious as they were afraid of General Hood of the Confederate

Army who was then attempting to march on Nashville; and it was very important that this cipher of about 1200 words or so should be got through immediately to General Thomas. I kept on calling up to 12 or 1 o'clock but no Louisville. About 1 o'clock the operator at the Indianapolis office got hold of an operator on a wire which ran from Indianapolis to Louisville along the railroad, who happened to come into his office. He arranged with this operator to get ~~the~~ horses, and the message was sent through Indianapolis to this operator who had engaged horses to carry the dispatches to Louisville and find out the trouble, and get the dispatches through without delay to General Thomas. In those days the telegraph fraternity was rather demoralized, and discipline was very lax. It was found out a couple of days afterwards that there were three night operators at Louisville. One of them had gone over ^{to} ~~the~~ Jeffersonville and had fallen off a horse and broken his leg and was in a hospital. By a remarkable coincidence another of the men had been stabled in a livery room and was also in hospital, while the third operator had gone to Cyndiana to see a man hurt and had got left by the train!

THE SHOP THAT DISAPPEARED.

I had a shop at Newark at 10 & 12 Ward Street, in which I manufactured stock tickers and such things. When I moved to Menlo Park, I took out only the machinery that would be necessary for experimental purposes, and left the manufacturing machinery in place. It consisted of many milling machines and other tools for duplicating. I rented this to a man who had formerly been my bookkeeper, and who thought he could make money out of manufacturing. There was about \$18,000 worth of machinery. He was to pay me \$2,000 a year for the rent of the machinery and keep it in good order. After I moved to Menlo Park I was very busy with the telephone and phonograph, and I paid no attention to this little arrangement. About three years afterwards it occurred to me that I had not heard at all from the man who had rented this machinery, so I thought I would go over to Newark and see how things were going. When I got there I found that instead of being a machine shop it was a hotel. I have since been utterly unable to find out what became of the man or the machinery.

IRON SANDS OF LONG ISLAND.

"Some years ago I heard one day that down at Quogue, Long Island, there were immense deposits of black magnetic sand. This would be very

valuable if the iron could be separated from the sand." So I went down to Quaque with one of my assistants and saw there for miles large beds of black sand on the beach in layers from one to six inches thick, - hundreds of thousands of tons. My first thought was that it would be a very easy matter to concentrate this, and I found I could sell the stuff at a good price. I put up a small plant, but just as I got it started, a tremendous storm came up; and every bit of that black sand went out to sea. During the 28 years that have intervened it has never come back."

TREATING PLACER GOLD.

I got up a method of separating placer gold by a dry process, in which I could work economically ore as lean as 5 cents of gold to the cubic yard. I had several car loads of different placer sands sent to me and proved I could do it. Some parties hearing that I had succeeded in doing such a thing went to work and got hold of what was called the Ortiz mine grant, 12 miles ^{New} from Santa Fe, Mexico. This mine grant, according to the reports of several engineers made in the last 40 years was considered one of the richest placer deposits in the United States;

and various schemes had been put forward to bring water from the mountains forty miles away to work these immense beds. These reports stated that the Mexicans had been panning gold for a hundred years out of these very rich placer deposits.

These parties now made arrangements with the stockholders or owners of these grants, and with me to work the deposits by my process. As I had had some previous experience with the statements of mining men, I concluded I would just send down a small plant and prospect the field before putting up a large one. This I did, and I sent two of my assistants whom I could trust, down to this place to erect the plant, and started to sink shafts 50 feet deep all over the area. We soon learned that the rich gravel, instead of being spread over an area of three by seven miles and rich from the grass roots down, was spread over a space of about 25 acres and that even this did not average more than 10 cents to the cubic yard. The whole placer would not give more than 1-1/4 cents per cubic yard. As my business arrangements had not been very perfectly made, I lost the usual amount.

ELECTRIC RAILS FOR BOGOTA.

During the electric railway experiments at Menlo Park, we had a short ^{spur} ~~span~~ of track up one of the steep gullies. The experiment came about in this way. Bogota the capital of Columbia is reached on mule back - or was - from Honda at the head waters of the Magdalena River. There were parties who wanted to know if transportation over the mule route could not be done by electricity. They said the grades were excessive and it would cost too much to do it with steam locomotives, even if they could climb the grades. I said: "Well, it can't be much more than 45 per cent; we will try that first. If it will do that it will do anything else." I started at 45 per cent. I got up an electric locomotive with a grip on the rail, by which it went up the 45 per cent grade. Then they said the curves were very short. I put the curves in. We started the locomotives with nobody on it and got up to 20 miles an hour taking those curves of very short radius; but it was weeks before we could prevent it from running off. We had to bank the tracks up to an angle of 30 degrees before we could turn the curve and stay on. These Spanish parties were perfectly satisfied we could put in an electric railway from Honda to Bogota successfully - and then they disappeared. I have never seen them since. As usual

I paid for the experiments.

TRAIN WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS.

I got up a wireless telegraph system for trains and introduced it on the Lehigh Railroad. That came from experiments tried previously at Monticello Park. I got up a megaphone there by means of which with ear tubes and very large funnels I could talk over distances of 2-1/2 miles. Then I started to telegraph by induction, using kites, but we did not succeed in getting over 2-1/2 miles with induction. Afterwards I introduced this induction system with telephone on the Lehigh Valley road for trains in motion. It was employed there for about a year on a construction train. The first experiments were done on Staten Island by King, of whom I have already spoken.

FLUORESCENT LAMP.

When the X-ray came up I made the first fluoroscope, using tungstate of calcium. I found that this tungstate of calcium could be put into a vacuum chamber of glass and fused to the inner walls of the chamber and if the X-ray electrodes were let into the glass chamber and a proper vacuum was attained, you could get a fluorescent lamp of several candle power. I started in to make a number of these lamps, but I soon

found that the X-ray had affected poisonously my assistant, Mr. Dally, so that his hair all came out and his flesh commenced to ulcerate. I then concluded it would not do, and that it would not be a very popular kind of light; so I dropped it.

At the time I collected tungstate of calcium because it was so fluorescent, I set four men to making all kinds of chemical combinations and thus collected upwards of 8000 different crystals of various chemical combinations, also making several hundred different chemical substances which would fluoresce to the X-ray.

So far little has come of X-ray work, but it added another letter to the scientific alphabet. I don't know anything about radium, and I have lots of company.

A LITTLE COTTON AIRCRAFT.

James Gordon Bennett came to me to see if I could get up a flying machine if aerial navigation was feasible. I got up a motor and put it on the scales and tried a large number of different things and contrivances connected to the motor to see how much it would lighten itself on the scales. I got some data and made up my mind that what was needed was a very powerful engine for its weight, in small compass. So I conceived of an engine

and asked that I try some preliminary experiments to see to see if I could get up a

employing gun cotton. I took a lot of ticker paper tape and turned it into gun cotton and got up an engine with an arrangement whereby I could feed this gun cotton strip into the cylinder and explode it inside automatically. The feed took place between two copper rolls ~~to keep it from pulling back, and the~~ copper kept the temperature down, so that it would only explode up to the point where it was in contact with the feed rolls. It worked pretty well, but once the feed roll didn't save it, and it went through and exploded the whole roll and kicked up such a loud explosion. I abandoned it. But the idea might be made to work.

THE VANISHED LID.

When we first put the Pearl Street Station in operation in New York, we had cast iron junction boxes at the intersections of all the streets. One night or about 2 o'clock in the morning a policeman came in and said that something had exploded at the corner of William and Nassau. I happened to be at the station, and went out to see what it was. I found that the cover of the manhole, weighing about 200 pounds, had entirely disappeared, but everything inside was intact. It had even stripped some of the threads of the bolts, and we never could

find it. I concluded that it was either leakage of gas into the manhole, or else the acid used in pickling the casting had given off hydrogen and ^{air} had leaked in, making an explosive mixture. As this was a pretty serious problem and as we had a good many of them it worried me very much for fear that it would be repeated and the company might have to pay a lot of damages, especially in districts like that around Willia and Haseau where there are a good many people about; and if an explosion took place in the daytime it might lift a few of them up. However, I got around the difficulty by putting a little bottle of chloroform in each box, corked up, with a slight hole in it. The chloroform being volatile and very heavy settled in the box and displaced all the air. I have never yet heard of an explosion in a manhole where this chloroform had been used. *Carbon tetrachloride now made electrically at Niagara Falls is very cheap & would be ideal for this purpose*

NABING THE EXPERT.

In the early days of my electric light, curiosity and interest brought a good many people to Menlo Park to see it. Some of them did not come with the best of intentions. I remember the visit of one expert, a well known electrician, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and who then represented the Baltimore Gas Company. We had the lamps exhibited in a large room and so arranged on a table as to illustrate the regular lay out of circuits for houses and streets. Sixty of the men employed at the laboratory were used as watchers, each to keep an eye on a certain section of the exhibit, and see there was no monkeying with it. This man had a length of insulated No. 14 wire around his sleeves and back, so that his hands would conceal the ends and no one would know he had it. His idea, of course, was to put this across the ends of the supplying circuits and short circuit the whole thing - put it all out of business without being detected. Then he could report how easily the electric light went out, and we a false impression conveyed to the public, would be increased. He did not know that we had already worked out the safety fuse, and that every little group of lights was protected independently. He slyly put this jumper in contact with the wires - and just four lamps went out on the section he tampered with. The watchers saw him do it, however, and got hold of him, and just led him out of the place. *with language that made the recording angels jump for their typewriters*

VIRGIN OF DIAZ.

President Diaz of Mexico, visited this country with Mrs. Diaz, a highly educated and beautiful woman. She spoke very good English. They both took a deep interest in all they saw. I don't know how it ever came about, as it is not in my line, but I seemed to be delegated to show them around. I took them around to railroad buildings, electric light plants, fire departments, and showed them a great variety of things. It lasted two days.

THE SAILOR IN SEARCH OF A JOB.

Down at Menlo Park a man came in one day and wanted a job. He was a sailor. I hadn't any particular work to give him, but I had a number of small induction coils, and to give him something to do I told him to fix them up and sell them among his sailor friends. They were fixed up and he went over to New York and sold them all. He was an extraordinary fellow. His name was Adams. One day I asked him how long it was since he had been to sea, and he replied, two or three years. I asked him how he had made a living in the meantime before he came to Menlo Park. He said he made a pretty good living by going around to different clinics and getting ten dollars at each

clinic, because of having the worst case of heart disease on record. I told him if that was the case he would have to be very careful around the laboratory. I had him there to help in experimenting. The heart disease didn't seem to bother him at all.

It appeared that he had once been a slaver, and altogether he was rather a tough character. Having no other man I could spare at that time I sent him over with my carbon transmitter telephone to exhibit it in England. It was exhibited before the Post Office authorities. Professor Hughes spent an afternoon in examining the apparatus and in about a week came out with his microphone, which was absolutely nothing more or less than my exact invention. But no mention was made of the fact that just previously he had seen the whole of my apparatus. Adams stayed over in Europe connected with the telephone for several years and finally died of too much whiskey - but not of heart disease. This shows that whiskey is the more dangerous of the two.

Adams said that one time he was aboard a coffee ship in the harbor of Santos, Brazil. He fell down a hatchway and broke his arm. They took him up to the hospital, a Portuguese one - where he could not speak the language and they didn't understand English.

They treated him for two weeks for yellow fever. He was certainly the most profane man we ever had around the laboratory. He stood high in his class.

THE EDISON EFFECT.

An effect was shown in connection with Edison lamps at the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition of 1884. It became known as the Edison effect - showing a curious current condition or discharge in the vacuum. It has since been employed by Fleming in England and by DeForest in this country and others as a wireless apparatus. It is really a rectifier of alternating currents, and analogous to those which have since been made on a large scale.

THE COST OF A COMMA.

All of my telephone and electric light patents were lost or ended because when they codified the American patent laws in Congress a clerk had misplaced a comma. As the law read, American patents were made to expire with the ^{expiration} ~~term~~ of the foreign patents. That had nothing to do with the case, and didn't mean anything, but it killed a lot of patents that had also been taken out abroad. Had the comma been put in right it would not have gone that way.

BEATING MORGAN.

The president of the Edison Electric Light Company was a good lawyer but not a business man, and the affairs of the Company suffered. I got interested in this situation around 1884, and took a hand in matters. I am the only man that ever beat Drexel & Morgan Company over an election of directors and officers. I wanted a chance so I went around and saw the stockholders and got their proxies. Then the Drexel, Morgan ^{people} ~~tried~~ tried to get them and I had them. My opponents wanted the proxies revoked and new ones made out, but none of the stockholders would break the proxies they had given me. I had their confidence and they believed in my plan. ~~Then Drexel & Morgan agreed to my terms, and we put in a business man--and the Company went ahead.-----I saw about 75 stockholders and was at it for two whole days.~~

I then went to Mr. Fabbri of the firm & told him if he would put in a business man he could have the proxies. To this he agreed & a business man went in. It was all very friendly.

A DISHONEST PATENT SOLICITOR.

Around 1881-2 I had several solicitors attending to different classes of work. One of these did me a most serious injury. It was during the time that I was developing my electric lighting system, and I was working and thinking very hard to cover all the numerous parts in order that it would be complete in every detail. I filed a great many applications for patents at that time, but there were 78 of the inventions I made in that period that were entirely lost to me and my company ^{were} by reason of the dishonesty of this patent solicitor. Specifications had been drawn, and I had signed and sworn to the applications for patents for those 78 inventions, and naturally I supposed they had been filed in the regular way. *He reported fictitious actions by the Patent Office and in many cases reported that patents had been obtained & obtained the final fees.* ~~In time passed, I was looking for some action of the Patent Office as usual, but none came.~~ I thought it very strange but had no suspicions until I began to see my inventions recorded in the Patent Office Gazette as being patented by others. Of course, I ordered an investigation and found that the patent solicitor had drawn from the Company the fees for ~~submitting~~ all those applications, but had never filed them. All the papers had disappeared, ~~however, and what he had evidently done was to sell them to others who had signed new applications and proceeded to take out patents themselves on my inventions.~~ I afterwards found that he had been previously mixed up with a somewhat similar crooked job in connection with telephone patents.

I am free to confess that the loss of those 78 inventions has left a sore spot in me that has never healed. They were important, useful and valuable and represented a whole lot of tremendous work and mental effort, and I had had a feeling of pride in having overcome through them a great many serious obstacles.

It is of no practical use to mention the man's name. I believe he is dead, but he may have left a family. The occurrence is a matter of the old Company's records.

A DISHONEST PATENT SOLICITOR.

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
D. Book Number 2**

This document is a photocopy of an undated notebook from around 1907. The first two pages contain a prefatory memorandum by William H. Meadowcroft, dated January 9, 1920, recounting the preparation and use made of this material between 1907 and 1910. The following entries are all in Edison's hand. Pages 3-68 include narrative passages and brief references to various anecdotes. Pages 69-77 bear the title "Martin's Questions" and contain Edison's answers to questions prepared by Thomas C. Martin. The entries on pages 78-98 consist of biographical episodes, anecdotes, and brief references to inventions. The book contains 98 numbered pages. The original manuscript is at the Edison Winter Home in Fort Myers, Florida. The archives of the Edison National Historic Site holds a negative photostat, along with a more complete typescript of Martin's questions without answers by Edison.

Memo.

When the idea of writing an authoritative biography of Thomas A. Edison was projected by J. Commaford Martin and Frank L. Dyer, about the year 1907, Mr. Edison said he would make some memoranda of incidents in his life. The following pages, written in his own hand-writing, are the result. In the year 1908 I was called in to help in the preparation of the biography. Sometime in October, 1908 Mr. Edison spent nearly a whole day with Mr. Martin and me. Mr. Edison used the book for reference and dictated his reminiscences and Mr. Martin took down the dictation in shorthand. After transcription we used these notes in the preparation of the biography, which was entitled "Edison: His Life and Inventions" and which

STATIONER,
Good Work Prompt
209 William Street, N.Y.
#12048

Was pub. published in 1910 by Harper
& Brothers, New York. This note book
has been in my personal possession
ever since and until this day, when
I have handed it to Mr. Charles Edison.

Wm. H. Meadowcroft

January 9, 1920.

Notes - <sup>Before my wife's
grandfather to Henry
of Bath's letter to
James</sup>

On my maternal side one of ancestors
was Capt. Ebenezer Elliott who fought
in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary
War =

Continental Army.

On my father's side ancestors came
from Ireland - They were Willers
of origin on the "Zuyder Zee" in that
Country - They landed at Elizabethport
N.J. & settled near or at Caldwell
N.J. My grandfather was a Tory
in the case of the revolution &
had to flee to Nova Scotia losing
all his property at Caldwell
He settled at Digby, Nova Scotia
where my father was born in
1803. My great grand father
was a Soldier on Manhattan
Island & his name is signed
to Continental money.

(I have a bill of house
with his sig)

Wm. H.

My grandfather moved to
Vienna Canada. My father
settled at W. Bay, Ohio where
he became a buyer of coal.

When I was 5 years of age
I was taken by my father & father
on a visit to Vienna. We
left Milan & was driven by carriage
to a Railroad then to a port on
the Lake Erie & thence by a
Canal Boat in a tow up several
to Port Burrit Canada port where
we drove to Vienna.

I remember my grandfather
very perfectly when he was
108 years of age. ^{at that time} In
the middle of the day he
got under a large tree in front of
the house facing a creek
travelled with his head was covered
with completely with a large
amount of very white hair
and his chin & labra
were slightly reddened to form
a smile.

as they passed by - he used
a very large cane & walked
from his chair to the house
descenting any assistance -
I viewed him from a distance &
never could get ~~near~~ very
close to him -

I remember some large
trees & especially a Mahoe
tree which a ~~small~~ trunk &
several other things which
came from Holland &
my great grandfather reached
the age of 104.

My father had several brothers
all of which reached the age
of 90 or more my father
died at the age of 194.

When he was 80 years of age
he expressed a desire to go to
Europe & visit Scotland & especially
Holland & requested the privilege
of taking with him one James
Springton an old Groom & a very
learned man who he used to
write.

6
70 years of age - my father called
him the young fellow -
I procured a letter of Credit
from Drexel Morgan & Co.
They procured a commodore
on a steamer running direct
to Oakland. They went through
the west of Scotland and England
one foot, stopping at the
Country inns & naturally
saw the real Country & the
People. Then they went to
Paris, & Holland & returned
home in the storage as the
old gent said he could not
stand the airs they put on in the
first Cabin - They were away
3 months, & had but drawn
950 dollars on their letter of
Credit,

Wm. L.

Louisville
Louisville office - Billy Lewis

Tyler & Leo D. Prater Speed 3 am -
 pushing up poles for overhead wire for 200 ft
 Mista - he took from the house during the war. Father was
 Treasurer of the group - new man, hit me
 2nd time for 1st

Two ops ramps went bad boots on
had printing office took a Johnson veto but got hell
President's message - plan goes in dinner
Northaven review another shot at by Johnson
2nd rd eat out

~~Room of over 6000 galon machine shop -
Short hand man bread water study
Johnson speech every around cages
Full whole ground at half of it.~~

For change from currency

John + ~~his~~ ^{the} Council for Members
were discussing getting in Rep. at
Nep + MO ~~to go~~ ^{to go} today. They would
go to S. I got one after 2 days
was just a poor report
Arrived in ~~the~~ ^{the} District Army chieft
I see in article
help for no ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~but~~ ^{but} I thought
attracted by ~~the~~ ^{the} man not to go
back home

8 ~~Memphis~~

~~2-11-1935~~ at 10:15 in
New office - Report in blind
Point up to low calls -
Other high - 4 relay, 4 con-
spit and eat back up
Chas. J. J.

Went to hang up off got 300
Cut poles & 300 lbs. Ten sur-
book lost battle - Newington
man (and) are paragonized
let news Ti & even on lakes

Memphis

Confused bldg - slept on floor
Drunkers left some in one
night got 4 bottles ink &
poured it all over everything

Next night 2 in + kept throwing
Calitryls & the five girls -

Midnight lunch 7000 bank -

Kens in Chicago man in pulp pot

Managers in conference, signaled
+ find a lot in out.

Confused blating Capital
2 ch. about,

Sholes, Raley - ~~of~~

Repsala involved perjury NY
or no in court - 1st after
was - Memphis a pet
not in Memphis same thing
I beat him in Memphis
appeal - got discharged

~~Elk pass sun - Fox heard - Texas Goshawk -
stuff rabbit - Bent gun around your finger
400 bullet, unclipped - full off bird
shot doe -
Pass from front end - in the cow catch
nearly blown off by the body~~

Censurata

Worked construction D. Cycles open
gone at Lvl-etc -

Then put in press wire -

Working on Duplex
John Morgan and Wallace Geo R. Ellsworth
O.B. -

John Long and Marvin Allen -
Secret was, sending them -

Shop in aft. Guild - slept here.

Cooked got r/h down -

~~These tolerances mean up to
- 100% variations and losses about
it -~~

formation lenses took place
got promoted - worked free to
learn quick considered crazy

Savoy Bank. 1st Cin. NY. Bk. of

~~Capital and~~
~~Profit and~~

~~Powers & induction Self from
house, nobody could touch
Eigweis.~~

Spencer and ~~W. B. Tuttle~~ -

Notes:
Hansen's prairie pack found
Moses ~~person~~ ~~only~~ -

When Gay went to ~~Harmon~~ see
Primer ~~W. A. C.~~ ~~and~~ ~~King~~
Edwards - ~~Carpet~~ ~~and~~
Expected something - ~~on~~ ~~not~~
Mistake ~~could~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~made~~
for ~~Primer~~ - ~~Edwards~~ ~~in~~ ~~way~~
Gives ~~Monrovia~~ - ~~got~~ ~~blacked~~

Published ~~for~~ ~~and~~ ~~called~~
Paul ~~pry~~

Published ~~newspaper~~ ~~in~~
from some ~~time~~ ~~had~~ ~~them~~
Kali

Had 2 stores ~~at~~ ~~his~~ ~~newspaper~~
Other ~~vegetable~~ ~~fruit~~ ~~and~~ ~~meat~~
vegetable ~~and~~ ~~fruit~~ ~~and~~ ~~meat~~
Gave ~~me~~ ~~5~~ ~~cents~~ ~~for~~ ~~each~~ ~~lb.~~

Walked 8 miles ~~buy~~ ~~a~~
Pouder

Elm ~~Blvd~~ ~~10~~ ~~miles~~ ~~from~~
Ridgeway ~~Cowley~~ ~~beard~~

~~Booster, Shocks on Inland road~~

~~job quit by 4 men - ~~some~~ falling
Repairs in at Pt H - Injun single
Cable - Ben J. got pass sawed
in near C. - ~~Shells~~ ~~of~~ ~~fine~~
Lorin, Combs, ~~him~~ -
Met Stanton men who threw Tin box
in Cement's off, 2:30 am
checked in all ~~the~~ ~~was~~ ~~come~~ ~~to~~
see he had left from ~~was~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~at~~
Boarding House ~~where~~ ~~a~~ ~~revision~~ ~~was~~
quit ~~the~~ ~~road~~ ~~now~~ - Went with
Bolder~~

~~Arriving Boston since the ele
Oatmeal Blue shirt,
Saw ~~Wittken~~ ~~Wittken~~, sandy clothes
Went to R. Y. M. C. ~~Same~~ ~~night~~
Roasted ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~road~~ -
Haleman -
Coffee man ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~building~~ -
(Barrow) ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~
Larkin ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~near~~
nearly killed me - ~~great~~ ~~spoon~~
1/2 Sal ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~near~~
Boarding ~~the~~ ~~house~~~~

Cockroach Killer - ~~open~~ get hold of
und stop -

[illegible]

Started private line -

Lab overstock / Exchg
got up prices -
Nitric acid accident

Synod ~~Heath~~ ^{Church} of Ca
apt and presi -

~~Henry Girard & Percy~~
Jerry Borst, charged Colles
Calchabot -

Haunting Cornish old books

Board of Adames
Adames for Dayton

Breaks - Vehicles

Then got up a Duplex
Went to Rosebud
Expected Get there by
Chung at other end of Conduit
understand - Stank NY
Proke, By Sleep togh aft -

SS Laws, Gold Ind. -
Grake L. - - - - -
Lawn 225 m. - - - - -
34560 p -

Black 119 - - - - -
Conduit would not make any more
Obs. a few more back
room of Low Bridge - - - - -
etc -

~~from and~~ got up p. to for
Laws, 945. b. to out
Went into the building
P. 4. 4. 4. - Gold - - - - -
Said out Gold - - - - -
so got some - - - - -
They in and out of - - - - -
Laws to Wash - - - - -
stopped 244 - - - - -
+ 544 - - - - -

~~Superintendent over Goods shops
PR Pass Newark - Roman
Letter - Neophyte text,~~

~~Kahns Mission
Knew Bunnell right - for
on Fresh Cables -
Chickering Junction - Capt
Kane Engle~~

~~Always paid 1 dollar for
Weather -~~

~~Said bread to Norwegians -
Employed Extra boy -
Several boys on Excursions~~

~~Run train from Pott to GTR Joint
Eighteen - Leap - was
Muddy Eng - allowed to switch for
until got into spot -~~

~~Stop shop at Jenkins -~~

~~One week before Christmas run
off track, old cars burned down
got back Bunnell~~

Compound of the gun ~~NO 1~~ -

Mike got in ~~just~~ 3 pieces

Believe me ~~fact~~ got him
out -

2 1/2 years, pumped ~~gun~~ ~~gun~~ and
12 till 1 o'clock night - started
horse running ~~was~~ ~~funny~~
stop. ~~the~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~it~~
got him out ~~time~~ ~~and~~ ~~didn't~~ ~~care~~
about ~~grass~~ ~~gun~~ -

fallen ~~observing~~ ~~folly~~ ~~the~~ ~~ground~~ -

truck farming ~~I~~ ~~stopped~~ ~~the~~
truck with ~~out~~ ~~no~~ ~~train~~ -

Jumped off ~~train~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ -
said drawn by ~~father~~ -

~~I~~

Milan - dockward ~~boy~~ ~~and~~ ~~went~~
again he went down ~~and~~ ~~walked~~
the coast home -
boring

Set on bank 150 yards 40 down a day
 Angled 100 B 6/10 got 7/10 night
 to be 6/10 papers

Nice Walker, apparently ~~proposition~~
 worked days & then ~~closed~~ ~~propos~~
 till 1 to 3 am to 1/2 ~~propos~~

at Hoxford Ope from Linn's head
 on full Culvert - strong
 section black water between
 6 - got habit sleeping 15 min -
 Carley & to Linn's station
 W. J. Spies threat send me to
 Phoson at Kingston Ope from
 arrival 2 English Swallow
 got on in part Ope -
 Physiological moment left for bar
 at 5/10 in 1/2 Culvert & used
 1/2 dolls weak bond fell in
 Culvert

Belle Pitts ~~hand~~
 Weber # 1000 gapers

Remenyi -
Dixie -

Bergman - boxes mailed to floor
Stewart & Madame Cousens

Bergman & Galsworth
stopped whistle to save skin

Walking down to Lab Ave 1347
School Brown saluted by
Children ~~the~~ 9:40 a.m.
a present

Combing Galsworth the Hg -
theater & sit

Try to Chicago Police Bergman
Might it was Phila -

65 5th Ave of hours 24 -

Remenyi HN Dixie
Duke of Cumberland -
Wall Run Russell - small

W.H. Vanderbilt - Mrs Vanderbilt
orders Engine out tunnel
on fire - I suppose you saw him
little shop at Rockham beach

Rivally - 14th two behind stage

Chinook - 10000 & 5% on 60000
Years after board when about
fell out wouldnt beemburase
said sorry (wasnt sorry)

To assistant Chinook said
dont work from powder
like the train

Emergency of the explosion Steam Heat
Explosion Lumberlock in Warden
line E and chief ought
talking about in project

Waters frozen light tykes poured
water on -

Casho - dont know anything
dont suspect anything

Salomon man Gille 15 20 25 35
45 Limit was 60

Horse shocked Cor / Nassau & Co

Man has blew up ~~never found~~
 Coors - got scared, Chloroform -

Hugado Thompson Court public
 with ~~Chupetters~~ never
 turned up

Gosrock st Tammy Hall District
 managed - running clothes in
 street - Costing 10¢ for
 Storage -

Dean - great Excitability -

Jumbo - race car - my - police
 arrangements - ~~boxed~~ been -
 6 hours - just ~~from~~

Shins & Brakes Eng

Porter + 1st High Speed Eng
 School Hill

Demands estimated 10 times
 normal - Western letters to
 Deere life away -
 speaking about it yrs ahead
 to Deere of Von Allen -
 one against the other -

Exhibition Monto park - 1st
 use safety fuse amount
 Electrical depending gas
 Press tried short cut -

At Stock Co 40000 for accept
 Bank collect pay check

100000 telephone 6000 yds -
 100000 for chalk relay 6000 yds
 found always pour -

Wilbur 100 patents lost -

Explosion gas by 65 5th ave also
 stunned

Way got every gas bill my &
had paid ~~my~~ -
also every hour day-replaced
they used power &

1st starting pearl & station
Engines ~~run~~ ~~stop~~

ATS run 24 hours day
365 days now ~~stop~~ ~~stop~~ -

Melted Cabbie stone ~~at~~ ~~feeder~~
box -

Aging whiskey ~~shudder~~ out
started 1st ~~ump~~ ~~whiskey~~ ~~loss~~ of
money - finally ~~making~~ ~~money~~

Salvation by ~~Mercury~~ -
Strikers ~~gates~~ ~~Mercury~~ ~~that~~
busted them

Jalisco watchmen -

#1

Solved as Callahan went walking to Loh Ave 87
Rayman stopped while waiting alone

Poker 2 am very noisy nothing was
Falter so walked to down all puffing old
man now puffed -

County Guy Mott full Mercury
Junkies across town to Paris and by police
Running little in Goveck at -

Tisha dream -

Soux indian at Goveck

At 8 Engin Crank Great Eric sleep
lives 3 days - apt blood - Dead

Weds year's raised 2 am long for
10 to 15 inch - how got cigarettes
many years -

Reason left Newark - straight law
suit rent,

5 Shop Hawaii

Shut off gas cause start Elec
#5. day to shut off -
Western 2 am fine paper

Breakfast Diagon 11

ground on bag for day 14 Station Matted Cakes etc
Machin for China to be washed
Gyhan -

State Mackay & Wm Winder
Man stopped me in yard
to explain small Chell.
there, had little old blowing
West floor -

High Speed Eng Mends & Chas H Porter -

Man died Cuba - Bonador 20 men Volunteered
Wtland off home keeping Thine on fire etc -
Trouble with Bear

Jules Krueger ~~fully honest~~
Villand ~~financial~~ ~~on the black~~
King fell off no danger
2 RR ~~financial~~ ~~wanted~~ ~~capital~~
back = ~~Howdy~~ ~~Mountain~~ ~~climb~~

RR -
Expert from Batt. York & shorted wires
but had fine caught him -

unmanned ~~decan~~ E & Light to
board ~~no~~ in Trolley
See further in for more
note

After being discharged from Memphis for
 allowing a reporter to permit W. J. & New Orleans
 to talk together the first after the war
 I went to Louisville - (recalled before many
 questions) & obtained a job in the Associated
 Press Office - At that time the ~~the~~^{the}
 operating room was in a deplorable
 condition. It was on the 2nd floor of a
 dilapidated building on the principal
 street with the battery room in the rear
 behind which was the office of
 the agent of the Associated Press -

The plastering was about 1/3rd gone from
 the ceiling. A small stove used occasionally
 in the winter was connected to the
 chimney by a tortuous stovepipe.
 The office was never cleaned.

The building used for manipulating the
 wires was about 24 inches square.
 The brass connections of which
 were black with age by the effects of
 lightning which seemed to be
 particularly partial to Louisville.
 It would strike in once the wires
 at times with an explosion like a

98
Cannon making that office no place
for an officer with the heat disease.

Arranged around the wall were
or slotted tables the ends next to the wall
& about the size of those one meets
with in country hotels bedrooms for
holding the bowls & pitchers for washing.

The pipes were connecting the machine
to the switchboard were small &
apparently were crystallized & rotten.

The battery room was filled with old
batteries & manager T. 100 cells of Nitric
acid batteries arranged on a stand
in the center of the room this
stand as well as the floor was
almost eaten thru by the acid.

At the time I took the position
there was a great shortage of
lithium spoz.

One night at 2 am myself and ~~the~~
other was on duty ~~30~~ taking
press report. The other

~~some~~ man working the key when
we heard a heavy tramp, tramp tramp
on the rickety stairs, suddenly the door
was flung open with great violence
knocking it off one of its hinges
There appeared one of the best operators
we had who worked damp & who was
of a very quiet & taciturn disposition
except when intoxicated he was a
great friend of the Manager of the
office -

His eyes were blood shot & one
sleeve had been torn away from his
Coat Without noticing either
of us he went up to the stove &
knocked it over The stove pipe fell
& disintegrated at every joint it was
 $\frac{1}{2}$ full of exceedingly fine soot
which filled the room completely
this produced a momentary respite
to his labor - When the room
had cleared sufficiently to see
we went around & pulled every
tile away from the walls &
piled them on top of the
stove in the middle of the

room - then he proceeded to pull the switchboard away from the wall. It was held tightly by 4 screws, he finally succeeded when it gave way he fell with the board striking on a table cut himself so that he soon became covered with blood. He then proceeded to the gallery room & knocked all the battening off on the floor - The Nitro acid commenced to combine with the plaster in the room below which was the Public reading room for newspapers & bookkeeping. The excess acid poured through & eat up the account book.

After having finished everything to his satisfaction he left -

I told the other operator to do nothing & we would wait & leave things just as they were until the manager came. In the meantime I knew all

The wires coming through to the
Switch Board Jiggled up a temporary
set so the my business could be
cleared up & also got the
remainder of the press -

At 1 o'clock the day men
commenced to appear they were
told to go down stairs & wait
the coming of the night men
at 8 o'clock he appeared
walked around went into battery
room & then came up to me
saying Echo in who was there

I told him Billy I came in full
of soda water & invited the
man before him -

He walked back & forward about
a minute then coming up to
my table got his foot
down & said If Billy ever
does this again I will discharge
him -

It is needless to say that there
were other ops. that took

advantage of this kind of
discipline & I had many calls
at night after that but not
with such destructive results.

I remember with great satisfaction
the discussions between the then
celebrated journalist ¹⁸⁵⁸ Geo D Prentice
who was at that time Editor of
the Louisville Journal & Mr Tyler
of the Associated Press. Prentice
~~was a~~ I believe was the father
of the ~~the~~ humor paragraph of
the American Newspaper. He was a
poet, highly educated & a brilliant
talker. ~~He was~~ he was
very thin & small & I do not think
he weighed over 125 lbs. Tyler
who was a graduate of Harvard
~~was~~ & had a very clear enunciation
After the paper had gone to
Geo Prentice he would generally
come over to Tyler's office
& start in talking, hand while
in Tyler's office heard that
arguing on immortality of the soul.

asked permission of Mr. Tyler if
 after going to press I might
 come in & listen to the conversation
 which I did many times after.
 One curious thing I never could
 comprehend was that Tyler had
 a side board with dignified &
 generally crackers. Practically would
 pour out half a glass of what
 they called Corn Whiskey & would
 dip the crackers in it & eat them.
 Tyler took it sans food, one conspicuous
 off his staff ~~would put me to sleep~~ -

It was the practice of the press & so
 all over the country at that time
 that when a dull scenario to start
 was sent jokes or stories the day
 men had collected & these were
 copied & pasted up on the bulletin
 board. When Cleveland which
 was the original off for
 press which it received from
 him & sent it out simultaneously
 to Milwaukee Chicago
 Toledo Detroit Pittsburgh
 Columbus Dayton Cincinnati
 Indianapolis & Kansas.

36
Forgetting St Louis & Louisville -
clearly would call first on
Milwaukee if he had anything
from he would send + Cleveland
I would report to all of us
Thus any joke originating anywhere
within area was known the next day
all over - The press men would
come in & copy anything that
could be published which was about 3 pages
I collected ^{from} quite a large scrap
book but unfortunately lost it

While in Louisville the 2nd time
It was the practice of the night
force to go off on a picnic once a
week either to Jeffersonville or New Albany
on these occasions I was made
responsible taking charge of the
whole of the field & becoming
an expert man. This was a
matter of precaution as some were
not able to gauge exactly their
capacity for liquor + as I did not
drink I was used as

37
a sort of an ^{reference to a man} alcoholometer, ^{with the instrument} the last
occasion that I acted as treasurer
was the journey of the oil pit by a new
man from Illinois - He was told the
Customs gave me his money. He became
~~tricked~~ with such rapidity that it
surprised me & I refused to advance
money ~~whereupon~~ & was knocked
down considerably. Gattered before
the rest of the party could intervene
which they did the ~~man~~ man's
from Illinois was rendered unconscious
I gave up this form of amusement
thereafter -

While at Los Angeles
& working on the power wire
the occasion arose to take the
President's message & at the
same time Andrew Johnson
the long winded veto of the
District of Columbia bill -
The conjunction of these two long
messages was due to the fact
that the President's message

although printed & mailed
to the postmasters throughout the
country & to be given out on
a fixed day. thru some failure of
the mail ~~fixed~~ was not & could
not reach Louisville in time
for publication so it had to be sent
from Cincinnati West -

Thimmony had arranged with me
to come around at 10 o'clock in the
morning & take the Veto message
which I had about 11 columns of ~~the~~ a
newspaper before I had finished then it
became known that the President Regular
Message to Congress must also be
received by telegraph & I was asked if
I thought I could do it I said I
thought I could, the last 1/2 column
of the Veto was taken by another
officer & I attended on the big message
which filled I think two pages of
the newspaper. Towards the end of the
message I introduced a novelty
which was greatly appreciated by
the newspaper people, thus

Consisted in paragraphing the Copy
or setting it in sections ~~which~~
Called by the printers "Takes"
These sections made exactly three
lines in printed column, and to make
~~the~~ a good appearance there should
not be too few or too many words
The night Editor when the Copy
was read from the Raleigh office
run his chain between these
sections ~~and~~ these were divided up
among a dozen printers, by this
division of labor a column could
be set up quickly & relieved the
Editor from doing it himself -
I was 15 hours in the Chair on the
occasion without a moment's
intermission for food,
for this I was given a dinner by
the newspaper then
I never had ~~such~~ for a high opinion
of Andy Johnson after that I
believed the Talker too much
~~Exaggerated the good~~
~~of the~~ ~~not~~

While at Louisville the 2nd time -
 I attended an auction one day and
 bought 20 ^{several} volumes of the North
 American Review for 2 dollars. These
 I had bound & delivered to the telegraph
 office. - One morning after ~~the~~
~~the~~ getting through the press I took
 10 vols. in my shoulder & returned
 for home. It was rather dark &
 while nearing home which was
 a room above a saloon, I heard a
 shot & stopped, a policeman run up
 & grasped me by the throat fortunately
 I knew him. He had yellow belt & Ben
 deaf did not hear & he grasped me to
 by the shot he supposed I had stolen
 the books, through all my travels I
 have preserved these books & have them
 now in my library -

While at Lof I got for the 1st
 time an insight as to how speeches
 were reported. The uneducated
 press had a short hand when
 travelling with Presd Johnson

when he made his celebrated
swing around the circle in a
private train delivering speeches -
The man engaged me to write out
from his reading the notes,
He came in loaded & on the verge of
meekness - we started in about
every 2 minutes I would have to
scratch out whole paragraphs
& insert the same thing said in another
better way. he would frequently
change words always to the
improvement of the speech
I could not understand this & when
I got thru & I had copied about
5 columns I asked him that if he read
from notes why these changes
"Sonny" said he if these politicians
~~were~~ had their speeches published
as they delivered them a great many
short hand men would be out of
a job. The best short handers
are the holders of good fortune
and those who can take a lot
of rambling meekness stuff &
make a rattling good speech of it.

This man was one of the most
unique characters I ever saw

When I left Louisville for the
1st time I with 2 other telegraph ops
had saved up money + started
to take position in the Brazilian
Telegraph as an advt had been inserted
in some paper stating that ops
were wanted ~~there~~ We had timed
our departure from Louisville
so as to catch a specially chartered
steamer which was to leave
New Orleans for Brazil on a certain
day to convey a large number of
Confederate families who disagreed
with the US were going to settle
in Brazil. We arrived just
at the time of the great riot when
several hundred negroes were killed
& the city was in the hands of a
mob. The govt had seized
the steamer we intended to go in
for to bring troops from the Yagoo
river to New Orleans to stop

the evening - myself & companions
visited another shipping office
to make inquiry as to the possibility
of going to Brazil in other vessels.
While in this office an extremely
old man sat in a chair near the desk
of the agent, after making inquiry
finding it impossible to find a
vessel. The old man turned to me
& asked why I wanted to go to
Brazil I told him whereupon he got
up from his chair & shaking his bony
fingers in my face said that he
had sailed the sea for 50 years
& had been in every port in every
country that there was no country
like the US that if there was
anything in a man the US
was the place to bring it out
that any ~~man~~ man that
left the country to better his
condition was an ignorant damned
fool. I had been thinking this
way myself for the last few days
& the speech of the old man
considered good advice.

So I told my companions that I was going home, but they were bound to go somewhere ~~my home~~ ^{some time} afterwards that both had gone to Veracruz & died of yellow fever.

2nd time in Louisville. They had moved into a new office & the discipline was now good. I took the press job, in fact I was a very poor reader, and therefore made the taking of press report a specialty. The newspaper men allowed me to come over after going to press at 3 am & get all the exchanges & wanted those I would take home & lay at the foot of the bed. I never slept more than 4 or 5 hours so I would ~~be~~ awake at 9 or 10 am & read those papers till dinner time. So I thus kept posted a knew from their activity every member of Congress & Robert Connel.

They were on & all about the topical
 doing as well as the prices of
 dog breeding in all the primary
 markets, I was in a much better
 position than most operators
 to call on my imagination to supply
 missing words & sentences which
 frequently in those days with old
 rotten wires badly imitated.

Especially on stormy nights -
 on these nights I had to supply
 in some cases 1/5 of the whole
 matter - pure guess ~~but~~ but
 I seldom got caught except once.
 There had been some kind of a
~~convention~~ a Convention in Virginia
 in which John Minor Bott
 was the leading figure, there
 was great excitement about it
 and there had been two votes
 taken on the 2 days of the
 Convention, there was not doubt
 but the vote the next day would
 go ~~the~~ a certain way
~~the~~ A very bad storm came
 up about 10 o'clock at night.

My wire worked very bad.
 Now there was a cessation of all
 signals then I issued out
 the words Minor Botts. The
 next was a N York item —
 I filled in a paragraph about
 the Convention ~~about~~ ^{but} the value
 went as I was sure it would
 but the next day I learned that
 instead of there being a value the
 Convention had adjourned one day
~~later~~ One night I went into
 the new battery room to get
 some Sulphuric acid for a battery
 I had made. The Conboy slipped
 & I couldn't lift it back so about
 4 gallons of acid started in
 to leak through to the private
 office of the manager below.
 In the morning I was notified
 to appear before the manager.
 He said that he couldn't afford
 to keep me any longer & I left
 for Connecticut where I for the 2nd
 time got a job ^{when I was put on} the press wire.

After leaving Stationer's Junction I
got a portion of papers in the telephone
at Michigan Southern at Adrian, Mich.
in the Western Division
Next office arrived & took. There
might be which most cases desired
but which I preferred as it gives
me more leisure to examine it.
I had obtained from the station agent
a small room had telephoned a
little shop of my own, one day
the day after wanted to get off
as was on duty, about 9 o'clock
Westcott handed me a dispatch
which he said was very important
& I must get it off at once. It was
at the time was very busy ^{and I was} ^{in the office}
~~acting~~ under the orders
of the Supt & broke in &
tried to read the dispatch
but the letter of it would not
print to the strength continued
for 10 minutes I finally got
possession of the wire
but demanding & about
mmr.

do write. The Supt of Telegraph
who then lived in Ashland, ~~last~~
+ went to his office in Toledo
Every day happened this day to
be of the U. S. office up where
it was the Supt who I was
struggling with. He was
lived with wife + daughters
on the spot. I told him the
Supt told me to break in a
pen the daughter he then turned to
the daughter and the wife and
told the young man to break
in + send your dispatch
he repeated the whole thing -
Then father was so much closer
I ~~was so~~ ^{was so} ~~scared~~ ^{scared} my faith
in human nature. ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~last~~ ^{last}

support an original work

79
I then went to ~~to~~ Toledo &
got a job at Ft Wayne Ind on the
Pittsburgh Ft Wayne & Chicago RR
now leased to the A.R.R.
This was a day job & I did not like
it I then got a place in the
~~city office~~ ² Union Office
in Indianapolis - working
away were ~~as~~ but I was very
ambitious to be able to take
press report while the position was
a day position I ~~was~~ taking no
interest in anything except the
telegram came around every night
& on an adjoining table, ~~came~~ to
the regular press ops would
copy press until about 1 am &
then go home ~~then~~ but it came
faster than I could write it down
legibly - at the time I conceived the
idea of taking two old Morse
Registers which I recorded the
date & station by indenting
a continuous strip of paper
the indenting part being
worked by a lever & magnet

50
I arranged these 2 instruments so
I could receive the regular press
signals at ~~the same~~ their regular
rate + record the same on the
strip of paper. Of course I could
have read the signals from the
paper but taking by sound was
the ambition of all over the old
Registers being obsolete, ~~but~~
but I arranged the second register
so that the strip, passing through
it the indentation was made to
actually a definite double lever
raising the ~~one~~ local circuit of
a solenoid or receiving magnet
to be opened & closed corresponding
exactly to the original signals.
This it did with great perfection.
When press was coming over
the wire the primary register
recorded them at the rate of
40 words per minute. The paper
strip passing into the 2nd
Register repeated these signals
exactly on the sounder but
at the rate of 25 or 30 words

permitted according to the
speed of the clockwork, which
could be varied at pleasure, by the
aid of another ^{one} who was ^{from} ^{the} ^{man}
substituted. I got permission to
put this in circuit & together we
took press for several nights, my
companion keeping the apparatus
in adjustment, & I copying the reg-
ular press would go to the theatre
or take a sleep & only finishing
the report after 1 am. Soon
there of the newspaper complained
of bad copy etc. towards the end
of the report (2) how I am told
3 requested that the ops taking
the report up to 1 am take it all
(over) as the copy was
unsatisfactorily. This led to an
investigation by the manager
& the scheme was ^{found} ^{to} ^{be} <sup>un-
der</sup> ^{the} ^{hand} ^{of} ^{the} ^{man}
of course having words turned
could make better copy than
the regular ops.
This system many years
was

afterwards was applied by me to telegraph for transferring message from one wire to any other wire simultaneously or after any interval of time. It consisted of a disk of paper the words on it being formed in a valve's grooves exactly as the disk phonograph today & it was this machine which gave me the idea of the Phonograph while working on the telephone -

Not long Indianapolis I obtained a situation in the W.U. as a Communicator on a way wire as a Plug Operator. Operations were assigned to the Plug Operator, the latter being inefficient & there was very little association socially between the two classes.

I worked a wire which ran to Portsmouth Ohio, & kept up the practice of coming around night to copy press & would willingly act as a substitute for any operator who wanted to get off for a few hours.

The few hours in most cases
meant all night however I didn't
care, requiring little sleep but I was
bound to become proficient in the
very shortest time. The salary I
received was 80 dollars per month
I made some extra by copying
plays for the theatre, by doing the
high

~~high~~ One night I came around
and was working a local wire
when the little Dutch boy
who carried press came up
in the office & said since she was
blind Nobody believed him but
he stoutly maintained that
it was on the Bulletin board
at the Engineer office & that
there was a big crowd in
the street. We found that it was
true & that one of the Afro had
taken a short special from
Washington without knowing
it, probably thinking of his
girl or something else.

which is not unusual, some are
 become so expert that they work
 unconsciously. I know of an
 instance where a poet, after
 fell asleep & still continued to
 write it down correctly. The
 Manifest Gay of writing his
 hand when ^{his penmanship} ~~he~~ got over the edge
 of the sheet & ~~was~~ ^{was}
 writing on the table. This peculiar
 state of the brain doing intellectual
 work unconsciously should be
 investigated.

This same night about 10 o'clock
 we received ~~sent~~ from Washington
 a long message which was
 sent to every Mayor in Ohio
 notifying them of the death
 of the president.

mine.

Sometime after this the Obo at Cleveland started in to form a Union of all the Obo in the U.S. to be called the Telegraph Union of the U.S.

A committee of 3 were to come to Cincinnati to

~~form~~ form & initiate the Obo here. At that time there were 8 days working nights, the formation of the Union resulted in a jobless situation. The visiting of large quantities of Brewery Beer although most of the men was immune to that. Anesthetic & only 2 men turned up for work, among the missing was the press Obo. When Cleveland called up the diff. Cities & Cincinnati ~~from~~ ~~from~~

I made up my mind that I would ~~try~~ try my hand at it as some report was better than none at all, and that I could see how I would be discharged for the attempt & to prevent delaying the report by ~~myself~~

uninterrupted for repetitions &
delinquencies I could get what I
could + not interrupt.

An agate style was used and 5
Copies were taken simultaneously
by the use of a red lining + black
paper. One copy was an office
copy to settle disputes.

I stuck to the wire till 3 am. The
Copy looked fine if viewed as a
whole as I could write a perfectly
straight line across the wire sheet
which was not ruled, and there were
no flourishes but the individual
words would not bear close
inspection. When I missed an
understanding a word there was
no time to think what it was
so I made the most plausible one to
fill in trusting to the printers
to sense it. I knew they could
read anything because Mr
Bloss, the Editor of the Inquirer
made such bad copy that
one of his Editorials in manuscript

was

was pinned up on the
Notice Board in the office with
an offer ~~to~~ of 1 dollar to any
man who could read twenty
Conventure words; nobody ever did it,
When I got through it was too
new for the office so waited
the balance of the night for the
day manager Mr Stevens to
ask it to see what was to be
the outcome of this Union formation
my effort. He was an austere man
I was afraid of him -
I read the morning papers which
were done out about 10 am & the
press report read perfectly which
greatly surprised me. ~~I went to work~~
I went to work ~~as~~ in
my regular way, there was
considerable excitement but
nothing was said to me
neither did Mr Stevens examine the
copy on the office's book which
I was watching with great
interest. However about 3 pm
he went up to the book

mm 1.

grabbed the whole, looked at
 it as a whole without ~~examining~~
 examining it in detail & grabbed it
 back on the hook & knew then
 I was all right. He then walked
 over to me & said young man
 I want you to work the Louisville
 wire nights your salary will be
 125. This I got from the pay
 classification to that of a 1st
 class man.

muc.

While working at Stratford Junction
 Canada, I was told by one of the freight
 Conductors that in the freight depot at
 at Goodrich there was ~~at least~~ several
 boxes and broken up battery
 I went there and found over 80 cells
 of Gross Nitric Acid battery one
 of the Electrodes of each cell being
 made of sheet platinum. The Operator
 there who was also agent when
 asked if I could have the tin
 part of these batteries readily
 gave his permission thinking
 they were tin I removed them all
 amounting to several oz. ~~the~~
 platinum was even in these days
 very expensive & I only owned
 3 strips, I was overjoyed at this
 acquisition & these strips & the
 scrubbed scrap are used to this
 day in my laboratory over 40 years

After working at Cincinnati (1st time) for several months a friend of mine at Memphis telegraphed me that he could get me a job at Memphis Tenn, as I wanted to see the country I accepted it & went to work nights on the N.Y. side, Memphis was still under Military Control not having been turned over to the original owners the Southern Railway. ~~but~~

In addition to the regular force there was an extra force of 2 or 3 operators & some stranded ones which was a burden to us as board was high - One of the stranded ops was a great source of worry to me he would come in at all hours & either throw ink around or make a lot of noise, one night he built a fire in the grate & started to throw pots of Catalpa in these words "Explode or I was twice hit by the bullets which left a scratch & blue mark, another night he

Came in & got from some part of the
 building a lot of stationery with
 Confederate states printed in hand
 He was a fine operator & wrote in a
 beautiful hand. He would take ~~the~~
 a sheet with ~~the~~ ~~Confederate~~ Capital A
 then another sheet with the A made
 another way, & so on through the
 Alphabet, each time turning the
 paper up in his hand & throwing
 it on the floor. He would keep this
 up until the room was filled
 nearly filled with the papers
 then he closed quiet
 Everything at that period was wide
 open, demoralization reigned
 supreme, there was no head to
 anything, At night myself &
 Company would go over to a
 gorgeously furnished Faro bank
 & get our midnight lunch, ~~the~~
 everything was free
 there was over twenty Kenos rooms
 running one of them that I
 visited was a ~~small~~
 Baptist Church The man with

The revolving wheel being in the
 pulpit & the gamblers in the
 pews, I was better pleased than
 otherwise when I was discharged
 for the invention of the repeater

While there the manager was
 arrested for something I never
 understood & incarcerated in
 a military prison about $\frac{1}{2}$
 mile from the office, the building
 was ~~not~~ ^{on the} plain site of the
 office. He was strictly
 uncommunicative. One day thinking
 he might be confined in room
 facing the office I put my
 arm out of the window &
 kept signalling dots & dashes
 by the movement of the
 arm. I tried this several times
 for two days & finally he noticed
 it & pulled his arm out. ^{He was}
 established communication
 he sent several messages
 to his friends & was
 released & set free

When working in Cincinnati the 4th time
 the office had been moved - the design was
 very much better. I was put
 on pass nights which just suited me.
 I rented a room in the top floor of an
 office building bought a cat - an
 oil stove bought a first father's razor
 took & cultivated the acquaintance of
 Mr. Sommers Dept of Telegraph of
 the Cincinnati & Indianapolis RR
 who gave me permission to take
 such scrap apparatus as I desired
 which was of no use to the
 Co - Sommers was a very witty
 man & fond of experimenting himself
 & we worked on a self-inducting
 Telegraph Relay which would have
 been very valuable if we could
 have got it. I soon became the
 janitor or chief second hand
 Rhinckhoff Induction Coil which
 although it would only give a
 small spark would twist the
 arms & clutch the hands of a man
 so he couldn't let go of the
 Electrodes, both Sommers & I

67
were delighted with this apparatus.
One day we went down to the
round house of the RR & ^{there}
erected up the wash tank in the
room with the coil one electrode
going to earth above the washing
~~down~~ ^{was} a flat roof. We bored
a hole through the roof & could see
the men as they came in. The 1st
man that came in dipped in the
water. The floor being wet formed a
circuit & up went his hands
he tried it the second time with
the same result he then stood
against the wall & had a puzzled
expression. We surmised that he
was waiting for somebody
else to come in which was shortly
after, with the same result.
They then went out & soon the
place was crowded & there was
considerable excitement. Various
theories were broached to
explain this Cur. phenomenon.
We enjoyed the sport immensely.

Not long after this he came to
 work at Cincinnati office a
 man by the name of Geo A
 Ellsworth. This man was the
 Telegraph op of Morgan the Confederate
 General who gave so much
 trouble to the Union by raiding
 capturing ^{and} ~~the~~ Ellsworth
 Tapped wires, read messages &
 sent false ones, and did an immense
 amount of mischief generally
 by his superior ability as an op.
 It is well known that one op
 can recognize another by the way
 he makes his signals & Ellsworth
 possessed the art of imitating these
 peculiarities & therefore he easily
 deceived the Union operators.
 We soon became acquainted & he
 wanted the invent a secret method
 of sending dispatches so an
 intermediary operator could not
 tap the wire & understand it.
 He said that if it could be

accomplished he came all the way
 to the government & got a large
 amount of money. This suited me
 & I started to work on it in
 making such an instrument
 which had the germ of the
 Oronoxplex in it. ~~It~~ afterwards
 invented by myself & now everyone
 used throughout the world.
 This ~~apparatus~~ ^{invention} permitted the
 sending of messages over
 one wire simultaneously.
 By the time I had succeeded in
 getting the apparatus to work
 Ellsworth suddenly disappeared
 & it was only years afterwards
 that I heard that the ^{late president} ~~President~~ Taft
 of a telegraph office was astonished
 that he had become a gun man
 in the pay hands of Texas & had
 been killed from his appearance.
 I never would have thought
 such a thing possible.
 Many years afterwards I
 used this little device again
 for the same purpose.

At Marble Park NY I had my laboratory. There were several WU wires cut into the ~~off~~ ~~laboratory~~ which was used by me in Experimenting with lights. one day I sat near an ~~instrument~~ which I had left connected during the night. The wire I soon found was a private wire between NY or Phila - I heard among a lot of stuff a message which surprised me. A week after that I had occasion to go to New York & visited the NY office of the lessee. ~~I then~~ asked him if he hadnt sent such a message the expression that came over his face was a sight he asked me how I knew of any message I then told him the Circumstances & suggested that he better cipher such Communications or put on a Secret Sender, the finality of the interview was that

I installed my old Concavuli
apparent. which was used thru
for that so

fair

Walter Question

While working in my for WU you are said to have stayed & slept in the shop or laborer's all time, have in any results -

It said you landed job of us over on getting lower position - while what was it not for to a move to Newark shop -

Of plants agreed on taken a little by WU are not several being dormant can you give us a good summary of the situation why should go on with 95% hand signed when it has all these automatic systems at its command and the same financial or technical or due to Conservation your discussion effects would be extremely interesting

When T.C.M. 1st met in fall 1877
 we were rather deaf. What was
 story of beginning of this
 deafness. Its attributed to
 my going to New Haven by
 Andy Conklin or train officer
 in 1877. It didn't interfere in
 any way with work on telephone
 or phonograph nor with tests for
 elevated RR stopping noises.

Do we recall exact condition
 when we helped out the Jaws
 Gold system at 60th for so long
 R.C. Page gives brief interesting
 account of it.

Date of that occurrence seems
 to be on Black Friday Sept 4
 1869 - Had a bn. long in my
 before that day - how did you
 happen to be in Laid's headquar-

Do u recall anything abt
ur 1st summer or working
in NY

Mention is made of a trip to
Rochester NY in 1869 to try
your duplex on lines of
Pacific & Atlantic
(see Dickson book p 56-7) This
seems all wrong. The Page is
named as something -

Don't remember anything abt the
telephon line from Glasgow info 203
Baker & Helmholtz Rochester
Oregon from TCM remembers
seeing you at Etobicoke
before it more than once
in 1874. I must have been
1 of the 1st lines on Manhattan

Do u remember anything of Phonograph
Exhibit at Union St. on Bldg
East side it was 1st in the
Union St. Ed. Y. Column
organized it

Did Benjamin do any work
in these records except outside
of Phonograph Co. u. remember
how they grew into big you
had Newark & Newark Park
at same time. The point is
interesting as illustration of
Versatility & independence of
interest, even at age of 30

Any recollection of John
Rough? The family apparently
have been few if any records
of him. He went kind of man
tho' keep diary but always
sneaking to talk about those
early days -

any recollection of P. L. Murray
+ getting Capital - Did he
come in before the day of
lighting, was he the
Chancellor to Villard?

Do you recall exact conditions
when he helped on

Are any details a recollection
of Murray: he seems to have been
a good assistant + the end of

Did Will put up money at the
time or did it help outside
customers

Any recollection or stories
of Villard his biography refers
to it + plans for Electric
RR Northern Pac. f.c.

The period 1871-7 began we active
 they out patents. all a fortnight
 someone would like remarks
 on patent & patent system
 its utility or falsity - could
 we get along without it
 how could it be improved
 has it not been of some real
 benefit to you If you could
 collect all this & a further
 fairly done what would it
 amount to a how much
 have you actually got

You have done what few men
 have done under the same Capitalist
 system developed many of your inventions
 with your own resources
 after all that has worked out
 as well as the other method
 of confiding the patents to a
 Co for exploitation
 when your ideas go abroad
 isn't also necessary

When you made the famous
Exhibit in Paris in 1889 -
(now at the Smithsonian)
was there any underlying
purpose of protecting or
developing patents or inventions
The Exhibit was said to have
been largest personal Exhibit
Ever made in Europe
Did it achieve its purpose

In early days of telegraph
didn't let off (Knock around)
Country as you did
It seems to have been one of the
habits had it anything to do
with the war. Did the
Civil War impress you
much, ..

Geoh. Andes, in Wm shop

Adam says - go along
to Boston 19 with him
Must do your own thing
I shall apply elec. tal

Dear -

Kelvin says referring to his visit
Philip Cantor 1876 -
"Saw E. anti. with
delusory 1015 words in 57
Sec. Can you tell us
anything about this? It
it was never referred to
before -

Have you any personal
reminders of taking
up telephony -

Is it true you worked upon
the typewriter at an early stage
of the development -

In Dixon's story time
of forgetting name of Tax
affs McCord -

He has much to do with many for
there are three very distinct
for much history about him
Dolan comes later what
about him - what was his
actual share of the work
with the Government of
Baltimore

Killypat ~~also~~ ~~Long~~ Bourgeois

Sagador ~~theater~~ Kill -

Bosch Little Red Cap -

~~Stop~~ J.P. Morgan came to Lab -

Villard, Frank Thomson on RR -

~~the~~ Villard & Cohart RR

Thomson and main lines near
64 min -

Elevated RR. Test of noise
appears clamorous saw didn't
mean do anything quiet -

Midnight Luncheon - Roosevelt
organ + fishing Excursion

fishing bank drawn
fish over, escaping near
fish 3 deep with 1, as
bait - and some catch a fish
before getting bait that way

More subjects - ✓

Wall of bricks as much as, Browns
under lounge -

Adams holding ether in open
flame -

Explosion tub ends with Oxid.
broke glass -

Goned ~~Victory~~ Lab

Browns + ~~Stanley~~ Domestic
telegraph - ~~Antel~~ Tel test station

Leo Little got people into auto +
failed - I got in to save the
Daw, Experts, E.H.Y. Delany
Chapman - P.R. - type of the
Craig record press -

1949 Jumbo Pans Elca Exh -
breaking crank shaft Eng
Valts too low raised by Elora
mugate racing across my
6 horses still paleac cleared
streets - 6th Race

Running faster outside
 Goswami & Tammam Diet
 Keader - Big gun & Tammam

Down out of work in at
 Goswami -

Billy E. C. Vaco 6 ft drivers

~~John~~ Starting Pearl St 5th
 version shaft -

Carril Wright took and 1st put -
 How I got and with - not at home this morning

Christian Heller Vanderbilt's
 house Vanderbilt came into 65

5th ave. Troubled in with telephone
 Remains - Traveling fine with house & V

order out of callers Exp B -
 Jack Bennett came into 65 5th ave
 said go around the corner & order
 how could put it in (banned)
 immediately

✓
 Was taking an exercise
 horse —

Quincy & I can beat myself
 saying tubes —
 & Trip & Cuck of the —

Smoked my own cigars —
 saw horn & Galton —

Black Friday ~~to~~ Becken —
 Apr Gack and Co 13 day

Jim — delivered for test &
 good queer methods —

Walter Freeman & attempt at
 Lang — also confiding — his
 friends on Parke D & Co for
 after prison

Jobels attempt, Jews syndicate —

Lang got out and after words
 another fed Court St. Lang knocked it
 out —

interview with H. Byrd - couldn't
sell out immediately -
his trouble with Morgan
and payment -

Mrs Olson - but telephone you
Chelms Cech probably gave
Vanderbilt -

~~Visit to~~
Sarah Bernhardt's visit to New York

Copper mine vents -

Frank Thompson with me -
 I & Robert ^{with me} carrying my palmetto
 from dinner at Geo W Chubb
 Chamberlain impression -
 proud of fact Robert carried
 alone -

Exhibit shows, Blaine, Green, Mrs.
Conklin, was little girl etc
up to White H. Am. show credit
thing & Hays and all
New York got up 130 am came D.

Wahlet in ~~Sax~~ ~~Leifer~~ ~~Am~~ of
Laying tubes ~~Thompson~~
a ~~Thompson~~

Kreuz: Small ~~Platini~~,
Pam ~~Lea~~ ~~honest~~ ~~deformed~~ ~~with~~

~~Cham~~

~~Sticht~~ ~~Platini~~ ~~El~~ ~~Ap~~ ~~vin~~

~~at~~ ~~it~~ ~~Pro~~ ~~in~~ ~~Sal~~ ~~off~~

~~at~~ ~~64~~ ~~Meter~~ ~~red~~ ~~hat~~

~~Amper~~ ~~meter~~ ~~2~~ ~~Ran~~ ~~Stock~~ ~~Ex~~

~~Jakes~~ ~~Crossed~~ ~~met~~ ~~ed~~ ~~Ton~~ ~~of~~

~~Passing~~ ~~blocks~~ ~~—~~

~~Car~~ ~~to~~ ~~Man~~ ~~having~~ ~~limit~~ ~~to~~

~~has~~ ~~bill~~ ~~Every~~ ~~7~~ ~~St~~ ~~an~~ ~~Heat~~ ~~to~~

~~Lump~~ ~~block~~ ~~of~~ ~~for~~ ~~Co~~ ~~—~~

~~Prod~~ ~~Cost~~ ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~1st~~ ~~station~~

~~improved~~ ~~—~~

~~Dec~~ ~~RR~~ ~~Man~~ ~~to~~ ~~funny~~

~~Spring~~ ~~to~~ ~~Est~~

~~Gravel~~

~~Dead~~ ~~Comm~~ ~~and~~ ~~Cohen~~ ~~7~~ ~~and~~ ~~big~~ ~~of~~

Johnson & Galloway Vindict

British starting Jerry shops
Toski - ~~invented~~ Hills for teleph

Pinkas & Bailey off line
Groomer Ekson Co not alligman
grobelsch -

Engels Co work just right

Exhibit Paris Exposition

No profit reports for nation
Peters - ~~long~~ shops ~~closed~~ in 3 days -

Visit to Oberlin, Ohio

Old Spang ~~being~~ ~~behold~~ got
a bowl of ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ - also ~~behold~~ the ~~behold~~

Reed giving ~~the~~ Common ~~behold~~
Uncon ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ -

Old Mason ~~behold~~

Dinner at the City - ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~
to ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~
2 ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~

Eiffel Tower ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~

Menden - Johnson
Menden ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~ ~~behold~~

Picked fake diamonds, Ruby
 exhibit,
 Berlin - dinner, dinner
 shows - Dubois Raymond finger
 move, Potsdam - to Heidelberg
 Humboldt & Siemens jokes
 Humboldt didn't understand -

Visit Fritz Gray & Paula Tarant
 blackbirds afraid of, visit
 station Duke Wiedeborn - visit
 wife didn't want to go

Voyage sick -

1873 Visit English PO Treat,
 14th st. Thel & have the -

Villasio Gnom Gnom
 many trees - too over in
 bank safe full under gal
 many.

Dubois Bergman, poker
 father run up 6 slots
 wind walking in clock

Spent film - used Chloro & Bromine
Boxes mailed in room could not stand it.
got used to it -

Also auch auf erst im Grunde

Delivered lecture 1st + only
at Ann ann advance scene
Santiago Acant leather
Red shirt + plate, shows
Loud phy teleph -

Tubeshop in Wash DC
 Priced Morgan only wanted
 made repaid 10 times over

Nearly Killed by broken
machine bolt in Lab -

2

Blinded 3 days at Mendo
are furnished -

One week blinded by
putting water in the Sulphur

[illegible]

Lamp factory history
 doesn't explain of watches
 broke stroke

Search after platina -
McLaughlin connection
Sunderly -

Search by X-ray over world

Contract with Chenock
Co refused reimbursement,
Wallest Son - made up
and go to sleep -

Invention of Rintoscope
+ occurrences - film industry

X Ray - Daily Reporters
Fluoroscope + making Crystals
affixing Ear Eys - Shown at Ellis Exp. Hef

Fluorocast (amp X ray had
abandon

Phone - Nuthall & Co - Thompson
Island, Deligaton
International C. Co. management
They took Cash & cash + notes,
Louis Remond & many took
notes, would be never need pay.

Compressing snow up to block ice

1876 - exhibited by me & mine at
once we were turning Forks
foreign Elec. in circuit group
Kelson died at once a Communist
Explain it to my friends -

~~Back~~ Bear ~~get~~ Love
Men's

~~How get gas bill being man
below Central bank -
Motor's insurance maps~~

Duke Sullivan and Bill Rann
Russell - Capt Shaw,

Duty funny stories -

Glas & dept of English Lms
Cherokee Mng Coman or London Lms
Coman to get me drunk

Stagers + Bob Lincoln tell them
return + find out what came for

50
Stopped hear a man tell a story
in winter in yard having work
got pleasure had go florida
named att flea gatewell,

Weeks moved ~~schuselady~~

Telling Villard ~~blotting~~
on boat going up - Henderson
Villard ~~Conrad~~ ~~understand~~

Loss of English ~~Elce~~ light
misleading by ~~know~~ ~~misleading~~
fabri of ~~them~~

Morgan people word better
than ~~Contract~~ just memo
when timber arises all way
Contract had claim in 9.
never remember of having
released at time signed

65 5th ~~day~~ of hours
24 days

Explosion gas ~~Eggs~~ - cellar
hurt me.

Strike at Park disappeared (Tom)
Could not find - No complain

Buy gun - Dist Tom Leader
Latter run in sidewalk

Draw - Tala here
Sims Engine - broke shaft,
All night house burned 1 claim
for season in Chicago ~~at 1000~~

La fly for each pie -
Bas Brighton and the iris -
Accompany Jim Russell
late night, 1 pt blood,
Ours boy

Group undress - dog got between
belt flattened

Fun on Cor Ann & Miesan leaky
pavement, horse

Village N Pac Emps sample in
Lab - unknown against it
told V. G. did not claim that
my fault length was so long that
it stopped in the middle but
I was so sure that I could guess
it would be in the middle ~~with~~
at 20 years it was 10 years

that the game of life consists of beat-
ing more words about the water than the
thing makes than a swimmer makes in the
doing it. I think I make water with my
mouth. Unlike the Nipper, if you
take one of your dirty words and
have got short data then you wouldn't
have the food as if you did know
where you were stuck. ~~It's~~ by
now they would have understood
the proposition but Panthers are a
pretty dead people when it comes
to inequalities in technical stuff.

Invented separate notes, each with
a principle - afterwards words
worked up by League &
now employed Elevated -

Invented the multiple tubes
+ gave plans to the Tannoy
Bans in 1881, they adopted it

~~Invented story of falling &
wired Lunderback to exploit
it in plain of Cable in
2nd Ave. said (How that
Cable) & said he would run
the day he put Cable in —~~

[illegible]

Sladmon National City & Kirk Turner
me down. Other bands helped
W.E. Blunt came to Sewall Brady
Blunt played the piano and sang
man from above &

~~Ansonia letting us have
money after seeing our
booklet - terrible time with
pay rolls - letting drafts on
London & Babeling money to
pay them -~~

~~Bankers didn't want us to
to do with money let me
have it only 1 mil 9 PM. month &
then only 5 mil~~

~~Leaving Contract of Cutting
on telephone wanted to know
what kind of a Co it
was to pay for every week.~~

~~When had board meeting
I was always the one
that was the odd man out
in voting~~

~~the Board unanimous vote
in the Trally except Willard~~

~~Mealy profit fund letter
signed by all Directors~~

Started the ~~help~~ Journal #
Wendroff ~~of~~ ~~1st~~ number

Started Science ~~Journal~~ #
*

Moved to ~~Shenley~~ Park - Lab,

Moved Lab from Mend to
Ave B & 17 then to Longfellow
Sung - phone, said was his
3rd he was a Wheeler & Wilson
thick Chinese hand Electric Tunny

Phonoplex *

Deland Battery

Phonographs

Amos Edison Torpedo,

Supplied ~~parts~~ to Thau &
Herman took my paper
The republished ~~whole thing~~

Sator scrub-dub - fell in Hatch
 in Santos took to Portuguese
 Hospital & treated him
 3 weeks for yellow fever.

Money in Savings bank seen Sun off
 brotch, then in Newark S bank
 brotch, then deposited in
 S. Savings bank for not more
 than 2 1/2 months fortune was
 6% in the hands of a receiver
 at once - got 6 1/2 % the following

Adams - heart disease,
 selling Indian Carls
 to S. bank - was ~~expensive~~
 a slave - fell in Hatchway
 in Santos treated him
 3 weeks in Portuguese hospital
 for yellow fever, had worst
 kind heart disease yet
 10 at St. Louis Clinic he
 finally died in London
 of D. B. Brown -

Edson effect exhibited at
 Elec Exp Phila - Washington
 got date applied by Fleming
 of winter receiver & also
 by Dr Forrest, Fremden in
 Lab

Aerial Navy ~~H~~ Bennett,
helicopter - scales,

Lost patents by foreign because
Humblyan studies in Jackson
misplaced a comma when
pat law was codified -

Wilbur loss of 60 patents

Wanted change in pres. of
of E E Light Co. ~~W~~ M Co weren't
went around & got more
proxys than they could get
Compromised -

Widow of fire -

#50 my fault -

Speak of Broadway - Schuyt, Wheeler,

Bok at coll

W H V would go into Elec. without
he had capital -

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
E. Notebook, N-09-06-27**

This document is an undated notebook probably used around 1909. The entries are all by Edison and pertain to events during the 1870s and 1880s. The book consists of an enumerated list of thirty-three incidents in Edison's life. Most of the entries indicate the name of a person or persons associated with the incident. The pages are unnumbered. Only 5 pages have been used.

Notes

- 1 = Degrador - threats to kill came up to laboratory with ^{gun} ever-body took to the woods - sent Cuba, arrived on Tuesday buried Friday
- 2 = Boshin, little ^{red} cap - Clinical thermos,
- 3 = JPM came to lab -
- 4 = Villard, Frank Thompson PRR, running main line RR, physician -
- 5 Villard wheat PRR.
- 6 Apparatus Record noise, elevated RR popular clamor, ~~most~~ report a quit saw they never intended do anything
- 7 Midnight lunch, Roosevelt organ
- 8 Fishing excursion, sea sick, drawing salt pork over heads
- 9 = Another fishing excursion 2 days without bite

10 = Wall st breaker do ~~breaker~~, bromine
under lounge

11 Adams boiling ethyl naked flame

12 Explosion & flew windows out, tube Soap Hydrogen

13 Geo Little, got Geo H in and tried to ~~start~~
New Palmer's roller by lat 50th which were
failure when tried on original lines - I was
called in - pie, Typewriter, At Cony and from

14 Jumbo pans Epith, breaking Crank shaft
Houston St Jumbo & change into all seemed
guess wrong on valve, Edna may + spark jumped
new insulation, 6 Horse raced alone across
town 60 men police; but best made it 1 hour
to spare

15 Running leather & driving material
on side walk - Tammany, but heads; Big
Jim & taking on man

16 Old Electric loc. 6 ft drivers

- 17 Starting Pearl at station, twist on shaft
- 18 Jules on Collie where slept, 2. Testers,
died diphtheria
- 19 - Canal D.C. right, looks out 1st part
Vote Recorder #
20. Chasman Healy found out how many
V coming into 65 5th ave - strongly look
chgs installation, J - W.U.
- 21 Ramsey
- 22 Joe & Bennett and 5th ave heard he
was coming out up & daylight premier
Case ordered, (Hansband) Egypt Herald
at once
- 23 Electric leak Car Ann & Hassan
- 24 Every night Every on steam
heat, during black competition,
- 25 Smoked my Cotton & hair cigars

26a Jim - Activities for G. in my employ
while queer methods

27 Walter Freeman attempt steal lamp
you after defamed Parks D+C sent
person

28 Goetzel attempt new syndicate
detektiv work broke up conspiracy

29 Lamp patent submitted, another
Federal Judge St. Louis broke it down

30 Interview with Hyde - sell out
association - trouble with Morgan
about payment

31 Dinner for W. Chitt, Joe Chamberlain etc
Roberts carried my out (hel)

32 Exhibition photo to Blumman near
abyd gals, Dodge, Conklin -
White House 1130 pm - 1230 Mrs Hayes
Schurz plays piano

33 My Wonderful Telephone, Young People
Catch Breakin' Time

**William H. Meadowcroft Papers
Reminiscences by Edison
F. Notebook, N-09-06-28**

This document is an Edison notebook from 1909. At the beginning of the book is a memorandum from William H. Meadowcroft to Edison, dated June 28, 1909, indicating that a copy has been made of the handwritten notes in this book. Four brief critiques by Edison of the biography in progress appear on the following page, while subsequent pages narrate incidents in his life. Most of the entries pertain to Edison's work on electric lighting and power and provide an account of his former employee, Sigmund Bergmann. Two memoranda from Edison to Meadowcroft appear on page 22. Notations by archivist Norman R. Speiden can be found on the inside front cover and on page 28. The book contains 32 numbered pages; an erasure on the 33rd page obscures one additional sentence by Edison.

N-09-06-28

Probably out of Black Box, E-847
where Wm. H. Meadows, of St.
kept material for Dyett Martin
biography of T.H.E.
N.R. Spettens

38110

Rome Co.

MFG. STATIONERS,
69 FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK.

(2)

Mr. Tolson

I have had

your letter noted

made

Wendell

June 25/09

What was matter with episode about
Ward kept copies for Paul Thomas when
Hood was raiding Dean & Louisville
office. Couldn't be searched by anyone
this is historical & interesting

You left out item of finding Worcester
Diary in a house I rented in
Granbury Park, certainly this is
just uninteresting —

My version of CSE attacking ^{in Boston} episode
it happens to me is better but
I think you know it & it's actually
true —

The J.C. Synod episode left out, also
Kahn. ~~Wendell~~

News -

Bergmann came to work for me as a boy
he started in our stock quotation printed
as he was a rapid worker, and paid no
attention to the clock I took a fancy to
him & gave him piece work he ^{did not} work so
many little pieces to cheapen the work.
that he made lots of money. I even helped
him get up tools until it occurred to me
that this was a too rapid method of
getting rid of my money, as I had not the
heart to cut the price when it was
originally fair. After a year or so
Bergmann got enough money to start
a small shop in Crotona St. N.Y.
and it was at this shop that the
first photographs were made.
Then came the Carbon Telephone & large
majority of calls were made
by Bergmann for the C.C. & C.O.
Finally came the Electric Light
A dynamo was installed in Bergmann
Shop to permit him to test the various
small apparatus which he was
then making. He rented power from
a few who owned the building - power
was also supplied from a fifty horse

6

power engine to other demands in the
several floors; soon after, the introduction
of the big dynamo machine the Jew
appeared in Bergmann's shop &
insisted that he was using more
power than he was paying for,
said that lately the belt on his
Engine was slipping & questioning
Bergmann maintained that he must
be mistaken the Jew kept going among
his demands & finally discovered the
Dynamo. Oh Mr Bergmann now I know
where my power goes to pointing to
the Dynamo. Bergmann gave him
a withering look & said - and
Oh you fatal Jew come here & I
show you - throwing the belt off
& disconnecting the wire he spun the
armature around by hand. There said
B you see it's not here that you
must look for your loss. This
always did the Jew & he started off
to his other demands. The Jew didn't
know that that Machine when the
wires were connected could stop
his Engine.

B.

Soon after the ~~San Francisco~~ had grown so large that Mr. E. H. Johnson & myself went in as partners & Benjamin rented an immense factory building at the Cor. of Ave. B & 14th St. covering $\frac{1}{4}$ of a block & 6 stories high. Here was made all the small things used on the Electric Light & System such as sockets, chandeliers, switches, meters, etc. In addition stock Ticker, Telegraph, Telephone, Sewing Machine, Typewriter (the Hammond type writer was patented & made here) - over 1000 men were finally employed -

~~At this~~ This shop was very successful both financially & fundamentally.

Benjamin was a man of great executive ability and earned a good living. Among all the men I had associated with ~~the~~ ^{he} Benjamin had the most common sense, distinct, & most highly developed -

Soon after this shop was started I sent a man named Stewart down to Santiago, Chili to put up a Central Station for electric lighting.

Stewart after furnishing the estate
 returned to New York with glowing accounts
 of the Countess Jean order from Madame
 Cousine the richest woman in
 Chili for a complete plant with
 chandeliers for her palace in the
 suburbs of Santiago. Stewart gave
 the order to Bergmann & the price
 was to be for the chandeliers alone
 \$17,000. Stewart having no place
 to go generally managed to stay
 around Bergmann's place
 recounting the immense wealth
 of Madame Cousine and Bergmann
 kept raising the price of the outfit
 until Stewart realized that these
 glowing accounts of wealth
 was running into money where he
 kept away & the chandeliers went
 billed for 17,000. Cash on bill of
 exchange as Bergmann said he would
 sure Stewart would ~~pay~~ ^{was paid}

so he wanted to be safe. At one time he was
 making an immense swindle

Stewart after furnishing the relation returned the Report with glowing accounts of the Country from orders from Madame Cousins the richest woman in Chili for a complete plant with Chandeliers for her Palace in the suburbs of Santiago. Stewart gave the order to Bergmann & the price was to be for the Chandeliers alone \$7,000. Stewart having no place to go generally managed to stay around Bergmann place & recounting the immense wealth of Madame Cousins and Bergmann kept raising the price of the outfit until Stewart realized that these glowing accounts of wealth was running into money when he kept away & the Chandeliers cost but for 17,000. Cash on bill of lading as Bergmann said he would sure Stewart's mind was ^{permeated} affected.

As he wanted to be safe At one time he was making an immense swindle board

for the NY Telephone central station
 The specifications called for mahogany
 one day the president called at the
 shop to find out what progress
 was being made, after explanation
 Bergmann suggested that it was
 too bad ~~that~~ that Mahogany
 should be used with such a
 beautiful piece of ~~of~~ approximately
 valued for \$1000 extra, black walnut
 could be substituted. The president
 who had been put in his position
 by influential ~~men~~ knowing
 nothing of the business readily
 assented to this proposition &
 Bergmann used the ~~extra~~ walnut
 at a saving of \$1500.

A Jew by the name of Epstein had been
 in the habit of buying brass chips
 & turnings from the lathe & in some
 way Bergmann found out that
 he had been cheated ~~and~~ ^{so} this
 hurt his pride & he determined to
 get even - One day the
 Jew appeared & said good

receiving Mr Benjamin have you
 any chips today, No said B I
 have none. That's strange Mr B
 said the jew want your look, no
 he wouldn't look he knew he had
 none, finally the jew was so
 persistent that Benjamin called
 an assessor and told him to
 go & see if he had any chips.
 He returned & reported that
 they had the finest & longest lot
 they ever had. The jew went up to
 the several large boxes piled full
 of chips, so heavy that he
 couldn't lift even one and of
 a box. Now Mr B said the jew
 how much for the lot.
 Epstien said Benjamin you have
 cheated me and I will no longer
 sell by the lot but will
 only sell by the pound.
 No amount of argument ~~was~~ would
 change Benjamin's determination
 to sell by the pound but
 finally the jew got up to
 \$250 for the lot. B finally
 appearing so as if despondent

accepted & made the Jew count
out the money & said well
Esterlin good bye. I've got to go
down to the well at the
Jew's apartment then attempted
to lift the boxes to carry them out
but couldn't & then discovered
that calculations as to opportunity
had been thrown out because the
boxes had all been secured to
the floor. ^{namely filled with boards with a layer of straw} The Jew ^{had} made
such a scene that he had to
be removed by the police.
Just the Jew arrival at ship of course
he said he had forgiven Her B.
his wife's murder & said
as the scheme was so ingenious
X
as a joke

Our class filled 2 or 3 sheets of
foolscap with a number of
figures, told Bergmann that
they were calculations showing
the great loss of power from
blowing the factory whistle.
Bergmann thought it real & never
after would he permit the
whistle to blow.

Next door to this laboratory was a Parochial Catholic School. Every time I walked past when the children were out they all satiated with their fingers to the head, on my way I found they thought I was a priest.

When I gave up the laboratory at 1100 1/2 Park I moved the apparatus to the top floor of the Bergmann Hotel at 1102 Bt-17 St. Here I carried out the various experiments required to furnish perfect electric lighting systems. I also devised a system of telegraphy; useful for Hawthorne which each RR line was made into two independent circuits, no matter how many offices were connected to the line. This was called the Phonoplex system and was adopted by over 20 Railways. It had the merit that the added devices would work in all

Kinds of weather where the
 required Morse system failed
 suffered even worse when the
 wires were blown down

I also perfected the a system
 of Wagonway between station and
 train in station whereby messages
 could be sent from the moving
 train to the Central office.
 This was what it was the
 forerunner of (overlooked) today.
 This system was used for
 a number of years on the
 Lehigh Valley RR on their
 construction train. The
 electric wave passed from a
 piece of metal on top of
 the car across the air to
 the telegraph wires & then proceeds
 to the dispatchers office.

In my first experiments
 with this system I tried
 it on the State Island RR &
 employed our Opr named

(22)

Wendroff found the photo of where I was
testing first plans for Ground-hand
Ear tubes. This photo was made
at end of 5 days work without sleep
the longest since I ever had some
interesting technical, about this

Σ

X Wendroff you can find
the first copy of a message
was sent from Opel train to
England Dec 20 and was while
train going

King to do the Experiment
~~when he got on~~ he supported
recently Every Day & read newspapers
by mail but for some reason
He could send messages all right
when the train went in one
direction but could not make
it go in the contrary direction
~~last time~~ I made suggestion of
Every King to get around this
problem as finally I
telegraphed King if he had any
suggestion if I discovered a reply
that the only way he could
succeed to get around the
difficulty was to put the
Island on pivots ~~so~~ so it
could be turned around.
I finally found the trouble on
its precalculated introduction
on the high valley was the result
This system was odd to a very
wealthy man or he never would
sell any rights or even answer
letters. He was basically became
a spiritualist, ~~not to find~~

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Which probably explains it.
At this laboratory I ^{had} a series
of Vacuum pumps worked by
Mercury as a base for expanding Experiments
on Insecto-cent lamps. The main
pipe which was full of Mercury
was about 1/2 foot from the
floor along the length of the
pipe were outlets to which thick
rubber tubing was connected
Each tube to a pump. One
day while experimenting with
the Mercury pump my assistant
an awkward Country boy from
a farm on Staten Island who
had adenoids in his nose
breathed through his mouth
which was always wide
open was looking up at this
pipe at a small leak of mercury
when a Rubber tube came off
and probably two pounds of
mercury went into his mouth
+ got out ^{down his throat} through his system
stomach & ~~the~~ ^{ca}

At In a short time he became salivated & his teeth got loose. he went home & shortly his mother appeared in the laboratory with a horse-whip which she proposed to use in the experiment. I was fortunately absent & she was pacified somehow by my other assistants. I had given the boy considerable doses of potassium to prevent salivation but it did no good in this case. 10

When the first lamp works was started at Menlo Park one of my experiments seemed to show that hot mercury gave a better vacuum in the lamps than cold mercury. I therefore started to heat ~~that~~ it - soon all the men got salivated & things looked serious but I found that in Mercurio-frensis

Probably 1889, as that
was date of formation
of the "Electric Co."
N.H. Society
3/17/04

Where Mercury was used
extensively the French Govt
made the giving of Tablets
of Potassium Compensatory to
prevent salivation & carried out
this idea & made every man
take a dose every day, but
there was great opposition &
hot mercury was finally
abandoned.

In ———— Bergmann sold
out the factory at Ave B &
14th St to the Edison General
Electric Co & finally he
went to Berlin Germany
& established a large
Electrical works run on the
American plan & with
American tool makers.
This works is now one of the
largest in Germany employing
10,000 men & pay 18%
provides yearly on a large

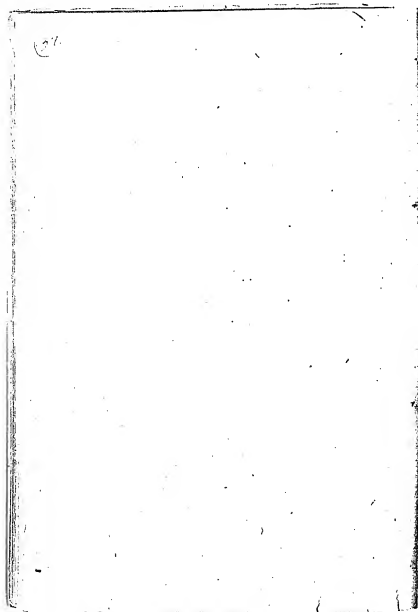
Capitol Hill

In any trade, ~~was~~ any of my boys made with Benjamin he always got the best of us.

One time there was to be a convention of the managers of Edward & Kenneth's Co. at Chicago. There was a large lot of representatives from the East ~~so~~ or private car was hired.

At Jersey City a poker game was started by one of the delegates. Benjamin was induced to enter the game. This was played right through to Chicago without any sleep ~~so~~ the boys didn't miss this & had gotten him immune to it. Benjamin had ~~won~~ won all the money when the Porter came in & said Chicago. Benjamin jumped up & said What!! Chicago, I thought it was only Philadelphia.

Benjamin's sense of humor was highly developed.



at the end of the line, the distance between the two points is 7
miles, and the distance between the two points is 7 miles.

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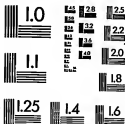


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